NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1892-3,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.
VOL. III.

SYDNEY:

CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1893. .

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1892-3.

(IN EIGHT VOLUMES.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOL. III.

V OII, 111.		
litle-page.		
Table of Contents.		
ndex. (See Vol. I.)		
CIVIL SERVICE—	ı	PAGE.
Civil Service Board—Report for 1891		1
Do Supplementary Report for 1891		21
Registrar-Generál's Department—Returns		33
Do do Inspection of Plans by Public		37
Police Wagistrates—neutri respecting—iterati to Order		39
Removal of Mr. T. Frawley, Sheriff's Officer, from Dubbo to Coonamble—Co	rrespondence-	45
Return to Order		49
Mr. Benjamin Lee, Stipendiary Magistrate—Correspondence, &c., respecting	tne Kenrement	53
or—Return to Order		99
Retirement of Mr. John Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways-	Correspondence	77
respecting—Return to Order		89
Wagistrates and Cieras of Level Dessions Recuting		09
Appointments made in Department of Mines and Agriculture, from 23 Oc		91
5 October, 1892—Return to Order		93
Pensions and Leave of Absence—Reduin respecting Treatment of the contract of t		
Names of Men employed whose wives or children are also employed—Return	to Order	109
New Appointments in the Treasury and sub-Departments during the admin	istrations of Sir	100
Henry Parkes and Sir George Dibbs—Return		129
Appointments and Retirements in Department of Public Works during ad	ministrations of	101
Sir Henry Larkes and Sir George Dives Teetall "		131
Foreigners employed in Department of Lasine World		133
Dismissal of Richard Tarrant, Telegraph Messenger at Adamstown—Papers, &	kc	137
Water Conservation Department—Return respecting Travelling Expenses—R	eturn to Order	141
Department of Lands—Travelling Expenses for 1892—Return		143
Treasury Department— do do do		145
Superannuation Fund—Pensions, Gratuities, &c., from 1855 to 1891—Return		147
Do Female School Teachers contributing to—Return .	•••	151
Retirement of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold-Return to Order		153

PUBLIC HEALTH—									
Vaccination—Repo					•••	•••	•••		•••
Epidemic of Influe			-	_				-	
Leprosy in New S		_			mation	respe	eting pr	revalenc	e of
in Australian					•••		•••	•••	•••
Recent Importation				~					•••
Typhoid Fever in S		rbs from 18	76 to	1892 a	nd par	ticular	s respe	cting o	ther
Infectious Dis	-	•••				•••			
Coast Hospital, Lit	tle Bay—Report	for 1892		•••	•••		•••		٠
Leper Patients, Li	ttle Bay Hospital	l—Report by	y Dr. I	Manning	g		• • •	•••	•••
Do	do	Return			•••		•••		
Pharmacy Board-	Particulars				•••		•••	•••	
Inferior and Adu	lterated Teas—I	Iemorandun	n by	the Co	llector	of C	ustoms	respec	eting
importation of	:,	•••					•••		•••
ATIONAL AUSTRALA	STAN CONTRADI	ON							
Expenditure on acc									
Expenditure on acc	ount of—Refur	ı	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***.	•••
DMINISTRATION OF									
Broken Hill Strike	—Correspondence	e, &c.—Reti	urn to	Order	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
\mathbf{Do}	Return respect	ting Cost of			•••			•••	•••
Do	Imprisonment	of Leaders-	-Petiti	on pray	ing for	Relea	se of		•••
Do	do			- •	do				
Mr. Josiah Thomas	s, J.P.—Correspo	ndence in co	nnecti	on with	Case	of-Re	turn to	Order	
Mr. Benjamin Lee	-								
=	•	_						•••	
Cases from Distric	·								•••
Establishment of		_				warrına	-Corr	espond	ence
-	eturn to Order			•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••
Court House, Kian	-				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
District Courts Act	of 1858—Annua	al Returns u	nder 1	03rd se	ction	•••	•••	•••	•••
$\mathbf{D_0}$		do		do		• • •	•••		•••
Rules of the Supre	me Court—In Ba	ınkruptey Jı	urisdic	$_{ m tion}$	•••	•••	•••	• • •	
\mathbf{Do}	,	do			•••	•••	•••	•••	
$\mathbf{D_0}$		do						•••	
$\mathrm{D}o$	In D	ivorce Jurisc	liction				•••	•••	•••
\mathbf{Do}		do							
Coroners' Inquests	-Return					•••	•••		
Do	,		•••	•••			•••		
Fees paid to Reliev						•••		•••	
Fees paid to Barris	-				•••	•••		•••	
Convictions under	-					•••	•••	•••	•••
							• • • •	•••	
Administration of t							•••	•••	•••
Case of Regina v. I				-		•••	•••	•••	•••
Case of John Denif									• • • •
Attorneys' Bills of		_	_				—Petit	ion aga	inst
—Certificated	•						•••	•••	•••
Disorderly Conduct	Suppression Bil	l—Postage A	Acts A	mendme	ent Bil	ll—Pet	ition in	ı favou	r of
-Council of t	he Churches .						•••		
Trade Disputes Cor	iciliation and Arl	oitration Act	t, 1892	—Regu	lations		•••		
Do	do			Addi	tional	Regulat	tions		
Fugitive Criminals-	-Despatch respe	cting Extra	lition o	of		•••			
Do		do			• • •	•••			
CENSING-		-							
Spirits, Wine, and	RoonConviction	a undon the	Licon	sing Act	To	then D	atum (in nort) to
_				-				_	
Order				•••	•••	···	•••	•••	•••
Do	do		lo		٠.	do		•••	•••
The "Railway Hote		-					•••	•••	•••
Liquor Traffic Loca				•••			•••	•••	•••
Licensing Act Ame								ıles	***
Do	do Pet	tition in favo	our of-	–Public	Meet	ing, Do	main	•••	• • •
Liquor Licenses An	nendment Bill—]	Petition in f	avour	of—Pul	blic M	eeting,	Domai	n	

LICENSING-continued-PAGE. Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill-Petition in favour of-Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Society, Wagga Wagga—Twenty-eight similar Petitions · Do Petition in favour of-General Gordon Tent, No. 20, do Independent Order of Rechabites, Granville-Seven similar Petitions 617 ... \mathbf{Do} do Petition in favour of-Wesleyan Band of Hope, Windsor—Six similar Petitions ... 619 \mathbf{D} o Petition in favour of-Public Meeting, Bathurst do621 Dο Petition in favour of-Baptist Church, Bathurst do 623 Petition in favour of-"Morning Star Division, No. 7," Do do Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Glebe-Six similar Petitions ... 625 Petition in favour of—Public Meeting, Campbell-street Do do Lecture Hall, Balmain 627 Petition in favour of-Public Meeting, corner of Hay \mathbf{D}_{0} do and George Streets, Sydney-Four similar Petitions 629 ••• Do do Petition in favour of—Meeting, Laurieton 631 Dο do Petition in favour of—"The Pride of Blackheath Tent, No. 38," of the Independent Order of Rechabites, Blackheath—Twenty-five similar Petitions 633 Do doPetition in favour of—Public Meeting, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street—Six similar Petitions 635 Petition in favour of -Public Meeting, Temperance Hall, $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{0}}$ doPitt-street—Two similar Petitions 637 Do do Petition in favour of-Independent Order of Good Templars Lodge, of Young 639 ... $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{o}$ do Petition in favour of-Public Meeting, Domain ... 641 Do dο Petition in favour of—Public Meeting, Molong—One similar Petition 643 Do do Petition in favour of—Public Meeting, Marrickville ... 645 Do do Petition in favour of-Baptist Union of New South South Wales—Three similar Petitions ... 647 Do do Petition in favour of-Women's Christian Temperance Union, Redfern Branch 649 Dο Petition in favour of-Public Meeting, Orange... do Do do Petition in favour of—"Loyal Albert Division" of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Bathurst ... Petition in favour of-Band of Hope, Kendall ... Do do 655 Petition in favour of-Temperance Societies, Corowa ... Do do 657 Do do Petition in favour of-No. 9 Grand Division of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance of Sydney 659Petition in favour of-Public Meeting, Deniliquin-Two Do do similar Petitions 661 Do Petition in favour of-Residents of the Macleay do Electorate—One similar Petition ... 663 Do do Petition in favour of-Residents of Bermagui ... 665 \mathbf{Do} do Petition in favour of—Women's Christian Temperance Union at Goulburn... 667 \mathbf{Do} do Petition in favour of-Chairman of Public Meeting, Goulburn 669 Petition in favour of-Congregational Union of New Do doSouth Wales 671 Do do Petition in favour of-Public Meeting, Watson's Bay ... 673 Do do Petition in favour of-Petersham and District Ministerial Association 675 Do Petition in favour of-Public Meeting, Alexandriado

One similar Petition ...

677

...

LICENSING—continued-	-								:	PAGE.
Liquor Traffic Lo	ocal Option Bill-	-Petition is	n favour	of—Sy	nod of	the Die	cese of	Sydne	•y—	
ı	•	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{i}}$	ve simila	\mathbf{r} Petit	ions		• • •		•••	679
Do	do		istrict—I	len sim	ilar Pe	titions				681
Do	do	Petition sin	against- nilar Pet			ranch 	U.L.V.		hree 	683
D_{0}	do	Petition*	against—	Licens	ed Vic	tuallers				685
Do	do	Petition a		Winea	nd Spii	rit Merc	hants o	f Sydn	ey—	
	_		ine simil							687
Do	do		istrict—'	Three s	imilar	Petition	ıs	•••	•••	689
Do	do	Petition a	against— wo simila				s of Par		ta— 	691
Do	do	Petition	against-	–Licen	$\mathbf{sed} \mathbf{V}$	ictualle	rs of ?		and 	698
T D -	do	Tetition	emora	 - A dult	 Male	 Membei	 s of B	 almain		695
Do Do	do	Petition	against— aoainst—	-Adult	Male !	Residen	ts of T	he Gle	be—	
100	u o		hree simi				•••		•••	697
Do	do	Petition				ed Lic	$\mathbf{e}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{s}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{d}$	Victua	llers	
20			ssociation			•••			• • •	699
•										
POLICE-GAOLS-PRI										703
	nt—Report for 18		•••		•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	71.
	d Superannuation			•••	•••		• • •	•••	•••	713
William Stafford,	Ex-mounted Serg	geant of Po	lice—Pe	tition			• • •	•••	• • •	
Do		do		-		ect Con	nmittee	•••	•••	718
Warders in Darli	nghurst Gaol—Re	et ur n		• • •					•••	759
Reformatory Pris	son treatment of c	ertain Mal	e Offende	ers—Ad	ddition	al Regu	lations	•••	•••	76
Prisons—Report	for 1891			•••	• • • •	•••	•••		•••	76
Do do	1892	,	•••	→	•••		••		•••	77
EDUCATION-										77
Report of the Mi	nister of Public I	nstruction		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	107
Do	d		1892		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	n Act of 1880—A				•••		•••	•••	•••	125
Public Instructio	n Department—F	Return resp	ecting B	onuses-	Retu	rn to O	rder	•••	•••	128
Vacations and H	olidays— $Amendeo$	l regulation	respect	ing	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	128
Public School Te	achers— $Promoted$	l to Class 1	A—Retu	rn to (Order	•••	•••	•••	• • • •	128
Public Works Ac	et of 1888—Resur	$_{ m nption}$ — $_{ m Pu}$	blic Hig	h Schoo	ol for (irls at	West 1	Maitlai	1d	129
\mathbf{Do}	\mathbf{do}	$\mathbf{P} v$	blic Scl	hool p	ourpose	es at	Clifton	, Evel	leigh,	
			Martin'	s Creek	, &c.	•••	•••	•••	•••	129
$\mathrm{D}\mathrm{o}$	do	Pu	blic Scho	ol purj	poses	•••	•••		•••	129
University of Syc	dney—Report for	1891				•••	•••	•••	•••	130
	do do	1892						•••	•••	131
	do New By-la	ws						•••		132
	do Amended							•••	•••	133
		$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{mended}}$ $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{mended}}$,						1 33
	do do	do							•••	133
	r School—Report			•••	•••		•••			133
Sudney Gramma	r senoor—Report lic Library—Rep	ort for 189	2							134
Anatrolian Marco	um—Report for 1	891			•••					135
Australian Muse	um—nepore for I	1801	. •••	•••			•••			139
	llery—Report for	1891 1892	•••	•••	•••	•••				139
Do	do ship " Vernon''—:				•				•••	139
Ashfield Free Pu	snip " v ernon —. blic Library—By	-laws					•••	•••	•••	139

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884.

(REPORT OF BOARD FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. Ao. 24, sec. 62.

REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

For the Year 1891.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council our Reportfor the year 1891, in terms of section 62 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

In conformity with the provisions of the Act, that one member shall retire annually, Thomas Littlejohn, Esq., retired on the 31st December, 1890, and the vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the appointment of Joseph H. Storey, Esq.

The Honorable Geoffrey Eagar was elected Chairman at a meeting of the Board held on January 8, but was removed by death on the 12th September, and at the ensuing meeting Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A., the Parliamentary Draftsman, and now President of the Land Appeal Court, was elected to the position of Chairman, and A. C. Fraser, Esq., Under Secretary for Justice, was appointed to the vacant seat on the Board.

84---A

Forty-four

[1,353 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and materiai), £33 0s. 4d.]

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

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

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

Appointments	of-	proba	ationers	• • •			27	
, ,,		-	ection 7		•••		484	
,,		,,	8			•••	223	
,,		,,	28	3			10	
,,		,,	29			•••		
,,	\mathbf{of}	ten	aporary	of	ficers	under		
·			section	31		•••	376	
,,	\mathbf{of}	teach	ers			•••	479	
						-		1,599
And decreases as u	nde	r:						
Retirements					•••	•••	59	
Resignations of	of St	taff C	Officers			• • •	23 9	
,,	\mathbf{T}	empo	rary Of	ficers			261	
Deaths							80	
Abolition of C	Offic	ee					19	
Dismissals							128	
						-		7 86
	_							
The actual increase	e ha	${ m s}$ then	refore b	een	`			813

Reference has been made in previous Reports to the large number of persons appointed as temporary officers under section 31. During 1891, 376 persons were so appointed. The appointments in previous years were—1887, 99; 1888, 257; 1889, 138; 1890, 179; the number for 1891 being largely in excess of any previous year. This may be due in some measure to the number of persons employed on the purely temporary work of census compilation, which is given in the returns of the Statistician In the Lands Department there were 56 appointments; in the Department of Works, 96; and in the Department of Agriculture, 16. These Departments require specially-trained officers for limited periods, such as for erection of bridges, land or road surveys, engineers for reclamations or waterworks, draftsmen, rabbit. inspectors or inspectors of conditional purchases, or agricultural experts. works upon which they are employed may occupy periods ranging from a few months to several years, and their pay is derived not from a voted salary but from General Construction Votes or Loans, or Contingent Votes. When the works are completed the officer's services may be dispensed with, or he may be transferred to other works of a similar character. It is assumed that persons so appointed produce proof of special aptitude or training satisfactory to the Minister appointing them; but the Board have no opportunity of inquiring into these matters, their knowledge being limited to a notification that the Minister has been pleased to make the appointment.

An objectionable aspect of the system of temporary appointments may be seen in connection with the clerical division of the Service. Entry to this division is either by temporary or probationary Service. The probationer must give proof of educational attainments of a certain standard, and must be under 25 years of age, and his salary at first appointment is limited to £50 per annum. The temporary clerk is required to furnish no proof of educational attainments, may be appointed at any age, and his salary may be any amount the Minister may approve.

The

The Board have, in their previous Reports, made suggestions with a view to amendments of the Civil Service Act, and it is deemed desirable that some of these suggestions should be repeated in the present Report.

In reply to a Minute of the late Sir Alexander Stuart, on the subject of amending the Act, in which he asked to be furnished with any views or suggestions from the Board, attention was called to the inequitable operation of the provisions of section 55, which requires that a retiring officer should be charged with 4 per cent. on the total salary received by him prior to the Act coming into operation, and the Board suggested that the deduction of 4 per cent. on back salary should be eliminated from the Act. They also drew attention to a want of harmony between the 16th, 48th, 52nd, and 53rd sections, and suggested that an officer in receipt of salary and allowances should pay 4 per cent. on the total amount of both, instead of, as at present, on salary only.

In the Report for the year 1887 reference was again made to the inequitable operation of section 55. In that Report attention was also invited to the necessity for amendment of section 57, so as to limit, within a prescribed period, the option granted to any person permanently employed on wages to apply to be admitted as a contributor to the Superannuation Account, such option being shown to be used to the great disadvantage of the Account.

In the Report for 1889 a slight verbal alteration of the 27th section was recommended for the purpose of removing any misconception as to the duties of the heads of Departments under this section, and previous recommendations in reference to other sections were again referred to.

An Amending Bill, embodying these and other suggested improvements, was prepared by the Board and submitted to Parliament by the Colonial Secretary, in 1886, but has not since been dealt with.

SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

The balance at credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account, a statement of which is submitted herewith in accordance with the 62nd section of the Act, was, on the 31st December, 1890, £406,585 19s. 1d. This was augmented during the year by receipts to the amount of £105,018 3s. 5d., making the total £511,604 2s. 6d. The disbursements during the year were £69,692 9s. 8d., leaving a balance to the credit of the Superannuation Account on 31st December, 1891, of £441,911 12s. 10d., and showing an increase of the Credit Balance during the year of £35,325 13s. 9d.

The number of officers who have retired on pensions since the Act came into operation on 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1891, is 523, and the amount to which they were entitled £69,541 18s. 9d. per annum. Two pensions have been assigned, but are not yet payable, amounting to £635 11s. Sixty-one pensioners, whose pensions amounted to £7,750 11s. per annum, have died since 1st January,

1885, reducing the amount to £61,791 7s. 9d. During the same period gratuities, amounting to £76,237 4s. 10d., have been granted to 508 recipients. The following statement shows the items in detail:—

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

		£	s.	d.	
		34,714	16	7	
2 pensioners (pensions not y	ret				
no-roble)		635	11	0	
223 gratuitants	•••	35,893	9	9	

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

For 118 pensioners 12,665 11 5 87 gratuitants 14,334 19 5

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

•			${\mathfrak L}$	s.	d.
197 pensioners	 	 	22,161	10	9
36 gratuitants	 	 •••	5,291	16	0

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

		${f \pounds}$	s.	d.
8 gratuitants	 	$2,\!172$	12	1
Gratuities to 154 widows	 • • •	18,544	7	7

There are 17 pensioners under Schedule B, receiving £3,430 per annum.

As shown above, the pensions now payable amount to £61,791 7s. 9d., of which £29,171 6s. 2d. are paid to officers who were entitled to retire on account of their age being over 60, or were certified by medical report to be permanently The residue of the amount, viz., incapacitated for performance of their duty. £32,620 1s. 7d., is accounted for by the retrenchment policy effected under section 46 of the Civil Service Act. In the last Report attention was directed to this very serious disturbing element affecting as it does the very functions of the Civil Service systems of superannuation and gratuities. It is right, however, to state that 110 of the pensioners (representing a total of pensions equal to £18,359 13s. 4d.) had reached the age of 60 years, and being considered unfit for the performance of their duties, were compulsorily retired. It is questionable whether the Legislature intended the section referred to to be used for that purpose. In every way this retrenchment policy has had a detrimental effect on the Superannuation Account, heavy and unexpected claims have fallen upon it in the first few years of its existence. The strain on the Fund has been increased by the retirement of many young men in vigorous health, who would not otherwise be eligible to claim a pension until they should attain the age of 60 years. These officers have made no adequate contributions to the Fund, and the amounts received from the Government would not provide, on an average, for two years of their pensions. of urgent importance that some reasonable adjustment of this matter should be arrived at, as the pensions to officers compulsorily retired now exceed the pensions payable under all the other sections of the Act.

The Board are further of opinion that section 55 of the Act, which requires officers to submit to an abatement of their pensions to cover the 4 per centum contribution on salaries paid before the establishment of the Fund, should be so amended (and necessarily with retrospective operation) from the 1st day of January, 1885, that the payment of back contributions may be charged to the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony.

The

The second triennial period for an actuarial examination of the state and sufficiency of the Superannuation Account, as provided in section 54 of the Act, expired on 31st December, 1890, and the Board, after preparing as far as possible the data available for the purpose, took the necessary steps for the appointment of an actuary to carry out the provisions of the section. Mr. J. B. Trivett having been appointed, his actuarial investigation, which has been received, is now under consideration of the Board, and will be dealt with in a Supplementary Report.

ALEXANDER OLIVER, Chairman.
JOHN RAE.
JOSEPH H. STOREY.
ARCH. C. FRASER.
JAMES POWELL.

APPENDIX.

		PAGE
	Return of "Special Cases," where persons have been appointed without probation or examination in terms of section 28 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884"	n, 8
		8
	Statement of the Superannuation Account	
III.	Statement showing number and amount of Pensions granted from 1st January, 1891, to 31st December, 1891	st 9
iv.	Statement of Gratuities granted to Widows and others from 1st January, 1891, to 31 December, 1891	st 10
V.	Schedule of Pensions to Officers whose services have been dispensed with by various Departments of the Public Service for purposes of reorganisation and retrenchment during the severy years from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1891	t- en 11
VĮ.	Statement showing Pensions granted under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884 from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1891	," 13

APPENDIX I.

RETURN of "Special Cases." where persons have been appointed without probation or examination, in terms of Section 28 of the "Civil Service Act of 1881."

Name.	Office	Reasons for Appointment	
Macdougall, Ormond C. Davis, Alfred Grosse, E. M. Canaway, Arthur P. Blomfield, Chas. E. Donaldson, W. Despeissis, J. A. Graham, H. J. Fhompson, J. L. Wood, E. Clarence Musson, Charles T.	Inspector of Public Watering Places Assistant Actuary, Government Statistician Artist, Agriculture Counsel for Crown, Land Court, NS W. Assistant Engineer, Water Conservation Inspector of Watering Places Inspector of Agriculture Third Engineering Draftsman, Water Conservation Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College Science Master, do Registrar, and Lecturer in Botany, Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General	39 99	
addington, Arthur G. M'Dougall, Herbert C. Smith, Ernest Augustus Authrie, F. Bickell Juscombe, Ranard C. Vade, Chas. Gregory acquet, John B. Hebbard, James	Clerk in Office of Crown Solicitor Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville Crown Solicitor Analytical Chemist, Agriculture Inspector of Scaffolding Crown Prosecutor, Western District Geological Surveyor Inspector of Mines	Solicitor. Special attainments.	

APPENDIX II.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT,

Dr.

For the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Cr.

						•
Disbursevent	Amo	unt	Receipts	Amou	nt.	
_						
	£	s. d.		£	8.	d.
To Pensions under the Constitution Act	3,522		By Balarce, 1st January, 1891	406,585	19	1
", Civil Service Act ", Gratuities under the Civil Service Act ", Refund of 4 per cent. deductions made in error	56,552 9,157 148	18 0	" 4 per cent. deductions from salaries " Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund, pro- vided by section 52 of the Imperial Act, 18 and	67,455		
"Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund the amount of the Gratuity credited to the Super	,		19 Vic, cap 54	3,500		
annuation Account, 17th March, 1890, to pay			, Fines inflicted on Officers, Refund on account of Gratuities paid to Officers	79	18	1
J. N. Brown, Customs, who has since retired on a pension		2 11	who have been reappointed. Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to	71	1	4
	441 911		meet abatements which might have been deducted from Pensions paid to Officers whose services have been dispensed with Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to	11,940	12	7
			pay Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with	5,038	11	4
			,, Interest on £310,000, N S W. Treasury Bills, from 1st January to 30th June, 1891	6,200	0	ο
			,, Interest on £330,000, N.S.W. Treasury Bills, from 1st July to 31st December, 1891, brought to	0,200	Ü	Ü
			account 8th January, 1892, " Interest on daily balances from 1st January to	6,600	0	0
<u> </u>			31st December, 1891	*4,132	13	0
£	511,604	2 6	\mathfrak{s}	511,604	2	6
			By Balance on 1st January, 1892	441,911	12	10

* Includes interest, July to December, 1891, not brought to account until 11th February, 1892

Account Branch, The Treasury, 21st April, 1892. JAMES J. HINCHY, Accountant.

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT showing Pensions granted under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," during the year 1891.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which the Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement	Pension.	
		yrs	•	£ s.	
Barnet, James	Colonial Architect Messenger Prisons Registrar, Mines	62	Dispensed with	592 18	
Hyde, John	Messenger Prisons	69	do ·	73 1	
Farr, E. J R.	Registrar, Mines	61	do	203 10	
I'Lean, John	Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways	60	do	106 3	
tubbin, J. N.	Landing Waiter, Customs	59	do	245 5	
Voake, Israel	Forest Ranger, Forest Department	70	Over 60 years of age	41 13	
Iampton, Aaron	Sub Inspector Pollmore	64	Dispensed with	153 4	
	Sub-Inspector, Railways	64		163 7	
Iorrison, Peter	Ct. t. a. a. a. M. a. a. a. D. a.		do		
alkeld, Benj	Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways	61	do	96 6	
hisholm, Wm	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham	60	Over 60 years of age.	109 11	
Vatt, Alexander	Governor, Maitland Gaol	62	do	12 0 19	
M'Donald, Matthew	Public School Teacher, Farnham	58	Ill-bealth	36 1 4	
Iumphries, John	Station-master, East Maitland, Railways	€0	Dispensed with .	123 12	
ullivan, James	Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers	55	do do Ill-health	52 1	
hurlow, Jonathan	Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton	69	do .	65 5	
I'Donnell, John	Public School Teacher, Milton	56	Ill-health	124 3	
dwards, Jas. P	Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways	60	Dispensed with	59 3	
White, Geo. F		68	do do	50 13	
	Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office	60	do	157 4	
Ierald, Edmund	Station-master, Singleton, Lanways		do do		
allagher, Patrick	Engine Driver, Railways	63	αο	114 15	
Main, James	Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways	53	Ill-health	76 11	
dunning, Alfred P	Public School Teacher, Gongolgon do Blakchurst	61	Over 60 years of age.	36 9	
Davis, William	do Blakchurst	56	Ill-health	66 9	
Hornidge, M. A	District Superintendent, Railways Sub Collector of Customs, Mulwala	49	Ill-health do	154 14	
Whitehand, Wm	Sub Collector of Customs, Mulwala	65	Over 60 years of age	69 19	
Warman, Thomas	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle .	63	do do . Ill-health	31 4	
lovce Patrick	Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury	62	do .	134 18	
Shanman Julia	Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst	58	Ill-health	33 8	
Ovce, Patrick		68	Over 60 years of age.		
Smith, Chas. G. Lewis, Mortimer W.	P.M. and C.P.S., Dungog	70	Dispensed with	400 0	
Jewis, Mortinier W	Clerk of Works, Government Architect	59	Dispensed with	207 10	
Neale, John Thos	Clerk do		do		
Ooherty, John B	Draftsman do	36	do	96 6	
Bardsley, James	Public School Teacher, Crown-street	61	Over 60 years of age	126 2	
Bull, Frank	Ticket Sorter, Railways	37	Ill health	40 6	
Rice, John	Chief Messenger, Legislative Council	54	do	87 4	
Clarke, Henry	Chief Messenger, Legislative Council Porter, Singleton, Railways	60	Dispensed with	51 5	
Hall, Richard	Public School Teacher, Omega Retreat	68	Over 60 years of age.	76 6	
Hammond, Chas. P	Post and Telegraph Master, Moama , .	55	Il -health	135 8	
Woodall, George	Station-master, St Mary's, Railways	58	do	143 2	
Wise, George F	Agent for Immigration	77	Over 60 years of age	272 14	
King, Robert	Agent for Immigration Gatekeeper, Newcastle, Railways	61	Dispensed with .	46 6	
	Pood Superintendent Doods and Dudges	51	do .	84 12	
Miller, Hugh	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	51	Ill-health	148 12	
Mulhall, George	Principal Light-keeper, Barranjoey, Marine Board			210 14	
Harte, Michael S	Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office	60	Dispensed with		
Falconer, Robert	Draftsman, Government Architect's Department	30	do do do	67 7	
Wells, Frederick	Engineer for Roads, Roads and Bridge Department	54	do	400 6	
Pearce, Wm	Messenger, Traffic Branch, Railways	60	do .	46 10	
Cameron, Wm W	Public School Teacher, Coogee	63	do	95 2	
Richardson, John	do do Unanderra	67	1 40	89 1	
Keats, Wm H		65	Over 60 years of age.	37 10	
Colley, Edwin			Dispensed with	173 0	
Hayes, Samuel	Shipwright Superintendent, Harbours and Rivers		do	140 11	
Layon, Namuel	Department	"			
Donling W.	Guard Railwara	63	do	88 5	
Dowling, Wm	Guard, Railways Schoolmaster, N S S. "Vernon" Inspector, Railways Public School Mistress, Summer Hill	55	Ill-health	119 5	
Ball, James W	Schoolmaster, NSS. Yernon			113 8	
Barncastle, John	Inspector, Railways	56	do		
Moffat, Ada		61	Dispensed with	59 16	
Shepherd, George	Messenger, Lands	74	Over 60 years of age	54 8	
Mann, Wm. R	Boatman, Bellinger River, Marine Board	60	do	54 10	
Bennett, Copeland	Station-master, Bowral, Railways	49	Ill health	84 15	
*Williams, John .	Crown Solicitor	69	Over 60 years of age.	646 13	
Pike, Thomas .	Porter, Railways	67	Dispensed with	31 2	
Sullivan, Matthew	Coxswain, Dredge "Hercules," Harbours and Rivers		Over 60 years of age	86 7	
	Department.	1 -			
Wahstan James	1 m · * m · 1	61	do	58 15	
Webster, James		65	Dispensed with	271 9	
M'Shane, James	Chief Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Department			111 2	
Coleman, John	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges Department		Ill health		
Harri-on, Levi	Public School Teacher, Norton	68	Over 60 years of age	38 17	
Sim, Robert	Dredge "Pluto," Harbours and Rivers Department	71	do	42 16	
Rose, Henry	Night Officer, Erskineville, Railways	64	Dispensed with .	52 16	
Munson, Nathan	Stationary Engine-driver, Railways	61	do .	77 €	
Weir, Thos. G	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction .	59	Ill-health	84 1	
	Station-master, Redfern, Railways	60	Over 60 years of age.	283 6	
Counts John	muston, accuracy, accuracy, accuracy, and			90 13	
Collins, John	Resident Engineer Roads and Bridges Department	155	1 Dispensed woon		
Dyson, E D.	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department	55	Dispensed with		
	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department Inspector, Newcastle, Railways	60	do do	205 11	

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT showing Gratuities granted to Widows and others under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," during the year 1891.

Name of Recipient.	Service for which the Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gra	tuit	у.
			£	8.	d
Oavies, Eliz. M	Widow of D. J. Davies, P.S. Teacher, Tumberumba	Widow	108		
IcCarthy, Ann	P.S. Teacher, Baradoc and Cavan	Ill-health	104	3	. 4
Brown, John	Inspector, Railways	Services dispensed with	299	4	. 8
Ullen, Patrick	Ranger, Forest Department	Over 60 years of age	135		10
Jusgrave, Thomas	do do	do	188		
bernethy, W. A	Light-keeper, Wollongong	Services dispensed with	140		
hompson, Andrew	Pilot, Wollongong	do		11	
	Light-keeper, Wollongong	do		10	
Villiams, M quire, Clara J	P.S. Teacher, Glassville	Medical Board			
	Widow of Robert Ferris, Clerk, Lands	Widow		0	
erris, Elizth. F	do Thos. Elliott, P.S. Teacher, Quipolly		78	ŏ	
illiott, Emma	,		175	ő	
arlee, F. R	Custodian of Wills, Justice	Services dispensed with	90	ő	
Iarkwell, Harriet E	Widow of Saml. Markwell, S.M. Branxton, Rail-	Widow	90	U	·
	ways.	T11.1 1.7	1 ~ 0	c	
ennett, James	Locker, Customs	Ill-health		6	
ohen, Charles	Clerk, Railways	Services dispensed with	239		
Vilson, Emily	Widow of W. C. Wilson, P.S. Teacher, Glenburn	Widow	66		
Vallace, John E	Clerk, Railways	Ill-health	130		
Vatson, James E	Sub-Inspector, Railways	do	204		-
dair, Mary Ann	Widow of Saml. Adair, Gaoler, Wagga Wagga	Widow	110	0	
ourke, Margaret	P.S. Teacher, Barber's Creek	Ill-health	50	0	
ilminster, W. E	Draftsman, Government Architect	Services dispensed with	56	8	ϵ
harkey, R. J	do do	do	78	2	ϵ
ousins, Walter	Ranger, Forest Department	do	104	8	11
rodie, Rosabell	Widow of Thos. Brodie, Master Dredge "Hunter"	Widow	200		0
eake, Mary Agnes	do Jas. H. Peake, Inspecting Locker, Customs.	do	162		
arsh, Euphima J	Widow of H. W. Marsh, Sub-Collector of Customs, Bogabilla.	do ·	125	0	0
nibbs, G. H. (additional)	Surveyor, Lands	Services dispensed with	3	3	7
ley, Helen C.	Widow of Geo. Isley, P.S. Teacher, Golden Grove	Widow	78	ō	
awley, Margaret	do Thos. Crawley, Engineer, Ordnance Department.	do	80	ŏ	
lamilton, Idonia C. D	Widow of A. P. D. Hamilton, Land Agent, Albury	do	195	0	0
utler, Catherine	do Thos. Butler, P.S. Teacher, Enmore	do		ŏ	
illiard, W.S	Clerk, Registrar-General	Ill-health	81	2	
arios Daniel		do	197		
avies, Daniel	P.S. Teacher, Cockburn River	O CO of o	100	2	4
elfendahl, William	Leading Fitter, Railways	Over 60 years of age		ő	
riffin, Mary	Widow of J. H. Griffin, Inspector of C.P.'s, Lands	Widow	150		
ohnson, Mary A	do Jas. Johnson, Letter-Carrier, G.P.O Chas. W. Wood, P.S. Teacher, Kangaroo	do	80 90	0	0
	Valley.	g . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	0.50		0
aniel, G. Aunbar, Mary	Clerk in Charge, Forbes Land Board	Services dispensed with		1 18	8 4
oyd, Frances J	Doughboy Hollow, Railways. Widow of W. L. Boyd, Shorthand and Typewriter,	doi	137	10	0
110 1 77 79	Col. Sec. Office.	731.7 3.3	700	_	_
uilfoyle, E. B	P.S. Teacher, Markwell	Ill-health		10	0
erroll, Bridget	Widow of Thos. Carroll, Clerk, Money O.O	Widow			0
ambly, Ada M	do Jabez Hambly, Clerk, Electric Tele- graph Department.	do	120	0	0
rake, J. G	Porter, Railways	Ill-health	129	14	9
arpur, Harry S	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office	do	161	17	6
ightman, W	Clerk, Railways	do	193	1	1
aherty, Margaret	Widow of Francis Flaherty, Governor Berrima Gaol.	Widow	170	0	0
acdermott, Rachel F	Widow of A. J. Macdermott, Clerk, Post Office	do	170	0	0
arnell, Thomas R.	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office	Ill-health	96		1
	do Minos				
ash, John A. E.	do Mines	do	236		4
liott, Robert	Storeman, Wellington, Railways	Services dispensed with	130		1
aussen, Stewart A	Clerk, Treasury	Ill-health	129		0
loods Amobibald	Landing Weiter Customs	do	284	7	- 6
oods, Archibaldeeder, John	Landing Waiter, Customs	do	323	5	.3

APPENDIX V.

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

Pensioner,	Office retued from	Age.	Pension.
1885.	·	yrs.	£ s.
I'George, John 1886.	Superintendent, Temporary Hospital for Insane, Cooma	38	70 3
yrne, M. M. G	Matron, R. C. Orphanage, Parramatta	47	125 8
Vilson, John oldsmith, Henry	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	64 63	64 9 109 6
llan Henry A	do do do	41	116 10
rown, Edward	Clerk, Lands	48	182 6
rown, Edward	Draftsman, Survey Office	36	124 9
nisholm, Daniel H	Chief Draftsman, Albury Survey Office	42	200 10
avidson, John	Chief Draftsman, Albury Survey Office Clerk, Survey Office Chief Draftsman, Survey Office	60	221 1
llıs, John W	Chief Drafteman, Survey Office	68	384 8
vans, Thomas	Accountant, Survey Office	42	168 18
erard, Francis oggin, John F	Draftsman, Survey Office	38 46	160 9 189 7
oggin, John F reaves, William A. B.	Surveyor Survey Office	58	288 17
anders, John F	Secretary and Cashier, Survey Office	57	287 8
ewis, George ewis, Thomas H	Draftsman, Survey Office	43	196 13
ewis, Thomas H	Draftsman, Survey Office	58	393 4
ong, George	do do	77	164 15
acdonald, Wm	Clerk, Lands	64	97 17
ewman, Thomas E. L	do do	58 39	197 18 97 2
aterson Edmund	do do	59	117 1
aterson, Edmund Sharp, George W		55	115 6
ade, John James	Draftsman, Survey Office .	48	149 12
ade, John James ack, Edward	Clerk, Charting Branch, Survey Office	40	69 18
evens, Thomas	Draftsman, Survey Office	48	211 2
nderwood, Richard G.	Description Writer, Survey Office	47	127 12
Villiams, Frank	Clerk, Lands	40 61	99 3 208 11
Voolrych, Francis B. WVillis, James A. C	Surveyor, Lands Draftsman, Survey Office	54	324 1
Iseman, John	Clerk-in-charge, Local Land Board, Grafton	39	167 16
roat, Malcolm	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	74	104 17
owney, Patrick	do do	61	7 7 12
urner, George	do do	61	106 13
urner, George	Assistant Superintendent, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	51	146 11
Sanders, George .	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction Lithographic Printer, Lands	61 62	83 10
Sanders, George . celes, John ollis, Walter	Draftsman, Lands	33	180 10 92 14
yne, Emanuel	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	66	78 10
eate, J. R	Clerk, Local Land Board, Albury	56	133 16
ntzgerald, R. D	Deputy Surveyor-General	56	553 11
1888.			
e Milhau, Gabriel	Postal Inspector, Post Office	67	171 4
dams, P. F	Surveyor-General	59	579 15
oudding, William		68	220 15
ames, George C	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	37 72	58 2 128 5
Villans, Obadiah Iare, Henry	Chief Draftsman, Lands Office, Cooma	37	172 14
licks, Lucy H	Matron Superintendent, Newington Asylum	53	145 0
olton, Constantine F.	District Surveyor, Lands	48	309 5
1889			
Tewcombe, Geo. W	Indexing Clerk, Colonial Secretary	59	183 15
Barney, Geo. H	Chief Inspector, Distilleries	60	412 17
Ioriarty, Ed. O		64	791 13
ae, John	Under Secretary, Public Works	75 64	543 14 $231 8$
oag, Thomas .	Locomotive Foreman, Railways Locomotive Engineer, Railways	62	443 7
cott, William odson, Richard	Chief Overseer, Parramatta Gaol	74	109 7
Vallace, Michael	Deputy Gaoler, Bathurst	67	110 5
loppett, Thomas J	Ledgerkeeper, Audit Department	60	230 15
ilchrist, Drummond	Assistant Inspector of Accounts, Audit Department	68	250 9
e Courcy, Thomas	Clerk, Railways	33	71 10 153 6
inegan, John P	Examiner of Accounts, Railways	35 52	73 11
Inlony, Cornelius C. yner, Frederick W.	Clerk, Railways Police Magistrate, Tumut	69	181 18
liggs, John	Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway	59	357 7
Iuller, Woolfgang	Draftsman, Bourke Survey Office	41	134 3
eale, Michael	Chief Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	.40	174 8
liggs, Edward	Inspector, Traffic Branch, Railways	54	249 1
latver, Hampton	Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	36 70	58 1 67 13
	Issuer, Stores Branch, Railways Superintendent of Rolling Stock, Railways	66	192 10
	Clerk, Stores, Railways	68	64 16
Bourne, E. J .		58	89 3
Bourne, E. J . Vascoc, John O			
Bourne, E. J Vascoc, John O Sırkett, Thomas	Foreman, Stores, Railways do Carriage Shop, Railways	49	160 17
Smithers, A.	Foreman, Stores, Railways do Carriage Shop, Railways Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways	49 45	38 19
Bourne, E. J Vascoe, John O Sirkett, Thomas Bingham, George mithers, A. Betteridge, George	Foreman, Stores, Railways do Carriage Shop, Railways Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways do do	49 45 41	38 19 42 17
Bourne, E. J Vascoe, John O Sirkett, Thomas Bingham, George mithers, A.	Foreman, Stores, Railways do Carriage Shop, Railways Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways	49 45	160 17 38 19 42 17 96 16 78 13

${\bf APPENDIX} \ \ {\bf V-} {\it continued}.$

Pensioner.	Office retired from.	Age.	Pension.
		yrs.	£ s.
1889—continued. Pickering, James E	Clerk, Railways	20	00.15
Rigg, Henry	Storekeeper, Newcastle, Railways	30 65	89 17 173 16
Kensett, F. J	Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways	69	95 17
Evans, George T	Superintendent of Stores, Railways	40	190 0
redale, L. P	Record Clerk, Railways	45 68	151 19
Forbes, Alexander	Police Magistrate, Eden	62	378 0 134 18
rvine, Christopher	Cashier, Northern Line, Railways	49	94 4
Caldwell, Samuel	Gaoler, Armidale	77	131 15
Vood, A. P	Assistant Engineer, Roads	46	308 4
mall, William	Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison	65 61	234 15 88 0
Read, Sir John C., Bart.	Schoolmaster, Sydney Gaol Governor, Sydney Gaol	68	$\begin{array}{cccc} 88 & 0 \\ 372 & 4 \end{array}$
Forbes, Alex. Leith	Examiner, Public Instruction	66	390 0
ardiner, John	Chief Examiner, do	65	471 17
Ouff, John		55	225 17
ager, Joseph	Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoirs	76 77	$122 \ 11$ $165 \ 3$
uterick, Nicholas	Coxswain, Marine Board	48	71 16
Berney, Augustus	Landing Surveyor, Customs	57	360 4
Growne, W. J	Sub-Collector of Customs, Grafton	64	135 8
oleman, James	Coxswain Newcastle, Customs	59	$\begin{array}{ccc} 79 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 \end{array}$
ay, Michael	Locker, Customs do do	65 72	$100 0 \\ 154 0$
'Donnell, John	do do	56	110 8
Ormsby, Arthur J	Landing Waiter, Customs	62	303 7
assmore, W. R. T.	do do	64	255 0
ucker, Henry John mall, Robert	Clerk, Customs	68 62	$\begin{array}{ccc} 293 & 7 \\ 257 & 9 \end{array}$
'Donnell, George	Chief Clerk, Government Stores	43	257 9 91 13
urton, Henry	Inspector, Permanent-way, Railways	57	185 5
ietz, William	Foreman, Permanent-way, Railways	59	90 6
Iurdock, George	do do	69	100 6
Moodie, Andrew	Station-master, Marulan, Railways	63	147 13
hompson, John R	Inspector of Station Accounts, Railways	41	$112 18 \\ 105 7$
ead, W. V	Traffic Manager, Railways	50	546 10
'illiams, Walter	Gate-keeper, Darling Harbour, Railways	78	40 10
ane, Frederick	Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	70	127 7
Vernon, Donald	Secretary for Railways	50 46	392 15 322 6
Cane, Elizabeth	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	61	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Toods, George	Foreman Blacksmith, Tramways	59	89 9
larke, James	Messenger, Public Works	72	49 0
oberts, H	Gate-keeper, Bathurst, Railways	64	68 10
owling, Edward	Station-master, Granville, Railways Assistant Superintendent of Technical Education	57 46	208 18 307 17
raham, James	Signal-master, South Head	70	177 11
rewett, J. W	Assistant Engineer, Railways	69	418 15
ayley, G. W. A	Draftsman, Railways	64	174 8
aring, T. W	Road Superintendent, Roads	69 64	$\begin{array}{cc} 193 & 14 \\ 49 & 2 \end{array}$
1890.	Townstern Mariner		
ichardson, Ralph	Inspector, Tramways	61	106 15
arpenter, Abraham	Station-master, Hexham, Railways	61	120 19 97 7
vans, Thomas	Carriage Examiner, Railways	53	108 14
ker, John	do do	54	88 18
obb, John	Locomotive Engineer, Railways	54	277 7
opkins, Evan	Machinist, Railways	64 65	$\begin{array}{cc} 50 & 5 \\ 66 & 10 \end{array}$
arrowes, Joseph	Labourer, Railways	65 71	66 10 34 6
Iolloy, John	Labourer, Railways	53	55 9
ott, George	do do	72	71 16
wwen Patrick	do do	61	56 11
wyer, Patrick uir, John	Station-master, Uralla, Railways do Tarana, Railways	58 61	149 2
aden, Alfred W	Clerk, Public Instruction	$\frac{61}{53}$	$109 8 \\ 171 14$
bertson, James J	District Superintendent, Railways	50	228 7
Intosh, Jas	Sheeting Foreman, Railways	64	85 11
nelan, Samueltzpatrick, Denis	Guard, Railways	60	110 8
irnet, James	General Foreman, Railways Colonial Architect	51 62	154 2 502 19
allis, Nathaniel	Clerk, Roads	62 35	$\begin{array}{cc} 592 & 18 \\ 95 & 2 \end{array}$
orrison, James	Fitter, Locomotive Branch, Railways	58	49 0
ray, Henry	Boatman, Marine Board	63	46 9
inders, Geo	Chief Clerk, Permanent-way Branch, Railways	52	176 0
	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands	51	77 8
	do Dailman	37 51	82 3
own, James N	do Manways		
rown, James N	do Railways	56	49 4 74 8
ranks, R. C. rown, James N. bbin, Nicholas ralker, Selina G raw, Alexr.	Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	56 64	74 8 67 7
rown, James N	Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	56	74 8

13 APPENDIX V-continued.

Fensioner. Office retired from.				Pension		
1890—continued.	_	yrs.	£	s.	d.	
Vansbrough, C. H	Surveyor, Lands Department	49	121	12	0	
ennett, L. G. J.	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Forbes	45	215	6	ő	
Celly, T. A	Messenger, Lands	45	67		Ö	
amison, T. C.	Inspector of Distilleries	65	293		8	
ouff, John	Inspector of Forests	45	145		0	
Ieron, John	Locomotive Inspector, Railways	60	180		0	
lowdery, George	Engineer for Existing Lines, Railways	60	451	-	0	
rawford, Leslie	Foreman, Railways	60	125		Č	
Vikner, M. E.	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	63		19	(
Ouncan, Fredk	Stationary Engine Driver, Railways	69		17	(
lake, Robert	Senior Inspector, Distilleries	68		10	(
1891.	context inspector, distinctives		20	10		
Iyde, John	Messenger, Prisons	69	73	1	C	
arr, E. J. R	Registrar Mines	61	203		Ò	
IcLean, John	Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways	60	106		(
tubbin, J. N.	Landing Waiter, Customs	59	245		ì	
Iampton, Aaron	Sub-Inspector, Railways	61	153		(
Morrison, Peter	Inspector do	61	163		(
alkeld, Benjamin	Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways	61	96		ì	
Humphries, John	do East Maitland, Railways	60	123		ì	
fullivan, James	Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers	55	52		-	
Churlow, Jonathan	Gatekeeper, Railways	69	65		i	
Edwards, James P.	Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways	60	59		(
White, George F	Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office	68		13	(
Herald, Edmund	Station-master, Singleton, Railways	60	157		(
allagher, Patrick	Engine Driver, Railways	63		15	(
Lewis, Mortimer W	Clerk of Works, Government Architect	70	400		(
Neale, John Thomas	Clerk do	59		.10	(
Doherty, John B	Draftsman do	36	96			
Clarke, Henry	Porter, Singleton, Railways	60	i 51	_		
King, Robert	Gatekeeper, Newcastle, Railways	61	46	-		
Miller, Hugh	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges Department	51		12		
Harte, Michael S.	Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office	0.2		14		
Falconer, Robert	Draftsman, Government Architect's Office	30	67			
Wells, Frederick	Engineer for Roads, Roads and Bridges Department	54	400	-		
Pearce, William	Messenger. Traffic Branch, Railways	€0		10		
Cameron, Wm. W	Teacher. Pub'ic School, Coogee	63	95			
Richardson, John	do do Unanderra	67	89			
Colley, Edwin	Clerk of Works, Government Architect	60	173			
Hayes, Samuel	Shipwright Superintendent. Harbours and Rivers Department	61		11		
Dowling, William	Guard, Railways	63	88			
Moffat, Ada	Mistress, Infants Department, Public School. Summer Hill	61		16		
Pike, Thomas	Porter, Railways	67	31			
McShane, James	Chief Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Department	65		. 5		
eroonand, cames	Night-officer Erskineville Railways	64		16		
Rose Henry	Night-officer, Erskineville, Railways Stationary Engine Driver, Railways	61	77			
Rose, Henry		1 01	1 11			
Munson, Nathan	Resident Engineer Roads and Budges Department	55	<u>'</u>	1 12		
Munson, Nathan	. Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department	55 60		13		
Munson, Nathan	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department	55 60		13		

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

£ s. d.

1888—J. T. Blanchard, Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master, age, 43

1890—Chas Ohver, Under Secretary for Lands; age, 40

£635 11 0

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing Pensions granted under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1891.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
1885.		yrs.		£ s.
rane, William	Stipendiary Magistrate	58	Ill-health	369 16
ussell, Macnamara	Chief Draftsman, Engineer-in-Chief, Railways	49	do	111 0
roctor, James	Inspector, Locomotive Branch, Railways	59	do	90 15
George, John	Superintendent, Temporary, Hospital for Insane, Cooma		Abolition of office	70 3
Carroll, Gabriel H. L	Inspector, Telegraphs	53	Mental derangement.	86 12 55 2
Newport, Thomas Duhigg, Matthew	Driver, Railways	61 60	61 years of age	38 10
ixsmith, William	Engine-driver, Railways	69	69 do	69 10
umming, J. E	Public School Teacher, Jerry's Plains	61	61 do	77 8
arrison, Jerman T	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa	47	Mental derangement	81 15
tevenson, Jane	Public School Teacher, Camperdown	60	60 years of age	59 1
Palmer, George entland, Colin C	do Wyong Creek	$75 \\ 73$	75 do	$\begin{array}{c} 24 & 13 \\ 20 & 10 \end{array}$
acdougall, Robert .	do Bumbury	63	62 do .	34 13
answick, George	do Appin	56	Ill-health .	72 7
est Josiah	Messenger, Railways	76	76 years of age .	20 6
ell, Joseph	Public School Teacher, Dural	52	Ill-health	48 13
vles, Eliza	do Mudgee	52	do	123 0
Cormick, Peter D	do Crowe-street do Spanieri's Hill	52 48	do	76 19 46 12
Grady, Michael	do Saucy Creek	54	-1.	51 2
	and Samily Office	or	do	01 4
1886. Crothers, Thomas	Station-master, Harley, Railways	79	79 years of age	22 13
hnson, Alexander	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	60	60 do	173 17
mpsey, Denis	Locker, Customs	57	Ill health	71 5
nall, Samuel	Store Labourer, Ordnance	59	do	45 15
elly, James	Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol	54	do	44 4
rnane, James rsons, Charles	do Parramatta Gaol	60 55	60 years of age Ill-health	45 10 47 8
Brien, Thomas	do Bathurst Gaol	71	71 years of age	34 3
rby, Anthony	do Darlinghuret Gaol	60	60 do	41 13
alker, Edward	Public School Tescher, Upper Myall River	65	65 do	37 0
ılkıns, Wıllıam	Messenger, Customs	64	61 do	63 8
nna, William	Warder, Albury Gaol	52 70	Ill-health	$\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & 14 \\ 85 & 7 \end{array}$
ssier, Henry	Postmaster, Newtown Boatman, Macleay River, Marine Board	52	70 years of age Ill health	49 9
irnell, Arthur J	Chief Draftsman, Forbes, Survey Office	36	do	108 10
Iayes, Geo. Pool	Public School Teacher, Morebinger	65	65 years of age	17 12
inder, Edward R	do Enfield	56	56 do	104 10
edsam, Jeremiah	Gate-keeper, Railways	81	81 do	11 19
uller, Samuel King onaldson, Robert	Public School Teacher, Burrawang	55 47	Ill-health Accident	100 7 106 16
ack, John	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	55	Ill-health	166 11
ard, Robert D	Surgeon and Dispenser, Hyde Park Asylum	66	66 years of age	49 10
ackınlay, John	Head Bailiff, District Court	66	66 do	64 10
ole, George	Boatswam, Marine Board	58	Ill-health	62 8
inkin, John	Letter-carrier, General Post Office	53	do	60 3
larland, Thomas	Mate, Dredge "Vulcan," Harbours and Rivers Cook and Steward, Dredge "Vulcan," do	71 69	71 years of age	$\begin{array}{cc} 42 & 3 \\ 35 & 10 \end{array}$
amieson, George	District Engineer, Railways	58	Ill-health	166 18
wkins, Richard	Public School Teacher, Prospect	61	61 years of age	92 4
ngton, William	do Riverstone	60	6) do	109 7
ield, Thomas	Messenger, Lands	63	63 do	33 1
chards, Thomas	Government Printer	55	Ill-health	480 2
gan, Miles	Carriage-lifter, Railways	72 58	72 years of age	$\begin{array}{ccc} 36 & 12 \\ 327 & 2 \end{array}$
ngster, John	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	61	61 years of age	255 18
ard, W. W,	Public School Teacher, Druitt Town	63	63 do	74 13
rguson, Peter	Engine-driver, Railways	59	Ill-health	70 8
oodgate, Edward	Station-master, Dubbo, Railways	60	60 years of age	150 19
aw, William E	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace	72	72 do	84 7
ldy, Locrin	Public School Teacher, Hurstville Government Analyst	51 65	Ill-health	75 4 118 2
oth, James	Public School Teacher, Yalwal	59	Ill-health	43 19
ob, John	do Third Creek	60	60 years of age	49 8
lay, William	Principal Messenger, Legislative Assembly Light-keeper, Clarence Head, Marine Board	66 ¹	66 do	$\begin{array}{cc} 82 & 1 \\ 47 & 7 \end{array}$
	Light-keeper, Clarence Head, Marine Board	72	72 do	301 f
1887. rant, A. O	Police Magistrate, Bourke	60 '	Over 60 years of age.	215 15
rne, Mrs. M. M. G	Matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta.	47 ¦	Abolition of office	125 8
halen, William	Watchman, Railways	63	Over 60 years of age	37 6
ice, Mrs. Mary A	Teacher, Public School, Mount Murray	46	Ill-health	31 15
oves, W ılliam [Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	55	do	52 8
eming, Martin	do do do	49	do	41 18
inter, Wm.	Traffic Auditor, Railways	62	Over 60 years of age	$163 \ 15$ $79 \ 4$
enderson, Robert	Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramata	62	do	38 11
ncourt, Thomas	Warehousekeeper, and Inspector of Warehouses,	68	do	251 1
	Customs.	1		

APPENDIX VI—continued.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
1887—continued.		yrs.		£ s.
lilberthorpe, Wılliam	Acting 1st-class Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol	64	Over 60 years of age	37 2
oldsmith, Henry	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	63 43	do do Ill-health	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 109 & 6 \\ 74 & 9 \end{array} $
dd, Clement T	Custodian of Plans, Survey Office Under Secretary for Justice	57	do	$631 \ 17$
ston, George R	Pilot, Marine Board	71	Over 60 years of age	97 7
ttriss, Charles B	Post and Telegraph Master, King-street	58	Ill-health	174 17
owne, John C	Teacher, Public School, Tirrania Creek	62	Over 60 years of age	68 10
ad, J. A	Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	63 67	do	208 16 54 3
lls, John doney, Patrick O'Dwyer	Teacher, Public School, Blacktown	63	do	125 6
ilson, John	do do do	64	do	64 9
ck, Wm	Landing-waiter, Customs	67	do	167 0
rter, Andrew	Clerk, General Post Office	45	Ill-health	108 18
wson, Benjamin	Head Porter, Railways	62 60	Over 60 years of age	44 9 36 0
ıd, James	Screwer do	61	do	85 5
amett, John H	Teacher, Public School, Ferest Hill	63	do	30 9
heeler, Henry	Post and Telegraph Master, Muswellbrook		do	56 17
ılliamson, Thomas	Foreman Blacksmith, Fitzroy Dock	64	do	56 15
ape, Phillip	Police Magistrate, Gulgong	69	do	88 13
mbert, George	Teacher, Public School, Guildford	64 69	do	54 8 90 6
cowcroft, James mpson, E. H	Post and Telegraph Master, Redfern Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga	68	do	110 17
lan, H. A	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	41	Abolition of office	116 10
own, Edward		48	do	182 6
nty, Michael	Clerk, Lands	36	do	124 9
isholm, D. H	Chief Draftsman, District Survey Office, Albury	42	do	200 10
vidson, John	1st Clerk, Survey Office	60 68	do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
lis, J. W ans, Thomas	Chief Draftsman, Survey Office	42	do	168 18
rard, Francis	l ====================================	38	do	160 9
ggin, J. F	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	46		189 7
eaves, W. A. B	1st-class Surveyor do	58	do	288 17
nders, J. F	Secretary and Cashier do	57	do	287 8
wis, George	1st-class Draftsman do do do do	43 58	do	196 13 393 4
wis, Thomas H ng, George	do do do	77	do	164 15
acdonald, William	Clerk, Lands	64	do	97 17
Neate, Charles E	do do	58	' do	197 18
ewman, Thomas E. L	do do	39	do	97 2
tterson, Edmund	do do	59 55	do	117 1 115 6
arp, George W. ade, John James	Lithographic Engraver, Lands	48	do	149 12
nck, Edward	Clerk do	40	do	69 18
evens, Thomas	1st-class Draftsman do	48	do	211 2
nderwood, Richard G	Description Writer do	47		127 12
Illiams, Frank	! Clerk, Lands	40	do	99 3
oolrych, Francis B. W McNaught, Thomas	Surveyor, Lands	61	do Over 60 years of age	208 11 70 11
Illis, James A. C	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	54		324 1
iseman, John	Clerk-in-charge, Local Land Board, Grafton	39	do	167 16
roat, Malcolm	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	74	do	104 17
owney, Patrick	do do do	61	do .!	77 12
ırner, George	do do do	61	do	106 13
ncker, Goodwin R	Chief Draftsman, Local Land Office, Grafton Boatman, Newcastle, Customs	37 58	Ill-health do	150 10 38 15
hearn, William hwartzoff, Henry	Boatman, Newcastle, Customs Assistant Superintendent, Protestant Orphan School		Abolition of office	146 11
	Parramatta.			
Arnott, John S	Post and Telegraph Master, Wickham	54	Ill-health	60 10
Cork, Robert	Sea Pilot, Marine Board	65	Over 60 years of age.	105 11
Sanders, George	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction Chief Clerk Public Works	61 49	Abolition of office Ill-bea'th	$83\ 10$ $253\ 18$
orde, William Bolding, H. J	Chief Clerk, Public Works	77	Over 60 years of age.	104 17
etch, John Ward	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	55	Ill-health	74 4
tch, John	Engineer and Master, Dredge "Gamma," Harbours	61	Over 60 years of age	106 12
	and Rivers.			
	Health Officer, &c, Newcastle	80	do	63 4
	Teacher, Public School, Cambewarra Lathographic Printer, Lands	62	Ill-health	80 10 180 10
ollis, W	Draftsman, Lands	33	do	92 14
aybury, W. H	Sheriff's Officer, Goulburn	72	Over 60 years of age	81 12
ne, Emanuel			Abolition of office	78 10
Wilson, Archibald			Ill-health	65 16
nandler, William	Gatekeeper, Railways	79 39	Over 60 years of age Mental derangement	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \ 17 \\ 156 \ 0 \end{array}$
eate, J. R	Clerk, Local Land Board, Albury		Abolition of office .	133 16
Biddlecomb, W. J	Teacher, Public School, Cranbury	. 54	Ill-health	37 18
vyny, John		. 61	Over 60 years of age	169 8
onelan, Anthony Charles	Locker, Customs	41	Ill-health	107 10
itzgerald, R. D	Deputy Surveyor-General, Lards		Abolition of office	553 11
icoll, William	Carriage Builder, Railways		Over 60 years of age	36 2
nderson, Alexander Buchanan, Louis	Teacher, Public School, Gledswood		do	$67 ext{ } 4$ $160 ext{ } 16$
ones, Stephen W		62	do	549 0
	Commission Donalds a Dlassia	62	1 1	56 7
hnson, John	Carpenter, Dreage Pluto	. 02	αο	00 1

APPENDIX VI-continued.

Canter, R. A.	19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Adams	9 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Austin Wilham	2 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Austin Wilham Attendant, Hospital for Insane Parramatta 55 do 14	0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Dudding, William Clerk of Petty Sessions, Singleton 68 Cover 60 years of age 70	0 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	55 0 0 77 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lewton Joseph Rockiff, Lawrence School Rockiff, Lawrence School Rockiff, Lawrence School Rockiff, Lawrence School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction 37 Abolition of office 55 Groberty, Catherine Police Magistrate, Wollongong 61 Go	3	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Rockliff, Lawrence	3	8 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
James, George C Turner, A. A. Groberty, Catherine Duffy, James Duffy, James Dyle, Michael J Public School Teacher, Clairvaulx *Weber, Adalbert Thomas, E. R. Willans, Obadah Thomson, James Hare, Reginald Lumsdaine, Alexander Clenett, W P *Matthews, Will am Wilson, Willam **Willon, Willam **Stocker, Public School, Oakendale **Collier, J P Public School Teacher, Manila **Collier, J P Public School, Teacher, Manila **Collier, J P Public School, Qakendale **Collier, J P Public School, Oakendale **Collier, J P Public School Teacher, Manila **Etarofet, F. C. **Steinom aster, Roads and Bridges Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan **Office **Collier, J P Public School, Oakendale **Collier, J P Public School, Oakendale **Collier, J P Public School Teacher, Broke **Etarofet, F. C. **Steinom aster, Roads and Bridges **Go do **Oad Superintendent, Roads and Bridges **Collier, J P **Collier, J P **Public School, Oakendale **Oa Macquarie Lighthouse **Go do **Oore 60 years of age **Oore 60 years of age **Oore 60 years of age **Ill-health **Oore 60 years of age **Ill-health **Time **Time **Time **Time **Collier, J P **Public School Teacher, Manila **Steinom master, Roads and Bridges **Go do **Oore 60 years of age **Time **T	7 2 3 14 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 0 44 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Groberty, Catherine Duffy, James Public School Teacher, Clairvaulx 560 do 560 lispector, Rallways 581 lill-health 161 lill-health 162 do 560 lispector, Rallways 582 lill-health 162 do 580 lill-health 163 lill-health 164 do 580 lill-health 165 lill-health	3 14 3 14 3 16 6 11 11 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	44 0 33 0 33 0 33 0 33 0 30 0
Thomas, E.R Draftsman, Railways	0 3 6 6 1 11 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	33 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Thomas, E.R Draftsman, Railways	1 11 9 19 8 5 5 11 8 2 12 2 12 7 17 8 5 6 10 9 18 8 3 15 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Thomas, E. R. Willans, Obadiah Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan 72 do 37	9 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Thomson, James Hare, Reginald Lumsdaine, Alexander Clennett, W P Edwards, George *Matthews, Will am Wilson, Wilham Silva, Emanuel Bryant, Thomas *Coller, J P Dallas, John Sydenbam, William J *Buchanan, James *Eluradet, F. C. *Reeve, Edward D'Arrietta, Walter M'Donald, John Chief Inspector and Consulting Accountant, Treasury 61 do	1 8 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hare, Reginald Police Magistrate, Wellington	2 127 7 177 8 5 6 109 6 109 9 18 8 3 109 1 13 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 1	2 0 7 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Clennett, W P Assistant Foreman Bookbinder, Government Printing Office Edwards, George Teacher, Public School, Oakendale 66 do 61 do 61 do 61 do 61 do 62 do 62 do 62 do 62 do 63 do 64 do 65 do	8 5 6 10 4 9 18 15 18 16 18 16 18 16 18 16 18 16 18 16 18 16 18 16 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	5 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Edwards, George Teacher, Public School, Oakendale	6 10 4 9 8 15 6 13 9 18 8 3 1 5 8 10 9 13 6 11	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
*Matthews, Will am Wilson, Willson, Willam do do Boolong 61 Over 60 years of age Silva, Emanuel 1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse Bryant, Thomas Foreman Blacksmith, Railways 61 do 129 do	4 9 8 15 6 13 9 18 8 3 6 3 1 5 9 13 6 11 6 17	9 0 5 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Wilson, Wilham Silva, Emanuel Bryant, Thomas "Coller, J. P Dallas, John Sydenham, William J "Buchanan, James "Liardet, F. C. "Reeve, Edward D'Arrietta, Walter D'Arrietta, Walter M'Donald, John Donnellan, John Donnellan, John M'AcDermott, Michael Joyce, Thomas Robinson, William Model Warder, Sydney Gaol Hill, Francis W. Millson, Wilham do do Boolong Macquarie Laghthouse 80 do do 129 44 do 75 52 Ill-health 77 63 do Over 60 years of age 41 42 43 44 do Over 60 years of age 45 46 do 126 Over 60 years of age 41 41 42 43 44 45 46 46 Over 60 years of age 45 46 Over 60 years of age 46 Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Pariamatta MacDermott, Michael Joyce, Thomas Warder, Sydney Gaol Hill, Francis W. Bryblic School Teacher, Macquarie Laghthouse 80 do 129 Hollis, John Stansith Lightkeeper, Macquarie Laghthouse 80 do 129 Over 60 years of age 46 do Over 60 years of age 46 Over 60 years of age 47 48 49 Over 60 years of age 49 40 Over 60 years of age 41 45 46 Over 60 years of age 46 Over 60 years of age 181 Hollis, John Schapman, Chas M Phylic School Teacher, Macquarie Laghthouse 80 do 129 Over 60 years of age 120 Over 60 years of age 121 122 123 124 125 125 126 127 127 128 129 129 120 120 120 120 120 120	3 15 6 13 9 18 8 3 6 3 1 5 9 13 6 11 6 17	5 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Silva, Émanuel Bryant, Thomas *Collier, J. P Public School Teacher, Broke Fettler, Railways Station master, Rooty Hill, Railways Station master, Rooty Hill, Railways Station master, Rooty Hill, Railways Station master, Railways *Luardet, F. C. Station master, Railways Station-master, Railways *Luardet, F. C. Station-master, Railways Police Magistrate Station-master, Railways Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie Overseer, Government Printing Office Station-master, Railways Station-master, Railways 60 Over 60 years of age do 52 Ill-health 60 Over 60 years of age do 54 do 65 do 66 Over 60 years of age do 58 Ill-health 49 Over 60 years of age do 40 Over 60 years of age do 41 Down 42 Dover 60 years of age do 42 Dover 60 years of age do 44 Dover 60 years of age do 45 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 47 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 48 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 49 Over 60 years of age lil-health 40 Over 60 years of age lil-health 41 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 42 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 43 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 44 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 45 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 46 Over 60 years of age lil-health 47 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 48 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 49 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 40 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 40 Dover 60 years of age lil-health 40 Dover 60 years o	6 13 9 18 8 3 6 3 1 5 9 13 6 11 6 9 17	3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 5 0 0 0 8 0
Donnellan, John Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Pariamatta **MacDermott, Michael Locker, Customs	8 3 6 3 1 5 3 10 9 13 6 11 3 9	3 0 3 0 5 0 0 0 8 0 1 0
Donnellan, John Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Pariamatta **MacDermott, Michael Locker, Customs	6 3 1 5 3 10 9 13 6 11 3 9 9 17	3 0 5 0 0 0 8 0 1 0
Donnellan, John Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Pariamatta **MacDermott, Michael Locker, Customs	3 10 9 13 6 11 3 9 9 17	0 3 0 1 0
Donnellan, John Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Pariamatta **MacDermott, Michael Locker, Customs	9 13 6 11 3 9 9 17	3 O L O
Donnellan, John Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Pariamatta **MacDermott, Michael Locker, Customs	3 9 9 17	
Donnellan, John Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Pariamatta **MacDermott, Michael Locker, Customs	9 17	0
Thomas Warder, Sydney Gaol	n 0	
Warder, Sydney Gool		
Robinson, William Chief Clerk, Agent-General's Office 69 'Over 60 years of age 131 Hill, Francis W. Superintendent and Controller, Money Order Office 56 Ill-health and Government Savings Bank Hollis, John Inspector, Railways 66 Over 60 years of age 222 Agent Taychor Linddonhom 75 Agent Tayc) 4	
Hollis, John Inspector, Rallways 166 Over 60 years of age 122 *Chamman Chas M Public School Taychon Lyddonhom 171	1 10 0 3	
*Chanman Chas M Public School Tarchay Luddonham 171 do 75	9 11	0
*Chapman, Chas. M. Public School Teacher, Luddenham 71 do 78	5 8	
Charteris, Frederick M Deputy Registrar of Brands, Mines 65 do 102 Robinson, G. J. Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines 54 11 health 120	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$	
*Taylor, James Pilot, Marire Board 55 do 148	3 16	0
Denison, Alfred Warder, Sydney Gaol	4 14) 3	0
Thompson, W. H Postmaster, Newcastle 71 do 230 Houslar, Robert Pilot, Marine Board 64 do 75		0 0
	11	
	ւ <u>1</u> 1/10	0
Wood, Jas. H 1st-class Surveyor, Lands 59 do 271	l 19	0
Hicks, Lucy H Matron-Superintendent, Newington Asylum 53 do 145	2 14 5 0	0 0
Davis, John Police Magistrate, Bega 70 Over 60 years of age. 142	2 18	3 0
King Frederic Manager of Government Asylums for Infirm and 62 do 214 Destitute	4 0	0
Bo'ton, Constantine F District Surveyor, Lands 48 Abolition of office 308		
Galbraith, Bridget Mistress, Public School, Waterloo 40 Ill-health 116 Patterson, David Teacher, Public School, Grantham 68 Over 60 years of age 46	$\frac{6}{5} \frac{4}{19}$	
Watson, David Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department . 66 do 27	76	0
	6 l 18	
Halkett, Alexander Dredge-Master, Harbours and Rivers 65 Over (0 years of age 75	6	0
) 4 l 13	
Delaney, J. W Sheriff's Officer, Newcastle 56 Ill-health 113	3 11	. 0
	3 16 3 10	0
*Flood, William Sub-Inspector, Railways 54 Ill-health 75	5 9	
Bradford, William . Senior Warder, Tamworth Gaol 60 Over 60 years of age 55	5 14	. 0
1889 (3.1.144) (3.7.7.144) (3.1.144) (3.7.7.144)		
	3 12 3 11	
Corcoran, Thos. H do do Yattevattah 68 do 69	18	0
	9 2 18	
Bissett, John G, sentor do Brewangle 71 do 96	3 10	0
Bonamy, George do Ashfield' 69 do 156	12	
Caldwell, Isabella Matron, Armidale Gaol 69 do 20	19 8	
Newcombe, Geo. W Indexing Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office 59 Abolition of office 188		0
Hollis, Thomas Sub-Inspector, Railways 69 Over 60 years of age 63	, 5	. 0

APPENDIX VI—continued.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which the Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
1889—continued.		yrs.		£ s.
Barney, G. H	Chief Inspector of Distilleries	60	Abolition of office	412 17
[oriarty, E. O	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers	64	Services dispensed with	791 13
ae, John	Under Secretary for Public Works	75 64	do . do	543 14
oag, Thomas cott, William	Locomotive Foreman, Railways do Engineer, do	62	do	231 8 443 7
odson, Richard	Chief Overseer, Parramatta Gaol	74	do	109 7
allace, Michael	Deputy Gaoler, Bathurst	67	do	110 5
onnell, Henry	Police Magiatrate and Customs Officer, Kiama	60	Over 60 years of age	342 0
Eames, Robert L	Landing Waiter, Customs	61	do .	135 1
uth, Samuel N	Instrument Fitter, Telegraphs	54	Ill-he-l'h	84 18
mpson, George	Teacher, Public School, Bowra	60	Over 60 years of age .	70 1
oppett, Thomas J	Principal Ledger-keeper, Audit Department	60 68	Abolition of office	230 15
ılchrist, Drummond rant, James	Assistant Inspector of Accounts, Audit Department. Shed Inspector, Railways	60	do Over 60 years of age	250 9 131 17
Courcy, Thomas	Clerk, Railways	33	Services dispensed with	71 10
negan John P.	Examiner of Accounts, Railways	35	do	153 6
orbes, Alice	Matron, Bathurst Gaol	58	Ill-health	20 8
olony, C. C.	Clerk, Railways	52	Services dispensed with	73 11
ong, Isidora C	Teacher, Infant School, Balmain Police Magistrate, Tumut	50	Ill-health	116 14
yner, F. W	Police Magistrate, Tumut	69	Services dispensed with	181 18
utton, George	Examiner, Locomotive Branch, Railways	67	Over 60 years of age .	47 1
arry, Mary Jane	Housemard, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	52	Ill-health	29 0
iggs, John	Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway	59	Services dispensed with	357 7
ull mpy, John	Teacher, Public School, Duramana	63	Over 60 years of age	37 5
uller, Woolfgang	Draftsman, Survey Office, Bourke	41 59	Services dispensed with	134 3
unman, John uckley, William	Teacher, Public School, Aberglasslyn	77	Ill-health Over 60 years of age	51 7 39 14
Haggarty, Marmaduke .	Watchman, Fitzroy Dock	60	do	40 7
Illiamson, J. W	Trades Overseer, Parramatta Gaol	64	do	88 4
ale, Michael	Chief Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	40	Services dispensed with	174 8
iggs, Edward	Inspector, Traffic Branch do	54	do	249 1
atver, Hampton	Clerk, Audit Branch do	36	do	58 1
atyer, Hampton owarth, Shepherd	Issuer, Stores Branch do	70	do	67 13
ourne, E. J	Superintendent of Rolling Stock do	66	do	192 10
Sirkitt, Thomas	Foreman, Stores do	58	do .	89 3
ngham, George	do carriage-shop do	49	do	160 17
nithers, A	Clerk, Traffic Branch do	45	do	38 19
etteridge, Geo	do do do	41 52	do	42 17
Docksey, Wm	Sub-Inspector, Existing Lines do	51	do .	96 16
rabstone, Michael	Overseer, Stores Branch do do	30	ا .د. ا	78 13 89 17
ickering, Jas. E ligg, Henry	Storekeeper, Newcastle do	65	do	173 16
ensett, F. J	Clerk, Traffic Branch do	69	do .	95 17
vans, Geo. T	Superintendent of Stores do	40	do	190 0
redale, L. P	Record Clerk do	45	do .	151 19
Vascoe, John O		68	do .	64 16
Hankin, J. C	Station-master, Newtown do	57	Ill-health	113 18
[all, Thomas	Teacher, Public School, Ghinni Ghinni	63	Over 60 years of age	44 8
eon, G. P	Police Magistrate, Eden	68	Services dispensed with	
	Operator, Telegraph Department		Ill-health do	$76 13 \\ 72 18$
Starkey, James uller, Edgar	Shed Inspector, Railways Public School Teacher, Calyton	64	Over 60 years of age	$\frac{72}{72} = 0$
orbes, Alexander	Gaoler, Bathurst	1	Services dispensed with	134 18
rvine, Christopher	Cashier, Northern Line, Railways	١	do	94 4
a'dwell, Samuel	Gaoler, Armidale		do	131 15
Vood, A. P	Assistant Engineer, Roads	46	do	308 4
mall, Wm	Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison	65	do	284 15
ynch, Annie	Mistress, Infant School, Wagga Wagga	32	Ill-health	60 10
orsyth, F. W. G	Schoolmaster, Sydney Gaol	61	Services dispensed with	88 0
ead, Sir John C., Bart	Governor, Sydney Gaol	68	do	372 4
orbes, A. Leith	Examiner, Public Instruction		Abolition of office Over 60 years of age .	390 0 35 14
larke, Hannah	Teacher, Public School, Burrundulla	51	Ill-health	$\begin{array}{c} 35 \ 14 \\ 45 \ 18 \end{array}$
othe, Anna M aughan, Patrick		1	do	52 1 6
ardmer, John	Chief Examiner, Public Instruction	65	Abolition of office	471 17
enerie, Patience	Sewing Mistress, Public School, Glebe	42	Ill-health	21 13
loxbam, Wm	Senior Warder, Parramatta Gaol	52	do	73 7
chrader, John F	Messenger, Court-house, Newcastle	79	Over 60 years of age .	21 5
elly, Thomas	do Head Office, Railways	75	do .	40 13
ook, Peter	Watchman, Traffic Branch, Railways		do	22 3
cott, James	Driver, Railways	64	do	50 3
[annell, Jesse	Superintendent, Nobby's Light-house, Newcastle	70 69	do	$\frac{117}{71} \frac{17}{8}$
ewes, Joseph	Foreman, Railways	1	Ill-health	71 8 45 8
ostley, Charles attery, James	Warder, Gaol, Yass	1	do	45 8
Bennett, W. C	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads	65	Over 60 years of age	675 .0
lox, F. W	Station-master, Armidale		Ill-health	138 16
Ouff, John		55	Abolition of office	225 17
Davidson, F. B.	Assistant C.P.S., Water Police Office	65	Services dispensed with	188 5
Villiams, Walter	Gate-keeper, Darling Harbour, Railways	78	do	40 10
Chapman, Wm	Warder, Sydney Gaol	55	Ill-health	48 2
Hinton, Alfred	Clerk and Accountant, Marine Board		Services dispensed with	165 3
uterick, Nicholas	Coxswain, Marine Board	48	do	71 16
Berney, Augustus	Landing Surveyor, Customs	57	do	$\begin{array}{ccc} 360 & 4 \\ 135 & 8 \end{array}$
Frowne, Wm. Jas	1 Clark and action of Charterina Charter-	1 64	do	

APPENDIX VI—continued.

1889—continued. coleman, Jas. ay, Michaelkin, Henry		yrs.		
'ay, Michael kin, Henry		1 -	1	£ s.
kın, Henry	Coxswain, Customs, Newcastle	59	Services dispensed with	79 0
	Locker, Customs	65	do	100 0
O'Donnell, John	do do	72 56	do	154 0 110 8
rmsby, Arthur J	Landing-waiter, Customs	62	do	303 7
assmore, W. R. T	do do	64	do	255 0
lucker, H. J	Clerk, Customs	68	do	293 7
mall, Robert	Clark Community States	62	do	257 9
Ieares, William D	Chief Clerk, Government Stores Police Magistrate, Mudgee	43 66	Abolition of office Over 60 years of age	91 13 364 11
urton, Henry	Inspector, Permanent Way, Railways	57	Services dispensed with	185 5
Peitz, William	Foreman, Railways	59	do .	90 6
Iurdock, George	l do do	69	do	100 6
Moodie, Andrew	Station master, Marulan do Windsor	63	do	147 13
hompson, John R	Inspector of Station Accounts, Railways	63 4 4	do	$112 18 \\ 105 7$
oard, Gregory	Bookkeeper, Telegraphs	48		$105 ext{ } 7$ $102 ext{ } 19$
ane, Frederic	Superintendent, Hospitals for Insane, Newcastle	70	Services dispensed with	$\frac{102}{127} \frac{10}{7}$
alph, John	Attendant do do	53	Ill-health	26 7
ernon, Donald	Secretary for Railways	50	Services dispensed with	392 15
oriarty, M H rackenreg, Caroline	Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers	46	do	322 6
rackenreg, Caroline	Assist Matron, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta Matron, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle		Over 60 years of age	30 12
arke, James	Messenger, Public Works	$\frac{61}{72}$	Services dispensed with do	30 12 49 0
Cormick, John	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	67	Over 60 years of age	33 7
berts, H	Gate keeper, Bathurst, Railways	64	Services dispensed with	68 10
ckson, Robert	Labourer, Ordnance Stores	64	Over 60 years of age	34 0
eldrum, J B	Road Superintendent, Roads	69	Services dispensed with	193 14
aring, T. W aman, Thomas	Clerk, Roads	64	do	49 2
aman, Inomas	C.PS, Stroud	83 62	Over 60 years of age	$\begin{array}{cc} 65 & 11 \\ 163 & 4 \end{array}$
farsh, Jas. M	Stipendiary Magistrate, Water Police Court	60	do	422 17
ger, Joseph	Inspector, Glebe Island Abattors	76	Services dispensed with	$\frac{122}{12}$ 11
ood•, George	Foreman Blacksmith, Tramways	59	do	89 9
ad, W. V ggs, James	Traffic Manager, Railways Station-master, Granville	50	do	546 10
ggs, James	Station-master, Granville	57	do	208 18
wling, Edward	A-sistant Superintendent, Technical Education	46	do	307 17
ewett, J. W	Signal Master, South Head	70 69	do do	177 11
yley, G. W. A	Draftsman, Railways	64	do	418 15 174 8
acdiarmid, R. N	Clerk, Biloela Gaol	38	Medical Board	69 17
1890.				
lakers, Geo. T	Teacher, Public School, Broughton	61	Over 60 years of age	72 14
oche, James	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	58	Ill-health	83 8
ather, Joseph	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	70	Over 60 years of age	100 10
chardson, Ralph	Inspector, Tramways	61	Services dispensed with	$106 \ 15$
oles, William	1st Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect	68	Over 60 years of age	466 13
nnox, John rpenter, Abraham	Foremen Blacksmith, Railways	61 61	Services dispensed with	120 19
nth, Geo	Railway Station-master, Hexham Letter-carrier, General Post Office	60	do Over 60 years of age	97 7 74 2
ans, Thos.	Carriage Examiner, Railways	53	Services dispensed with	108 14
Iunt, Hy. H	Teacher, Public School, Forbes	66	Over 60 years of age	97 10
ker, John	Carriage Examiner, Railways	54	Services dispensed with	88 18
bb, John	Locomotive Engineer, Railways	54	do	277 7
lls, Henry	Teacher, Public School, Menangle	65	Over 60 years of age	60 3
ewes, Richard pkins, Evan	Machinist, Railways	64	Services dispensed with	50 5
rrows, Joseph	Blacksmith, Railways Labourer, Railways	65 71	do do	66 10 34 6
Iolloy, John	Boatman, Marine Board	53	do	55 9
ott, Geo ;	do do	72	do .	71 16
indman, G R	do do	61	do	56 11
yer, Patrick	Station-master, Uralla, Railways	58	do	149 2
ur, John	do Tarana do	61	do	109 8
gum, Stephen	Teacher, Public School, Islangton	47	Ill-health	69 10
kes, Benjamin	Caretaker, Eveleigh, Railways Teacher, Public School, Hartley Vale	80	Over 60 years of age Ill-health	49 15
den, Alfred W	Clerk, Public Instruction	53	Services dispensed with	$\begin{array}{ccc} 96 & 6 \\ 171 & 11 \end{array}$
bertson, James J	District Superintendent, Railways	50	do	228 7
ott, Innes	Teacher, Public School, Cockburn River	64	Over 60 years of age	47 18
Intosh, James	Sheeting Foremen, Railways	64	Services dispensed with	85 11
elan, Samuel	Guard, Railways	60	do	110 8
nnington, Thos	Mail Guard, General Post Office Line Repairer, Telegraphs	62	Over 60 years of age	80 18
lton, P J	Line Repairer, Telegraphs Chief Warder, Parramatta Gaol	48 67	Ill-health Over 60 years of age	$\begin{array}{ccc} 118 & 4 \\ 113 & 7 \end{array}$
zpatrick, Denis .	General Foremen, Railways	51	Services dispensed with	113 7
chanan, Peter	Sub overseer, Government Printing Office	66	Over 60 years of age	220 12
ickman, William	Chairman, Land Board, Grafton	60	do	321 2
one, Thos H.	Postmaster, Albury	68	do	216 12
ong, W E	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator	62	Over 60 years of age	210 9
ggarty, Catherine	Office keeper, Water Police Court	56	Ill health	44 8
illiams, John	Registrar-General Master of Tug "Celes," Harbours and Rivers	60 52	Over 60 years of age	302 9
	Marter of Tug "Celes, Harbours and Rivers	52	Ill-health	107 16
se, James	Inspector, Railways	55	do	101 7

APPENDIX VI-continued.

	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension,
1890—continued.	•	yrs.		£ s.
M'Cann, Emily	Sewing Mistress, Public Instruction	58	Ill-health	51 1
M'Credie, John	District Inspector, Public Instruction	58	do	296 18
Morrison, James M'Donough, Kate	Fitter, Locomotive Branch, Railways Mistress, Infants' School, Fort-street	58 59	Services dispensed with Ill-health	49 0 201 15
ray, Henry	Boatman, Marine Board	63	Services dispensed with	46 9
Janders, George	Chief Clerk, Permanent-way Branch, Railways	52	do	176 O
Franks, R. C	Inspector, Conditional Purchases, Lands	51	do	77 8
Foss, C. V.	Clerk, Bathurst Gaol	65	Over 60 years of age	65 0
Booth, Wm	Teacher, Public School, Belmore	60 60	do	74 3 209 17
Ewen, John	Coxswain, Dredge "Archimedes"	64	do	34 4
Darroll, Wm	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	61	do	74 10
Whitton, John	Engineer-in-Chief, Railways	70	do	675 0
Chomas, William	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	60	do .	108 13
Barrison, Edward Brown, James N	Engine Driver, Railways	55 37	Ill-health Services dispensed with	96 13 82 3
Tobin, Nicholas	Clerk, Customs Clerk, Railways	51	do	49 4
Walker, Selina G	Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta		do	74 8
Carter, James S	Sheriff's Officer, Yass	66	Over 60 years of age.	47 0
Crook, S. E	Station-master, Binalong, Railways	44	Ill-health	82 16
Law, Alexander Sharp, Jonathan	Clerk, Audit Department	64 63	Services dispensed with Over 60 years of age.	67 7 95 13
Gerard, E. M. S	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Orange		Services dispensed with	220 17
Fewings, E. W	Draftsman, Land Board, Tamworth	32	do	80 1
Meldrum T. B	Draftsman, Lands Department	39	do	67 7
Wansbrough, C. H	Surveyor, Lands Department		do	121 12
Bennett, L. G. J Kelly, T. A	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Forbes	45 45	do .	215 6 67 7
Arnold, W. M. M	Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly	39	Ill-health	192 17
Jamison, T. C	Inspector of Distilleries	65	Services dispensed with	293 6
Duff, John	Inspector of Forests	45	· do .	145 10
Heron, John	Locomotive Inspector, Railways		do	180 0
Faylor, Janet Cowdery, George	Teacher, Public School, The Vinesard Engineer for Existing Lines, Railways	60	Over 60 years of age . Services dispensed with	51 19 451 19
Campbell, Thos	Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department	61	Over 60 years of age	36 1
Crawford, Leslie	Foreman, Railways	60	Services dispensed with	125 5
Wikner, M. E	Roads Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	63	do	93 19
Abernethy, James	Teacher, Public School, Woodonga	60	Over 60 years of age	56 4
Duncan, Frederick Del Prado, Emanuel	Stationary Engine driver, Railways	69	Services dispensed with Over 60 years of age	66 17 89 18
Del Prado, Emanuel Farrell, Michael	Teacher, Public School, Stockyard Creek	64	do	72 16
Frost, Charles	Engine Driver, Railways	58	Ill-health	83 5
Blake, Robert	Senior Inspector, Distilleries	68	Services dispensed with	96 10
Nicholson, James	Boatman, Richmond River, Marine Board	61	Over 60 years of age	56 10
1891.				
	Colonial Architect	60	Dispensed with	502.10
Barnet, James			Dispensed with	592 18 73 1
Barnet, James	Messenger, Prisons	69	do	73 1
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John	Messenger, Prisons	69 61 60	do	73 1 203 10 106 3
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbio, J. N.	Messenger, Prisons	69 61 60 59	do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lesn, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department	69 61 60 59 70	do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel Hampton, Asron	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways	69 61 60 59 70 64	do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lesn, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department	69 61 60 59 70	do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel Hampton, Asron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisbolm, Wm.	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Stition-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60	do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Stition-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62	do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisbolm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 62 58	do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62 58 60	do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 11 36 14 123 12
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62 58 60 55 69	do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Stition-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62 58 60 55 69 56	do Ill-health Dispensed with do do do do do do Ill-health	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P.	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62 58 60 55 69 56 60	do Ill-health do Ill-health Dispensed with do do do do Ill-health Dispensed with	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F.	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office,	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62 58 60 55 69 56 60 68	do d	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office Station-master, Singleton, Railways	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62 58 60 55 69 56 60 68	do d	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj Chisholm, W. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Stition-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62 58 60 55 60 60 60 63 53	do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel Bampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Phurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P.	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher. Gongolgon do Blakehurst	69 61 60 59 70 64 61 60 62 58 60 . 55 60 . 68 8 60 63 53 61 56	do d	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 6 114 15 76 11
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A.	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, Vest Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher. Gongolgon do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways	69 61 60 59 70 64 61 60 62 58 60 55 60 60 62 60 60 63 60 63 63 61 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	do do do do do do do do do Over 60 years of age Dispensed with do do Over 60 years of age Ill-health Dispensed with do do do Ill-health Dispensed with do do do Ill-health Over 60 years of age Ill-health	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 154 14
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel Bampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm.	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office. Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher, Gongolgon do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62 62 63 60 63 63 61 63 64 64 65 64 66 63 63 64 64 64 65 65 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	do Over 60 years of age Dispensed with do do Over 60 years of age Ill-health Dispensed with do do Ill-health Dispensed with Over 60 years of age do do do Ill-health Over 60 years of age Ill-health Over 60 years of age Over 60 years of age	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 154 14 69 19
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm. Warman, Thomas	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office, Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62 58 60 60 62 68 60 60 63 53 61 61 62 63 63 64 64 64 64 64 65 65 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	do d	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 66 9 154 14 69 19 31 4
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm. Warman, Thomas Joyce, Patrick	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher Gongolgon Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury	69 61 60 59 70 64 64 61 60 62 58 60 60 63 63 61 56 60 63 63 61 66 63 63 62	do Over 60 years of age Dispensed with do do Over 60 years of age Ill-health Dispensed with do do Ill-health Dispensed with Over 60 years of age do do do Ill-health Over 60 years of age Ill-health Over 60 years of age Over 60 years of age	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 154 14 69 19
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisbolm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm. Warman, Thomas Joyce, Patrick Chapman, Julia	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office. Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher. Gongolgon do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst	69 61 60 62 58 60 63 53 61 56 62 65 63 62 65 55 55 62 62 63 63 62 63 63 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	do d	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 6 6 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 66 9 154 14 69 19 31 4 134 18
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm. Warman, Thomas Joyce, Patrick Chapman, Julia Smith, Chas. G. Lewis, Mortimer W.	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office. Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher. Gongolgon do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle Sub-Collector of Customs, Allbury Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst P. M. and C. P. S., Dungog Clerk of Works, Government Architect	69 61 60 62 58 60 60 63 61 56 63 62 58 68 62 58 68 68 70	do d	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 66 9 154 14 63 19 31 4 134 18 33 88 176 1 400 0
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm. Warman, Thomas Joyce, Patrick Chapman, Julia Smith, Chas. G. Lewis, Mortimer W. Neale, John Thomas	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office, Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher. Gongolgon do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst P.M. and C.P.S., Dungog Clerk of Works, Government Architect Clerk	69 61 60 62 58 60 63 53 62 63 62 63 62 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63	do d	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 6 6 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 154 14 69 19 31 4 134 18 33 8 176 1 400 207 10
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm. Warman, Thomas Joyce, Patrick Chapman, Julia Smith, Chas. G. Lewis, Mortimer W. Neale, John Thomas Doherty, John B.	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office. Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher, Gongolgon do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala Attendant, Hospital for Insanc, Newcastle Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst P M. and C P S., Dungog Clerk of Works, Government Architect Clerk do Draftsman	69 61 60 62 63 60 63 61 65 68 68 60 63 65 53 68 60 69 68 68 68 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	do Over 60 years of age Dispensed with do do Over 60 years of age do Ill-health Dispensed with do do do Ill-health Dispensed with do do do Ill-health Over 60 years of age Ill-health Over 60 years of age do Ill-health do do Over 60 years of age do do Ill-health do Over 60 years of age do do Ill-health do Over 60 years of age do do Over 60 years of age do do do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 154 14 60 19 31 4 134 18 33 8 176 1 400 0 207 10 96 6
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm. Warman, Thomas Joyce, Patrick Chapman, Julia Smith, Chas. G. Lewis, Mortimer W. Neale, John B. Bardsley, James	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office. Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher, Gongolgon do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst P.M. and C.P.S., Dungog Clerk of Works, Government Architect Clerk do Draftsman do Public School Teacher, Crown street	69 61 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	do Over 60 years of age Dispensed with do do Over 60 years of age Ill-health Dispensed with do do do Ill-health Over 60 years of age do do Ill-health Over 60 years of age	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 12 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 154 14 69 19 31 4 134 18 33 8 176 1 400 0 207 16 126 2
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm. Warman, Thomas Joyce, Patrick Chapman, Julia Smith, Chas. G. Lewis, Mortimer W. Neale, John Thomas Doherty, John B.	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office. Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst P M. and C P S., Dungog Clerk of Works, Government Architect Clerk do Draftsman Public School Teacher, Crown street Ticket Sorter, Railways	699 616 60 62 58 60 60 63 64 69 65 68 68 62 63 68 62 63 63 61 56 68 62 63 63 61 62 63 63 61 62 63 63 61 62 63 63 61 62 63 63 64 65 65 68 65 68 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	do Over 60 years of age Dispensed with do do Over 60 years of age do Ill-health Dispensed with do do do Ill-health Dispensed with do do do Ill-health Over 60 years of age Ill-health Over 60 years of age do Ill-health do do Over 60 years of age do do Ill-health do Over 60 years of age do do Ill-health do Over 60 years of age do do Over 60 years of age do do do	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 154 14 60 19 31 4 134 18 33 8 176 1 400 0 207 10 96 6
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm. Warman, Thomas Joyce, Patrick Chapman, Julia Smith, Chas. G. Lewis, Mortimer W. Neale, John Thomas Doherty, John B. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Rice, John Clarke, Henry	Messenger, Prisons Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office. Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher, Gongolgon do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala Attendant, Hospital for Insanc, Newcastle Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst P. M. and C. P. S., Dungog Clerk of Works, Government Architect Clerk do Draftsman do Public School Teacher, Crown street Ticket Sorter, Railways Chief Messenger, Legislative Council Porter, Singleton, Railways	69 61 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	do Over 60 years of age Dispensed with do do Over 60 years of age do Ill-health Dispensed with do do do Ill-health Over 60 years of age do Ill-health Over 60 years of age Ill-health Over 60 years of age do Ill-health Over 60 years of age do do Ill-health Over 60 years of age. Ill-health Over 60 years of age. Dispensed with do Over 60 years of age. Dispensed with do Over 60 years of age. Ill-health Over 60 years of age. Dispensed with do Over 60 years of age. Ill-health do Over 60 years of age.	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 65 5 124 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 154 14 60 19 31 4 134 18 33 8 176 1 400 0 207 10 96 6 126 2 40 6 87 4 51 5
Barnet, James Hyde, John Farr, E. J. R. M'Lean, John Stubbin, J. N. Noake, Israel. Hampton, Aaron Morrison, Peter Salkeld, Benj. Chisholm, Wm. Watt, Alexander M'Donald Matthew Humphries, John Sullivan, James Thurlow, Jonathan M'Donnell, John Edwards, Jas. P. White, George F. Herald, Edmund Gallagher, Patrick Main, James Gunning, Alfred P. Davis, William Hornidge, M. A. Whitehand, Wm. Warman, Thomas Joyce, Patrick Chapman, Julia Smith, Chas. G. Lewis, Mortimer W. Neale, John Thomas Doherty, John B. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Rice, John.	Registrar, Mines Registrar, Mines Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways Landing Waiter, Customs Forest Ranger, Forest Department Sub-Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Inspector, Railways Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay Governor, Maitland Gaol Public School Teacher, Farnham Station-master, East Maitland, Railways Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers Gatekeeper, Railways Public School Teacher, Milton Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office. Station-master, Singleton, Railways Engine Driver, Railways do do Public School Teacher, Gongolgon do Blakehurst District Superintendent, Railways Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst P. M. and C. P. S., Dungog Clerk of Works, Government Architect Clerk do Draftsman do Public School Teacher, Crown street Ticket Sorter, Railways Chief Messenger, Legislative Council Porter, Singleton, Railways Public School Teacher, Omega Retrest	69 61 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	do Over 60 years of age Dispensed with do do Ill-health Dispensed with do do do Ill-health Over 60 years of age do Ill-health Over 60 years of age Ill-health Over 60 years of age Ill-health Over 60 years of age Ill-health Over 60 years of age.	73 1 203 10 106 3 245 5 41 13 153 4 163 7 96 6 109 11 120 19 36 14 123 12 52 1 65 5 124 3 59 3 50 13 157 4 114 15 76 11 36 9 154 14 69 154 14 69 154 14 69 154 14 69 154 15 166 9 175 16 16 175 175 18

APPENDIX VI-continued.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement	Pension.	
1891—continued.	•	yrs.		£ s.	d
Voodall, George	Station-master, St. Mary's, Railways	58	Ill-health	143 2	
Vise, George F	Agent for Immigration :	77	Over 60 years of age	272 14	(
ling, Robert	Gatekeeper, Newcastle, Railways	61	Dispensed with	46 6	
Iller, Hugh	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	51	do	84 12	
Iulhall, George	Principal Light-keeper, Barrenjoey, Marine Board	51	Ill-health	148 12	
larte, Michael S	Clerk, Crown Solicito 's Office	60	Dispensed with	210 14	
alconer, Robert	Draftsman, Government Architect's Department	30	do	67 7	
Vells, Frederick	Engineer for Roads, Roads and Bridges Department.	54	do .	400 6	
earce, Wm	Messenger, Traffic Branch, Railways	60	do	46 10	
ameron, Wm. W	Public School Teacher, Coogee	63		95 2	
ichardson, John	do Unanderra	67	do	89 1	
eats, Wm. H.	Coxswain, Customs	65	Over 60 years of age.	37 10	
olley, Edwin	Clerk of Works, Government Architect	60	Dispensed with	173 0	
layes, Samuel	Shipwright Superintendent, Harbours and Rivers		- ,	149 11	
ayes, Samuel	Department.	OI	do .	140 11	,
No. 11 137	C Department, ,	63	ا م	88 5	(
owling, Wm all, James W	Guard, Railways Schoolmaster, N.S S. "Vernon"	55	do Ill-health	119 5	
	Schoolmaster, N.S. S. "Vernon"				
arncastla, John	Inspector, Rulways	56	do	113 8	
offat, Ada	Public School Mistres, Summer Hill	61	Dispensed with	59 16	
hepheru, George .	Messeng-r, Lands	74	Over 60 years of age	54 8	
ann, Wm. R.	Messeng-r, Lands	60	do .	54 10	
ennett, Copeland		49	Ill-health	84 15	
Williams, John	Crown Solicitor	69	over 60 years of age	646 13	
ike, Thomas	Perter, Rulways	67	Dispensed with .	31 2	
allıvan, Matthew .	Coxswain, Dredge 'Hercule-," Harbours and River-	64	Over 60 years of age	86 7	(
ehster, James	Department. Pó ter, Railways	61	do	58 15	(
Shane, James		65	Dispensed with	271 9	
	Chief Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Department	39			
oleman, John	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bri ges Department		Ill-health	111 2	
arrison, Levi	Public School Teacher, Norton	68	Over 60 years of age.	38 17	
m, Robert	Dredge "Pluto," Harbours and Rivers Department	71	do .	42 16	
ose, Henry	Night Officer, Erskineville, Railways	64	Dispensed with	52 16	
unson, Nathan	Stationary Engine-driver, Railways	61	do	77 6	
Cir, Thos. G	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction .	59	Ili-health	84 1	
ollins, John	Station-master, Redfern, Railways	60	Over 60 years of age.	283 6	
son, E. D	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department	55	Dispensed with	90 13	
ewton, George	Inspector, Newcastle, Railways	60	do	205 11	C
			Total £	69 541 18	
			10ta1 L	00,041 10	ě
		1	1		

* Deceased.

£635 11 0

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884.

(SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF BOARD FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. Ao. 24, sec. 62.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

For the Year 1891.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,-

We have the honor to submit a Supplementary Report on an actuarial examination of the state and sufficiency of the Civil Service Superannuation Account furnished by Mr. J. B. Trivett, the Actuary appointed, as directed by section 54 of the Civil Service Act, to report on the subject.

The investigation made by Mr. Trivett completed the second triennial period to the 31st December, 1890, and the results contained in Mr. Trivett's report will be found in the Appendix herewith.

Mr. Trivett reports in round numbers, and omitting pensions under Schedule B of the Constitution Act, that on the 31st December, 1890, there were 419 pensioners, drawing from the Fund £56,783 per annum, and the amount at the credit of the Fund was at that time £406,586.

The

The first triennial report furnished by Mr. Richard Teece, of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, showed a credit balance in favour of the Fund, but Mr. Teece declared the Fund to be in an insolvent condition. The second triennial report by Mr. Trivett declares, as the result of his investigation, that the insolvent condition indicated by Mr. Teece is found to be "most distinct and intensified."

The positive opinions given on this very important subject by the actuaries officially appointed as required by the Act, have suggested to us the propriety of carefully considering the causes which have led to the state of affairs described, the intention of the framers of the Bill, as introduced on the 3rd September, 1884, and the possible reconstruction of the present Act.

In a speech, from which the following extracts are taken, the then Premier said:—

"I have called into requisition the services of one of the ablest, if not the ablest, actuary in the Colony. The amount of salaries provided for under the Bill will be over one million annually, and if we deduct 3 per cent. as the contribution of the officers that will represent £30,000 per annum. The actuary has stated his belief that the 3 per cent. deduction from the salaries, and the £10,000 a year proposed by the Government, will form a fund that will bear the strain of all the claims likely to arise under the Bill, but he says he cannot reduce this to a scientific certainty until he has about five years' experience. My idea is that the solvency of the Fund is the chief thing at which we ought to aim."

It was held that the Fund should be guaranteed by the State, and that a fixed annual sum should be paid to the Fund from the Consolidated Revenue. These principles were embodied in clause 55 of the Bill, which proposed a payment annually of the sum of £10,000, and also that, in the event of a certificate from three actuaries being produced showing that the sum named was found insufficient, the amount necessary to maintain the Fund in a state of efficiency should be transferred from the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony.

It is, we think, clear that the calculations made by that eminent actuary the late Mr. Black were made on the expectation that the provisions contained in the proposed clause above quoted were sufficient to safely launch and maintain the Civil Service Fund, and that it would meet all its engagements by the collection of a 3 per cent. charge on the salaries of the officers engaged in the permanent service of the Government.

The Bill was conceived in a liberal spirit, and the Government in transferring a liability for pensions amounting at the time, as estimated by the actuaries, to about £561,516 to the newly-created Board, recognised the propriety of supporting the fund by a permanent subsidy and an all-powerful State guarantee.

Sir Alexander Stuart, speaking in reply on the 3rd September, 1884, said:—
"It amounts to this that the Fund must be actually guaranteed by the State—
in other words, that there shall be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund a certain amount annually—not a specified sum once and for all. To attempt to base the Fund on any other principle would be to be over generous to the present and unjust to the future, and this was really the cause of the failure of the old Fund."

In the preparation of this Report we have thought it desirable to find reasons for the apparently contradictory results between the expectations of the actuary, upon whose advice the contribution of 3 per cent. to the fund was proposed, and the results of a 4 per cent. actual contribution paid by the officers to date.

That the Fund is insolvent from an actuarial point of view there can be no doubt, and the condition of insolvency is in our opinion attributable to a departure from the original intentions of the framers of the Bill, and upon which Mr. Black made the requisite calculations preliminary to the introduction of the Civil Service Bill of 1884.

With all respect for the strong and perhaps well established reasons advanced by the actuaries by whom the triennial investigations of the Fund have been conducted, we are of opinion that a return to the principles upon which the Bill was first introduced, and a reconstruction of the Act, will bring the Fund in the course of a few years into a solvent condition.

In the statement of the Superannuation Account embodied in the Board's Report for 1891, one cause of its present unsatisfactory condition is clearly set forth, namely, that to enable certain Public Departments of the State to be administered with greater economy and efficiency, a very large number of officers had been dispensed with by the Government, and their pensions had become a charge upon the Superannuation Account to the extent of £32,620 ls. 7d. per annum. Mr. Trivett directs special attention to the fact that "an extraordinary influx of entered on pensions has taken place within the past four years. Many of these pensioners are in the prime of life, eighty-nine of them, or 21 per cent. of the entire pension list, being under the statutory age of 60 years, and having various terms ranging up to twenty-seven years before they would be legitimately due for retirement. No annuity fund, however well devised theoretically, can be expected to sustain such drastic inroads into its resources as are indicated in the above statement."

In the opinion of your Board, the framers of the Civil Service Act never contemplated that wholesale retirements of a compulsory character would be made a claim against the Superannuation Account, which is thus injuriously affected, in order to relieve the Consolidated Revenue of the salaries saved, estimated to amount to £76,469 per annum.

If the provisions of the Superannuation clauses of the Act are beneficial to members of the Civil Service, they are also largely beneficial to the Government and those Departments of the Public Service who through them have been enabled to dispense with unnecessary officers and to carry out reorganisations which were long needed and are now said to be working satisfactorily both as regards cost and efficiency.

Already the whole endowment of £100,000 has been absorbed, and more than absorbed, to pay these unexpected claims, and it cannot be contended that such pensions are an equitable charge on the Fund, composed, as it now is, entirely of the 4 per cent. deductions from the salaries of Civil Servants.

The provisions contained in the Act by which officers may claim a retiring allowance when their services are dispensed with by the Government, or by which they may retire at any age before 60 by reason of infirmity of body or mind, and

the granting of gratuities to widows and children, were perhaps justified by the proposal to grant to the Fund the sum of £10,000 per annum, and the support guaranteed by the right to draw upon the Consolidated Revenue in case of deficiency.

The clauses referred to remain a part of the Civil Service Act, but the proposed liberal support for the claims arising therefrom was withdrawn from the Bill without a provision for the liabilities incurred.

It may be pointed out that when the Act was passed it was admittedly to some extent an experimental measure, and provision was made for ascertaining the directions in which amendments could be introduced to render its basis more secure after its administrators had had the benefit of a few years' experience.

The clauses dealing with the retirement of officers and retiring allowances are those numbered 43 to 51.

- Section 43. Gives to an officer who has attained the age of 60 years the right to retire voluntarily, and is the only section which refers purely to superannuation. The only debatable point is whether 60 is the proper age at which superannuation should be allowed.
- Section 44. Gives the right to claim a retiring allowance at any age on proof of certain infirmity of body or mind. The proof required is a medical report, which must be sufficiently definite to satisfy the Board that the person desiring to retire is really unfit for further duty. It is often difficult to decide this point. There is a provision in section 47 by which officers retired under section 44 may be called on to return to duty, but it is virtually inoperative because too indefinite. The granting of pensions under this section requires more safe-guarding, and greater power should be vested in the Board to limit or annul pensions granted thereunder.
- Section 45. Provides for the compulsory retirement of an officer incapable of performing his duties by reason of infirmity. It has only been availed of to a limited extent and in extreme cases.
- Section 46. Has been held to confer a right to a retiring allowance on any officer whose services have been dispensed with for purposes of retrenchment or reorganisation, and has been availed of with very injurious effect to the Superannuation Account. Unless the responsibility for retirements of this nature is removed from the Superannuation Account it will be impossible to place the Fund on a solvent basis.
- Section 47. Has already been referred to in dealing with section 44 to which it is merely an addendum.
- Section 48. Prescribes the method of computing retiring allowances and requires amendment so that only those allowances from which the deduction of 4 per cent. has been properly made shall be included in computation of pension.
- Section 49. Provides that a single payment by way of gratuity may be made to certain persons who are not entitled to a pension, not having completed fifteen years service. The remarks made in reference to sections 44 and 46 apply with equal force to this.
- Section 50. Makes provision for persons accidentally injured in the discharge of their duty, but it throws a double responsibility on the Fund where clearly all the responsibility should be on the State. Compensation to an officer injured should be a charge on the Department concerned in his injury.

Section 51. Provides gratuities to widows and children in necessitous circumstances. The inclusion of the words "necessitous circumstances" in this section throws a very invidious duty on the Board. A more equitable arrangement than that provided would be that in the case of the death of every officer a certain proportion of his contributions should be returned to his widow and children.

In view of a possible reconstruction of the Act, we beg to suggest the consideration of the following propositions in addition to those previously adverted to:—

- · 1. That there be a limitation as to the age of persons allowed to enter as contributors to the Superannuation Account (except in special cases).
 - 2. That no retirements on pensions be allowed under 60 years of age, except under very rigid regulations.
 - 3. That a sufficient annual subsidy be granted to assist the Fund.
 - 4. That reorganisations and retrenchment retiring allowances should not be a charge on the Civil Service Superannuation Account.
 - 5. That section 57 shall be so altered that the persons therein referred to must become contributors to the Fund within a limited period or lose their right of option.
 - 6. That, in the case of future entrants, service for pension purposes shall only count from date of contribution to the Superannuation Account.

ALEXANDER OLIVER, Chairman.
JOHN RAE.
J. H. STOREY.
ARCH. C. FRASER.
JAMES POWELL.

Sydney, 15th November, 1892.

Jno. B. Trivett, Esq., to The Secretary of The Civil Service Board.

"Carnarvon," Bruce-street, Stanmore, February 1st, 1892.

In compliance with the terms of my appointment (of the 28th September, ultimo, No. 91-426), by the Civil Service Board, to investigate the state and sufficiency of the Superannuation Account, created under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884, I have the honor to forward herewith my report, together with two appendices containing tabulated statements of accounts in relation thereto.

JNO. B. TRIVETT.

Report, Civil Service Superannuation Fund, as at 31st December, 1890.

To the Chairman and Directors of the Civil Service Board :-

I have the honor to forward herewith my report concerning the state and sufficiency of the

Civil Service Superannuation Fund, as at 31st December, 1890.

Civil Service Superannuation Fund, as at 31st December, 1890.

The condition of affairs, as revealed in the appended balance-sheet, is exceedingly unsatisfactory. At the period of the previous triennial investigation, it was manifest that the fund was insolvent, that the liabilities incurred on account of the entered on pensions had reached the stage when the amount of assets in hand was approximately sufficient for their liquidation, and that the only resources available for payment of pensions of prospective claimants would consist of the amount of their future contributions (that is, of a portion only of their whole payments during service), together with the annual subsidy of £3,500 to be paid under the provisions of the Constitution Act, and two annual payments of £20,000 each to be received from the Government. At the present time, when all payments by the Government have ceased, with the exception of the perpetuity of £3,500, we find that the insolvent state indicated three years ago is most distinct and intensified. three years ago is most distinct and intensified.

Thus in round numbers, and omitting pensions under Schedule B of the Constitution Act, we have

the following comparative statement:-

On—	There were Pensioners—	With Annuities amounting to—	Giving a Total Liability of—	And the Amount at Credit of the Fund was—	Leaving—
		£	£	£	£
31 December, 1887	174	21,021	215,774	235,437	19,663 credit balance.
31 December, 1890	419	56,783	505,584	406,586	98,998 debit balance.
The growth was	245	35,762	289,810	171,149	118,661 debit.

And, regarding the prospective pensions, the balance-sheet indicates a deficit of immense proportions.

A glance at the above-quoted figures will suffice to show the overwhelming manner in which the entered-on-pensions have encroached upon the fund. The liability for payments, made upon this score, has increased at the rate of about £12,000 per annum; and, observing that the pensions in 1890 amounted to £56,783, and that the contributions from the active officers during the same year were £65,380, I should not be surprised to learn that, at the date of writing, the payments to pensioners actually exceed the annual contributions. These facts, irrespective of the consideration of the enormous deficit arising from the domant liabilities ought to convince any person, actuary or otherwise, of the ultimate fate of the fund, should no immediate action be taken to apply some measure of relief.

I shall briefly state the causes leading to the present condition of the fund:-

1. An extraordinary influx of entered-on-pensioners has taken place during the last four years. Many of these pensioners are in the prime of life; eighty-nine of them, or 21 per cent. of the entire pension list, being under the statutory age of sixty years, and having various terms, ranging up to twenty-seven years, to run before they would be legitimately due for retirement. No annuity fund, however well-devised theoretically, can be expected to sustain such drastic inroads into its resources as are indicated in the character. in the above statement.

2. The insufficiency of the contributions, levied on officers current in the service, to provide.

3. The unduly bountiful prospective benefits prescribed under the Act. The contributions, levied under the provisions of the Act, would suffice only in the case of a person entering at a very early age, and receiving no material additions to salary during his career. Increase of age of entry, or in salary, would require much larger deductions than are at present demanded. An exception to this statement

must be made in the case of the female teachers of the Department of Public Instruction, who occupy a unique position; their ranks being decimated at a very high rate in the early ages, with consequent advantage to the fund. With very little assistance the members of this class would be self-supporting.

4. The practice observed when determining the net retiring allowances of not charging interest on the unpaid back contributions for the years prior to 1885 (the year of the inception of the Act) in reckoning the abatement to be deducted from the gross pension, in respect of such contributions.

Remedial Measures to be adopted.

1. In the case of a properly-constituted and well-regulated pension scheme, to ensure that its solvency shall continue beyond doubt, the course of retirements must be based upon rigid rules, and no exception to these rules should be permitted; but when a formidable list of annuities, such as has characterised the four years 1887–1890, is allowed to become a charge prematurely against the fund, the immediate effect is such, at to defy all actuarial considerations, for the transparent reason that the incidence of an unbrown rate of retirement connect be articipated. The Act was instituted presumably incidence of an unknown rate of retirement cannot be anticipated. The Act was instituted, presumably, on the supposition that claims for retiring allowance would be recognised only when occasioned in the ordinary course of nature, *i.e.*, upon officers attaining the designated age 60, or through the failure of health. It is, therefore, consistent to require that any retirement resulting from extraordinary cause, such as wholesale retrenchment, should be dealt with by special measures. Such measures it is not within my previous here to propose

within my province here to propose.

2. I have mentioned the insufficiency of the 4 per cent. contribution as a cause of the debit balance, not for the purpose of proposing an increase in the rate for the future, but rather to bring out in relief the negative results occasioned by the excessive benefits promised in return. In my opinion the present rate should not be raised, but should be regarded as the maximum. A higher rate would press very

severely on small-salaried men.

3. In reviewing the benefits propounded under the Act, it is at once apparent that there exists considerable scope for amendment. Since the receipts from each officer are proportionate to the amount of salary year by year throughout his official life, it is but just that the basis upon which the retiring allowance is computed should have a relation to his total emoluments, and not depend upon the advantages nor the vicissitudes which might befall him during the last three years of his service. For this reason an average salary, deduced from his aggregate salary, should be adopted, from which to derive the amount payable as pension.

4. Interest should be charged on the unpaid back contributions of 4 per cent. on salaries for the years antecedent to 1885. A moment's reflection on the bearing that interest, charged for a term extending over many years, would have on the resultant at maturity, will be convincing as to the importance of giving this item its correct treatment in the fund's assets. The prevailing system of not adding interest on account of these unpaid contributions is so opposed to financial usage as to require no

further argument to ensure its condemnation.

5. An annual vote should be received from the Government. Taking the present circumstances will be received to maintain an equilibrium. of the fund into account, a sum of £60,000 per annum will be necessary to maintain an equilibrium. But, if the recommendations I have enunciated be carried into effect, the conditions will be so greatly improved as to require a very small annual grant. The amount then required I cannot quote with certainty until the results of the proposed treatment shall have been ascertained by means of a subsequent investigation conducted, as I should desire, with the aid of the tables referred to in the concluding paragraph of this report.

I feel assured, however, that the vote, necessary under the amended conditions, will be insignificant in comparison with the benefits to be derived from the operation of a financially-healthy retiring fund. A superannuation fund, if soundly constituted and administered, by securing the retirement of officers at an age when their capabilities are waning, supplies an admirable aid by which the management of the State's concerns can be maintained with a maximum of efficiency. A man is most likely to evince zealous application to his duty when promotion is assured through the gradual retirement of his seniors caused by the workings of a pension scheme, and when prompted by the prospect of obtaining, in due rotation, some provision for his closing years. But when the higher officials retain their positions beyond the period of usefulness, on account of the absence of a retiring allowance, the subscribe record their period of usefulness, on account of the absence of a retiring allowance, the subordinates regard their occupation as temporary, pending the opening up of avenues of advancement elsewhere, and have very little incentive to qualify for higher responsibilities. Hence, it is clearly to the advantage of the Government to co-operate in maintaining the fund on a solid foundation by contributing a yearly subsidy.

6. I shall conclude my observations on this subject by referring to a possible source of loss to the fund. I refer to the peculiar rights secured, under section 57 of the Act, to persons coming under the category of officials mentioned in section 8. The principle introduced in this clause is unsound, since it admits persons to participation in the advantages of the fund, on their commencing to contribute, at whatever period they may think fit. Doubtless they will utilise this right within a short time of their intended retirement, and consequently to the material detriment of the fund

whatever period they may think it. Doubtless they will utilise this right within a short time of their intended retirement, and consequently to the material detriment of the fund.

In conducting this investigation, the effect arising from the lack of information relating to the past history of the service has been severely felt. Thus amongst the assets will be noticed the item "present value of back contributions of 4 per cent. on salaries for periods of service prior to 31 December, 1884." This is an important factor, and the amount should be ascertained with all possible precision. Through the absence of data respecting the careers of officials prior to the inception of the Act, the value of this asset can be only approximately determined. I quote this item merely as an illustration to show the great advantage the possession of a systematised history would confer. Such information would enable us to formulate a local Civil Service experience, from which tables could be derived suitable for our requirements. I would strongly urge that taken immediately to procure comprehensive our requirements. I would strongly urge that steps be taken immediately to procure comprehensive abstracts from the records for this purpose, so that the groundwork of future valuations, or of other action regarding the Act, may be established, and be made available at an early date.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Sydney, 1st February, 1892.

Your obedient servant, JOHN B. TRIVETT.

APPENDIX A. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT, from 1st January, 1888, to 31st December, 1890.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
ziccorpus.	£	s.	đ		£	s.	d.
Balance, being fund at 31 December, 1887	235,436		8	Pensions under Civil Service Act	105,365		
Government Endowment	40,000		ŏ	Pensions under Schedule B	10.255		
Transferred from Schedule B, Constitution	4 0,000	U	v	Gratuities	40,794		
	30 500	Λ	Λ		2,697		
Act	10,500			Refunds			
Contributions from Officers, current	194,023	12	U	Balance, being fund at 31st December, 1890	406,585	19	1
Payments by Government, to meet abate-							
ments which should have been deducted							
from retrenchment pensions	26,967	0	9				
Payments by Government of gratuities to	-						
officers compulsorily retired, not entitled							
to pensions	18,711	12	6				
Fines .	219		5				
Refunds		4	7				
Interest	39,791		2				
III DCI CSD	93,131	14	2	_			
	CECE COO	0	_	· ·	£565,699	0	1
	£565,699	9	1		2000,000	ð	•

APPENDIX B.

VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET, CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, as at 31st December, 1890.

Dr.	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Present value of £3,500 per annum, being pensions payable to 18 officers			By Amount of Civil Service Fund, 31 December, 1890		19	. 1
under Schedule B of the Constitu-			Present value of future contributions of			_
tion Act 24,929	4	0	four per cent. per annum on salaries			
Present value of £56,783 6s. 5d. per			of 8,208 contributors to fund at 31 December, 1890		10	0
annum, being pensions payable to 419 officers who have retired under			Present value of annual contribution of		12	•
the provisions of the Civil Service			£3,500, as provided under Schedule			
Act 505,583	19	0	B of the Constitution Act		0	0
Present value of prospective pensions to			Present value of back contributions of			
8,208 officers in the service and contributing to the fund at 31			four per cent. on salaries for period of service prior to 31 December,			
December, 1890 2,426,864	19	0	1884		0	0
Present value of gratuities to officers who may retire before having served			Estimated deficiency		10	11
15 years, in terms of the Act 7,000	0	0				
					<u> </u>	
£2,964,378	2	0		£2,964,378	2	0

Forwarded to the Civil Service Board with my letter of 1st February, 1892.—Jno. B. Trivett, Actuary.

Memo.

Two triennial actuarial investigations have now been made—one at the close of 1887, by Mr. R. Teece, and the last by Mr. J. B. Trivett, which dealt with the three years closing on 31st December, 1890.

Both actuaries admit that the data supplied by the present life history of the Superannuation Account is too meagre to enable them to work out their calculations with exactness, but they nevertheless feel justified in reporting that the fund is not strong enough to bear its liabilities, and that further provision should be made for its future stability.

Mr. Teece, as on 31st December, 1887, estimated the deficiency on his valuation of the fund at £1,325,706 10s. 4d.

Mr. Trivett, on 31st December, 1890, estimated it at £1,592,568 10s. 11d., thus showing that at present, at least, the fund is tending in an unsatisfactory direction.

The causes of the deficiency as given by Mr. Teece are

 Inadequacy of the contribution of 4 per cent. to provide promised benefits.
 Absence of sufficient provision for the accrued liabilities charged upon the fund at the inception of the scheme

3. The unexpected liability in respect of pensions to officers who were neither incapacitated nor had attained the age of 60 years.

4. The method of computing pensions.

5. The incorporation of a system of gratuities to widows and relatives with a superannuation account.

Mr. Trivett lays special stress on the fact that, "An extraordinary influx of entered-on-pensioners has taken place during the last four years. Many of these pensioners are in the prime of life; eightynine of them, or 21 per cent. of the entire pension list, being under the statutory age of 60 years, and having various terms, ranging up to twenty-seven years, to run before they would be legitimately due for retirement. No annuity fund, however well-devised theoretically, can be expected to sustain such drastic inroads into its resources, as are indicated in the above statement."

To meet this undue strain Mr. Trivett makes the following suggestion:—"An annual vote should be received from the Government. Taking the present circumstances of the fund into account, a sum of £60,000 per annum will be necessary to maintain an equilibrium. But if the recommendations I have enunciated (viz retirement of officers only in accordance with rigid rules) be carried into effect the

enunciated (viz., retirement of officers only in accordance with rigid rules) be carried into effect, the

conditions will be so greatly improved as to require a very small annual grant."

The persons to whom reference is made by Mr. Trivett are those whose services have been dispensed with for purposes of reorganisation and retrenchment, and while the Government are saving salaries to the extent of about £130,000 per annum chiefly in the Railways and Lands Departments, the fund is loaded with undue pension claims amounting to about £35,000 per annum. It is this undue charge which has so seriously affected the solvency of the Superannuation Account.

The relation of the Railway Department to the fund is peculiar. The officers, before the present Railway Act came into force, were contributors, and they continue to contribute; but they are being fast thrown on the fund, and are being replaced by new men, who pay no contribution to the fund. There is, therefore, no continuity of contributions, as in other Departments; and the fund receives a double injury, for a number of officers are made pensioners before their time, and their contributions fail too soon, and the men who take their places do not help to keep the fund alive.

Another matter which requires amendment is the 57th section of the Act, which allows persons

under section 8 to apply to become contributors at any time, even up to within a week of leaving the service; and having paid their arrears, they can at once retire if over sixty years of age, or if proved by

medical examination to be unfit for duty.

Annexed are Schedules which show :-

(c) Receipts and expenditure during the two triennial periods 1885 to 1887 and 1888 to 1890.

Valuation balance-sheets for the same periods.

Loss to the Superannuation Account in consequence of officers being dispensed with under 60

Pensions granted under the several sections of the Civil Service Act from 1885 to 1891, inclusive.

SCHEDULE C

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1887, and from 1st January, 1888, to 31st December, 1890.

RECEII	PTS.		EXPENDITURE.					
	1885 to 1887 inclusive.	1888 to 1890 inclusive.		1885 to 1887 inclusive.	1888 to 1890 inclusive.			
Balance of Superannuation Account Government Endowment Transferred from Schedule B Four per cent. Deductions from Salaries Interest Fines Refunds Payments by Government to meet abatements on Pensions granted to officers retired under section 46 of Civil Service Act Payments by Government of Gratuities granted to officers retired under section 46	60,000 0 0 10,500 0 0 195,131 11 6 14,810 7 3 196 13 6 Nil.	235,436 11 8 40,000 0 0	Pensions under Civil Service Act Pensions under Schedule B Gratuities. Refunds Balance of Superannuation Account	8,381 9 4 24,338 1 8 299 16 11				

R. W. BACHLOR, Accountant, 5/2/92.

SCHEDULE D.

VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET, SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT, as at 31st December, 1887, and at 31st December, 1890. Dr.

	31st Dec 188		er,	31st Dec 189		er,		31st Dec 188		er,	31st Decemb • 1890.	ber,
To present value of Pensions under Schedule B	£ 22,717 3,398		0	£ 24,929 3,500	4		By amount of Superannuation Account Present value of future con-	235,436		d. 8	£ 406,585 1	s. d
Present value of Pensions under the Civil Service Act	215,774 21,020			505,583 56,783	19		tributions of 4 per cent. per annum on Salaries Present value of annual contribution of £3,500 under	635,730		_	625,028 1	.2
Present value of Prospective Pensions to Officers now in the Service	2,346,862	8	0	2,426,864	19	0	Schedule B	87,500	. 0	0	87,500	0
Officers who may retire	5,000	0	0	7,000	.0	0	31st December, 1884 Present value of Government	266,750			252,695	0 ,
							contributions Estimated deficiency	39,230 1,325,706	16 10	0 4	Nil. 1,592,568 1	0 1
\mathfrak{L}^2	2,590,3 53	18	0	2,964,378	2	0	£	2,590,353	18	0	2,964,378	2

If the income of £3,500 per annum from Schedule B be valued at £87,500, why should the income (about £65,000 per annum) derived from 4 per cent. deductions from salaries be valued at a lower rate? Why should the item of Interest (about £14,000 per annum) be omitted from the valuation? The valuation of back contributions of 4 per cent. on salaries prior to 1885 seems low.

R. W. BACHLOR,

5 February, 1892.

Accountant.

SCHEDULE E.

Statement showing the approximate loss to the Superannuation Account in consequence of the services of Officers in the Civil Service having been dispensed with for purposes of retrenchment and reorganisation before they reached the age of sixty years, when, under section 43 of the Civil Service Act, Officers have the option of retirement.

Officer.	Department. -	Age at date when services were dispensed with.	Abatement on past salaries paid by the Government.	Pension per annum.	Salary per annum.	Amount lost to the Account as 4% deduction from salary from date of forced retire- ment to arrival at 60 years of age.	Total Pension pand from date of forced retirement to arrival at 60 years of age.	Total Salary saved by the Go- vernment from date of retire- ment to arrival at 60 years of age.	Total loss to the Account through the discontinuance of the 4% deduction from the salaries of these Officers and payment of their Pensions before reaching the prescribed age for optional retirement.
Allan, H. A. Brown, Edward Canty, M Chisholm, D. H. Evans, Thomas Gerard, Francis Goggin, J. F. Greaves, W. A. B. Landers, J. F. Lewis, T. H. Neate, C. E. Newman, T. E. L. Patterson, Edward **Sharp, W. Slade, J. J. Stack, Edward Stevens, Thomas Underwood, R. G. Williams, Frank Wills, J. A. C. Wiseman, John M'George, John Byrnne, M. M. G. Schwartzkoff, Henry Collis, W. Neate, J. R. Fitzgerald, R. D. Adams, P. F. James, G. C. Hare, Henry Hicks, Lucy H. Bolton, C. F. Newcombe, G. W. De Courey, Thomas Finegan, J. P. Molony, C. C. Higgs, John Muller, Woolfang Seale, Michael Higgs, Edward Slatyer, Hampton Sirkitt, Thomas Bingham, George Smithers, A. Betteridge, George Docksey, William Brabstone, Michael Pickering, J. E. Evans, George T. Iredale, L. P. Irvine, Christopher Wood, A. P. Duff, John Luterich, N. Bernoy, Augustus Coleman, James O'Donnell, George Purton, Henry Deitz, William Thompson, J. R. Read, W. V. Vernon, Donald* Moriarty, M. H. Woods, George Higgs, James Dowling, Edward Evans, Thomas Baker, John Cobb, John Molloy John* Dowyer, Patrick	Lands "" Public Instruction. Lands Newington Asylum Lands Colomal Secretary. Railways "" Lands Railways "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	59 548 48 47 40 448 47 40 448 47 40 448 47 48 47 48 48 47 48 48 47 48 48 48 47 48 48 48 48 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	463 16 5 407 17 1 464 14 8 132 3 10 236 12 11 212 6 9 182 8 0 116 3 0 379 0 3 86 17 9 244 6 0	£ s. d. 116 10 0 182 6 0 124 9 0 200 10 0 168 18 0 160 9 0 189 7 0 287 8 0 393 4 0 197 18 0 97 2 0 117 18 0 97 2 0 117 12 0 99 3 0 324 1 0 125 8 0 146 11 0 92 14 0 125 8 0 146 11 0 92 14 0 133 16 0 553 11 0 553 11 0 553 11 0 579 15 0 145 0 0 309 5 0 172 14 0 133 15 0 172 14 0 133 15 0 172 14 0 133 15 0 0 172 14 0 135 6 4 174 8 0 249 1 0 153 6 4 174 8 0 249 1 0 153 6 4 174 8 0 249 1 0 153 16 0 170 171 10 10 153 6 4 174 8 0 249 1 0 158 1 0 89 3 0 160 17 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 19 0 42 17 0 96 16 0 77 16 0 38 18 0 27 7 7 0 546 10 0 32 2 6 0 89 9 0 208 18 0 307 17 0 188 18 0 277 7 0 55 9 0 149 2 0	150 390 525 410 340 700 390 130 650 144 265 260 800 1,000 800 650 230 360 200 410 200 410 200 410 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	110 8 0 211 4 0 17 12 0 132 0 0 90 0 0 114 0 0 83 0 83 4 0 0 468 0 0 420 0 0 149 12 0 392 0 0 78 0 0 62 8 0 62 8 0 62 8 0 62 8 0 64 8 0 64 16 0 65 18 4 66 16 0 66 18 4 67 18 4 67 18 4 68 0 0 64 8 0 64 8 0 64 8 0 64 8 0 65 15 4 0 66 8 8 0 67 2 4 8 0 68 2 1 4 0	1,129 5 0 861 12 0 1,080 12 0 79 0 0 441 12 0 1,558 1 0 555 15 0 90 6 0 1,685 12 0 6,011 10 0 833 0 2 4,512 4 0 89 9 0 626 14 0 4,309 18 0 760 18 0 533 8 0 1,664 2 0 68 14 4	6,150 3,740 9,800 1,950 1,950 1,444 1,060 4,080 1,170 260 1,28) 11,030 1,698 9,100 230 1,140 8,400 1,510 1,200 2,880 178	£ s. d. 2,452 18 0 2,365 4 0 3,409 4 0 4,005 0 0 3,357 0 0 3,961 2 0 2,925 6 0 623 14 0 828 8 0 429 8 0 2,324 14 0 1,30 13 0 427 10 4 1,963 4 0 1,593 0 0 2,785 4 0 1,840 16 0 2,215 0 0 2,088 6 0 3,876 12 0 1,816 2 0 1,786 4 0 1,439 11 0 2,880 18 0 2,383 16 0 626 3 0 1,520 6 0 4,432 2 0 1,110 4 0 4,023 0 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,520 6 0 1,530 6 0 1,530 6 0 1,530 6 0 1,530 6 0 1,530 6 0 1,530 6 0 1,530 6 0 1,530 6 0 1,530 6 0 1,531 8 0 1,604 1 0 1,604 1 0 1,604 1 0 1,604 1 0 1,604 1 0 1,604 1 0 1,604 1 0 1,604 1 0 1,604 1 0 1,604 1 0 1,504 1 0 0,255 5 0 1,155 16 0 4,706 16 0 1,736 16 0 6,451 10 0 2,525 5 0 1,158 12 0 3,163 10 0 4,220 0 0 2,525 5 0 1,158 12 0 3,163 10 0 4,220 0 0 2,525 5 0 1,158 12 0 3,163 10 0 4,706 16 0 1,736 16 0 6,451 10 0 1,736 16 0 6,451 18 0 1,736 18 0 1,736 6 18 0 1,736 6 0 6,451 18 0 1,737 6 0 75 16 8 31) 8 0

^{*} Deceased—Calculations made up to date of death,

Officer.	Department.	Age at date when services were dispensed with.	Abatement on past salaries paid by the Government.	Pension per annum.	Salary per annum.	Amount lost to the Account as 4% deduction from salary from date of orced retire- ment to arrival at 60 years of age.	Total Pension paid from date of forced retirement to arrival at 60 years of age.	Total Salary saved by the Go- vernment from date of retire- ment to arrival at 60 years of age.	Total loss to the Account through the discontinuance of the 4% deduction from the salaries of these Officers and payment of their Pensions before reaching the prescribed age for optional retirement.
Robertson, J. J. Sladen, A. W. Fitzpatrick, D. Landers, George Wallis, Nathaniel Morrison, James Franks, R. C. Brown, J. N. Tobin, N. Walker, Selina G. Duff, John Gerard, E. M. S. Fewings, E. W. Meldrum, T. B. Wansbrough, C. H. Bennett, L. G. J. Kelly, T. A. Stubbin, J. N. Stubbin, J. N. Stullivan, James Neale, John T. Doherty, John B. Miller, Hugh Falconer, R. Wells, Frederick.	Public Instruction. Railways	51 52 35 58 51 56 45 48 32 49 45 59 59 51 30	£ s. d. 251 10 8 Paid by Pensioner. 188 18 3 170 3 0 Paid by Pensioner. 92 6 4 48 0 10 Paid by Pensioner. 243 11 2 55 16 1 82 4 4 160 9 1 159 5 2 78 2 0 304 10 3 83 13 4 250 6 2 58 11 11 102 8 0 38 2 7 409 15 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ 460 440 350 175 350 290 195 340 390 500 405 135 425 500 405 132 415 290 265 750	£ s. d. 184 0 0 131 4 0 126 0 0 140 16 0 350 0 0 146 0 0 266 16 0 70 4 0 234 0 0 240 0 0 352 16 0 222 12 0 187 0 0 300 0 0 96 0 0 16 4 0 16 12 0 331 4 0 104 8 0 318 0 0 180 0 0	# s. d. 2,283 10 0 1,201 18 0 1,386 18 0 1,408 0 0 2,377 10 0 98 0 0 696 12 0 1,889 9 0 442 16 0 2,97 12 0 2,182 10 0 2,650 4 0 2,241 8 0 1,414 7 0 1,337 12 0 3,229 10 0 1,010 5 0 245 5 0 260 5 0 207 10 0 2,311 4 0 761 8 0 2,020 10 0 2,401 16 0	£ 4,600 3,280 3,150 3,520 8,750 350 3,150 6,670 1,755 1,360 5,850 6,000 8,820 5,565 4,675 7,500 2,400 405 660 415 8,280 2,610 7,950 4,500	£ s. d. 2,467 10 0 1,333 2 0 1,512 18 0 1,548 16 0, 2,727 10 0 112 0 0 822 12 0 2,156 5 0 513 0 0 352 0 0 2,416 10 0 2,594 4 0 1,636 19 0 1,524 12 0 3,529 10 0 1,106 5 0 261 9 0 286 13 0 224 2 0 2,642 8 0 865 16 0 2,338 10 0 2,581 16 0
	. 6			16,067 17 3			156,880 17 9	416,676	173,539 18 4

*Deceased-Calculations made to date of death.

It will thus be seen that, by the Government dispensing with these officers, the Civil Service Superannuation Account will sustain a loss of £173,539 18s. 4d. by the payment of pensions before the prescribed age of 60 years, when officers have the option of retirement, and by the discontinuance of the 4 per centum contribution from their salaries consequent on retirement, and this amount is exclusive of interest which would accrue from year to year. Moreover, this sum does not represent the total loss to the account, as many officers over 60 years of age have been compulsorily retired for purposes of retrenchment who would have preferred to continue in the Service if they had been allowed to exercise the option granted them by section 43.

While the Superannuation Account suffers by this retrenchment, the Government effects a saving during the same period of £416.676 in salaries.

same period of £416,676 in salaries.

This return includes officers compelled to retire under 60 years of age from I885 to 1891 inclusive.

Civil Service Board, Sydney, 2nd May, 1892.

R. W. BACHLOR, Accountant.

SCHEDULE F. Amount granted for Pensions from 1885 to 1891 inclusive.

.					
Year.	Section 43,	Section 44.	Section 45.	Section 46.	Total.
885	£ s. d. 372 3 0 1,116 2 6 4,491 3 5 4,975 12 0 4,382 0 0 4,301 8 6 2,523 1 4	£ s. d. 937 3 5 2,161 10 9 1,950 16 6 2,721 13 0 1,314 17 9 1,614 11 0 1,332 0 0	£ s. d. 168 7 0 156 0 0 69 17 0	£ s. d. 70 3 0 125 8 0 6,793 13 0 1,970 0 0 15,625 16 11 6,088 6 8 4,674 11 0	£ s. d. 1,547 16 5 3,403 1 3 13,391 12 11 9,667 5 0 21,392 11 8 12,004 6 2 8,768 7 4
Pensions ceased	22,161 10 9 3,859 15 0 .	12,032 12 5 1,483 12 0	632 19 0 312 9 0	35,347 18 7 2,094 15 0	70,175 0 9 7,750 11 0

Civil Service Board, 3rd May, 1892.

R. W. BACHLOR, Accountant. Extract from letter of the Civil Service Board to the Hon. The Colonial Secretary, 28th April, 1892.

THE "Civil Service Act 1884" has now been in operation for a period of seven years, and the Board have made several representations to the Government in reference to the working of the clauses

relating to its Superannuation provisions.

The first actuarial report was made by Mr. Richard Teece, as at the end of the first triennial period, or to 31st December, 1887, when he drew attention amongst other things to the "absence of sufficient provis on for the accrued liabilities charged upon the fund at the inception of the scheme, the "unexpected liability in respect of pensions to officers who were neither incapacitated nor had attained the age of sixty years"—this unexpected liability having arisen from the fact that in the Department of Lands and in the Railway Department a large number of officers had been dispensed with for the purposes of reorganisation or retrenchment.

Mr. J. B. Trivett, who has just completed the actuarial investigation for the second triennial period, ending 31st December, 1890, directs special attention to the fact that "an extraordinary influx of entered on pensions has taken place during the past four years. Many of these pensioners are in the prime of life, eighty-nine of them, or 21 per cent. of the entire pension list, being under the statutory age of 60 years, and having various terms ranging up to twenty-seven years to run before they would be legitimately due for retirement. No annuity fund, however well devised theoretically, can be expected to sustain such drastic inroads into its resources as are indicated in the above statement."

Mr. Trivett's remarks also have special reference to officers who have been forced upon the Superannuation Fund for purposes of retrenchment. By their retirement the Government are saving salaries to the extent of £76,469 per annum, while the Fund is unduly burdened by pensions amounting

It is this undue charge that has so seriously affected the solvency of the Superannuation Fund. But there is another matter that tells heavily upon the Fund, for the account not only has to pay this large amount in pensions, but it is heavily mulcted in the matter of annual income, as the officers so retired cease to be contributors, and in many cases, unlike those of ordinary retirement, no one succeeds

to their positions, and there is thus a total cessation of contributions.

The relation of the Railway Department to the Fund deserves special attention. The officers in that service before the present Railway Act came into force were contributors to the Fund, and they continue to contribute, but are being fast thrown upon the Fund, and are being replaced by new men from whose salaries the 4 per cent. is not deducted. There is therefore in the service no continuity of contributions as in the other Departments, and the Railway Department is rapidly severing its connection with the Civil Service Fund as a contributory. A number of officers are made pensioners on a system, and in a degree never contemplated by the framers of the Act, and the men who take their places do not feed the Fund.

It is only fair to admit, with reference to the subject of compulsory retirements, that of the officers who were forced to retire a small proportion of those of sixty years of age would have voluntarily retired as their right to retire matured. It is not possible to estimate with any accuracy how many would have so retired or the dates of such retirements. In any case the period of retirement has been accelerated,

and the fund has proportionately suffered.

The Board are of opinion that in the majority of the cases now under consideration the younger men might have been transferred to other positions in the Public Service, and that many, though they had attained the age of sixty years, were still qualified, by long experience in the service and possession

of physical and mental vigor, to superintend the work of younger and less experienced men.

At the present moment the pensions which the Board consider as properly charged against the Fund amount to about £34,000 per annum, while, as before stated, the abnormal pensions are over £35,000, making a total of £70,000 from an income of less than £80,000, thus leaving no sufficient

margin for the claims which must accrue by natural sequence in the course of a few years.

Reference was made by Mr. Teece in his report to the absence of sufficient provision for accrued liabilities, and he estimated the amount which should have been so provided at £461,516, whereas the amount of subsidy paid by the Government to inaugurate the fund was only £100,000, which was paid in five yearly instalments of £20,000 each, which amounts may be considered to have been disbursed as soon

as received, so that they never produced any revenue towards the perpetuation of the fund.

The Board have already suggested that, as by the retirement of officers for purposes of retrenchment, a very large saving has been secured, it is but fair that from such yearly saving an adequate amount should be set aside to meet the pensions so created, and it is believed that if in future the retirement of

snould be set aside to meet the pensions so created, and it is beneved that it in future the retirement of officers is carried out only in accordance with rigid rules, the condition of the Fund will be so greatly improved that, after a short period, only a very small annual grant will be required.

Mr. Teece's valuation, as on the 31st December, 1887, estimated the deficiency of the Fund at £1,325,706 10s. 4d. Mr. Trivett, on 31st December, 1890, estimated it at £1,592,568 10s. 11d., thus showing that at present, at least, and mainly from the rapid increase of pensions, consequent on the course of action of the particular departments alluded to, the Fund unquestionably tends towards insolvency within a measurable period insolvency within a measurable period.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(RETURNS OF.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

No. 1.—Discharges, Conveyances under Mortgage, and Transfers of Mortgages on Land under "Deeds Registration Act" (7 Vic. No. 16).

Year.	Discharges o	of Mortgages on Land.	Conveyance	es under Mortgage.	Transfers of	Mortgages on Land.
Teal.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1892	3,981	£ s. d. 2,718,350 3 7	392	£ s. d.	253	£ s. d.

CHARLES PINHEY, Registrar-General.

No. 2.—Conveyances, Assignments, Leases, and Miscellaneous Deeds Registered under "Deeds Registration Act" (7 Vic. No. 16).

Year.	Convey	ances (absolute).	Assignment (absolute)—Leaschold Estates.	Lease—Per	iod exceeding three years.	*Miscellaneous Deeds.
	Number.	Amount.	Number. Amount.		Number. Amount.		Number.
1892	7,7 09	£ s. d. 3,537,829 9 4	328	£ s. d.	186	£ s. d.	2,129

^{*} Miscellaneous Deeds embrace all documents where valuable consideration is not stated, such as deeds of gift, assignments for benefit of creditors, settlements, powers of attorney, notifications of resumptions, conditional purchases with nominal consideration, writs of execution, &c., &c.

CHARLES PINHEY, Registrar-General.

No. 3.—Mortgages on Land Registered under "Deeds Registration Act" (7 Vic. No. 16).

	Le	nt on Towr	Land	s.	Lent o	on Suburbar	lands.		nt on Town Country La			Lent	on Country	Land	ls.		Total.		_
Year.	No. of Mort- gages.		ount.		No. of Mort- gages.	Amou	ınt.	No. of Mort- gages.	Amo	unt.	_	No. of Mort- gages.	Amou	nt.		No. of Mort- gages.	Amou	nt.	
1892	1,284	£	s. 6 16	d. 1	1,413	£ 981,861	s. d. 0 10	118	£ 186,545	s. 9	d.	7,635	£ 6,522,679		d. O	10,450	£ 9,328,563	s. 3	d. 2

Note.—In many instances the amounts lent upon mortgage by the banks are not stated, but simply the words "valuable consideration" or "cash credit" inserted in the deed. As this occurs frequently when the properties mortgaged are evidently of great value, the absence of the amounts must materially affect the returns, and, as a consequence, the amounts under the head of "reconveyances" are necessarily incomplete.

CHARLES PINHEY, Registrar-General.

No. 4.—Preferable Liens on Wool and Mortgages on Live Stock, registered under 11 Vic. No. 4.

		Preferable Lie	ns on Wool.	Mortgages on Live Stock.						
Year.	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount Lent.		
1892	2,051	12,094,876	£ s. d. 1,688,661 9 11	2,326	5,966,971	142,695	16,904	£ s. d. 2,814,636 14 5		

In addition to above there were 31 discharges of wool liens, representing £10,179 10s. 2d., and 16 transfers of mortgages.

N.B.—When any sum has been secured, both by a lien on the wool and by a mortgage of the sheep, the amount is included under the head of mortgages only. Thus in 1892, the gross amount lent on liens was £1,818,566 0s. 4d.; but from this has to be deducted the sum of £129,904 10s. 5d., secured both by lien on the wool and mortgage on the sheep, and included in the figure in the last column, so that the net amount lent on lien was £1,688,661 9s. 11d.

CHARLES PINHEY, Registrar-General.

No. 5.—Discharges of Mortgages on Live Stock, registered under 11 Vic. No. 4.

Year.	Number.	Amount.	Year.	Number.	Amount.
881	399 258 126 306 208 150	£ s. d. 2,781,122 2 2 1,900,443 5 9 600,425 19 3 3,801,352 2 1 1,173,672 11 0 849,742 0 0	1887	210 240 256 368 380 *317	£ s. d 1,073,674 0 0 1,160,307 0 0 1,191,089 8 7 2,512,551 9 6 1,184,372 5 7 985,047 15 0

* In addition to the above there were registered 25 transfers of mortgages, 1 agreement, 3 deeds of confirmation and 2 further assurances in which no amounts were specified.

CHARLES PINHEY, Registrar-General.

No. 6.—Liens on Growing Crops, registered under 26 Vic. No. 10.

Year.	Number.	· Amount.
1892	1,4 16	£ s. d. 130,155 6 1

CHARLES PINHEY, Registrar-General.

Memorandum.

The returns of the Deeds Registration Office for the year 1892 having been completed, present the following results:—There were registered a total of 25,428 deeds affecting land, representing 7,709 conveyances, with a value of £3,537,829; 328 assignments of leases, of the value of £235,920; 186 leases, of the value of £27,515; 2,129 miscellaneous deeds, where no consideration was stated. There were 3,981 discharges of mortgages registered, representing £2,718,350; 392 conveyances under mortgage, of the value of £162,307; and 253 transfers of mortgage, representing £1,219,402; whilst 10,450 mortgages over town, suburban, and country lands, and representing a value of £9,328,563, were registered. There were 365 trade marks also registered; 74 new companies were registered under the Limited Companies Act, and 1,744 returns, &c., were furnished by those already in existence; 154 limited companies were wound up or declared to be defunct. The No-Liability Mining Act had 43 new companies added to the list of those already registered. There were also 2,051 preferable liens over 12,094,876 sheep registered, of the value of £1,688,661, in addition to 47 transfers and discharges. 2,326 mortgages, over 5,966,971 sheep, 142,695 cattle, and 16,904 horses, representing £2,814,636, were also registered; whilst there were 317 discharges of mortgage, representing £985,047, and 1,416 liens on growing crops, represented by £130,155.

In addition to the above, numerous miscellaneous documents were registered in connection with the Titles to Land Act of 1858, Bank Act, the Old Public Companies Act, and the several other Acts of Parliament wholly or partially administered in this Office.

The fees of office received by the Registration of Deeds Branch totalled £11,438 2s. 6d., in addition to the sum of £3,857 13s. 6d. credited by the Treasury to the Branch for the Registration of Transfers of Conditional Purchases.

20 January, 1893.

CHARLES PINHEY, Registrar-General.

RETURN of the Number of Applications, with amount of Fees, &c., under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

	No. of	No. of		Area.			Fees.				
Months.	Applica- tions.		Town and Suburban,	Country.	Value.	Assurance.	Commissioners. Advertising	certificates.	Total.		
January February March April May June July August September October November December Totals	28 32 37 19 14 33 30	19 24 27 40 32 40 43 47 20 14 49 32	a. r. p. 21 0 34\frac{3}{4} 203 2 1\frac{1}{4} 18 3 31\frac{1}{4} 8 2 39\frac{1}{4} 18 0 13\frac{1}{2} 29 2 22\frac{3}{4} 48 1 27\frac{1}{2} 15 0 33\frac{1}{2} 46 3 3\frac{1}{2} 464 3 1\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2} 464 3 1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	116,387 0 0 111,051 0 0 164,402 0 0 56,015 0 0 22,529 0 0 92,970 0 0 104,126 0 0	440 9 0 225 6 10 271 3 8 146 14 4 117 3 10 242 9 7 231 7 2 342 10 1 116 14 0 46 18 9 193 13 11 216 18 9	## s. d. ## s. s. 37 10 0 27 0 43 0 0 31 10 53 0 0 39 0 38 0 0 28 10 55 10 0 39 0 54 0 0 40 10 57 0 0 49 10 71 10 0 49 0 29 10 0 27 10 0 27 10 0 63 10 0 49 10 54 10 0 40 10 54 10 0 40 10 584 10 0 442 0	d. £ s. d. 0 18 0 0 0 18 0 0 0 0 29 0 0 0 23 0 0 0 0 43 0 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 18 0 0 0 0 336 0 0 0 0 336 0 0 0 0 336 0 0 0 0	# s. d. 522 19 0 320 16 10 392 3 8 236 4 4 240 13 10 366 19 7 380 17 2 503 0 1 193 4 0 113 8 9 342 13 11 340 18 9 3,953 19 11		

The above Return is exclusive of three applications which have been withdrawn.

CHARLES PINHEY, Registrar-General.

RETURN of the Number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

		A	rea.		
Months.	No. of Grants.	Town and Suburban.	Country.	Valué.	Assurance.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	200 321 323 337 392 179 177 277 183 321 209	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d. 11,408 0 8 29,632 3 1 32,147 1 11 53,391 16 0 40,636 17 3 11,744 11 3 13,686 4 9 32,844 12 3 15,137 16 8 30,093 *4 1 17,885 16 1 13,057 7 8	£ s. d. 23 17 4 61 17 4 67 2 1 111 6 11 84 14 7 24 11 7 28 15 8 67 9 3 31 12 6 62 9 8 37 6 7 27 5 9
Totals	3,098	1,301 0 2218	188,689 1 241	301,165 11 8	628 9 3

CHARLES PINHEY, Registrar-General.

RETURN showing the Total Area and Value of Land under the Real Property Act, on 31st December, 1892.

	Area.		Value at date of Grant or Application.
Total on 31st December, 1891	a. r. 16,918,068 3 189,990 2 83,626 3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{p.} \\ 5\frac{7}{30} \\ 7\frac{3}{20} \\ 28\frac{9}{20} \end{array}$	£ s. d. 33,865,339 18 6 301,165 11 8 1,243,890 0 0
Grand Total	17,191,686 1	05	35,410,395 10 2

CHARLES PINHEY, Registrar-General.

RETURN

[3d.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893.

RETURN of Memorials registered under the Real Property Act for the year 1892.

				January February March April May July August September October November December	Date.
			9,334	672 754 871 710 870 870 870 872 872 872 872 872 872 771 716	Transfers.
	Revenue.		2,716,379	£ 163,593 186,597 267,833 169,935 309,850 288,906 208,386 257,501 185,819 171,245 199,419	Consideration of Transfers.
		s ₁	4,644	274 341 447 349 440 397 441 441 415 405 362 362	Mortgages.
	Sale	STATEMENT showing Collections of Fees under the Real Property A	6,770,591	£ 370,762 360,674 577,345 572,859 524,004 878,571 461,892 718,449 714,119 587,440 277,771 571,708	Consideration of Mortgages.
	Sale of Forms	NT sho	2,644	194 217 280 201 201 243 203 249 246 214 214 215 214 215	Discharges.
		wing Coll	2,809,272	£ 193,739 245,845 310,341 437,386 185,949 371,502 293,207 218,423 111,148 236,784 109,335 95,613	Consideration of Discharges.
,	Stamp Duty on Grown Grants	lectio	255	24 17 12 22 22 23 13 33 21	Transfers of Mortgage.
į	nt v on	ns of	23	224: 23: 244: 24: 24: 24: 24: 24: 24: 24: 24: 2	Foreclosures of Mortgage.
9	Crow	f Fe	10	<u></u>	Encumbrances.
9	en Gran	es u	665	557 571 571 571 571 571 571 571 571 571	Transmissions.
	-	nder	4.8	0040040041	Registered Proprietor (Official Assignee).
		the	13	рн: 223: н: нн:	Powers of Attorney.
Ass		Rea	1		Transfers of Encumbrance.
Assurance.		ıl Pr	227	112 115 118 120 220 227 217 217 219 119	Leases.
ę.		oper	74	536777351279	Transfers of Lease.
	i	ty A	25	8180118811188	Surrenders of Lease.
		ct d	4	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Re-entry of Lease.
Ad	Ħ.	urin	735	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 7	Caveat.
Advertising	Trust Funds	g th	367	333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 333 33	Withdrawal of Caveat.
ng.	nds.	е уез	81	8 8 00 11 11 11 11 14 44 14	Writs or Warrants.
		ar er	10	:: H: WH: ::	Satisfaction of Writs or Warrants.
		ct during the year ended 31st December, 1892	158	9 11 17 14 9 17 20 17 20 11 14	Notices of Death.
Con		31st	10		Notices of Marriage.
Commissioners.		: De	53	00000077407013	Notices of Resumption.
oners.		ceml	17	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Vesting Orders.
	')er, :	72	785256667730	Miscellaneous Endorsements.
		•	19,439	1,838 1,532 1,842 1,844 1,804 1,633 1,796 1,649 1,540 1,540 1,487	Total.
Torat.		[ARLE	6,713	501 501 501 501 501 503 503 505 505 505	New Certificates.
		CHARLES PINHEY Registrar-(18,590	1,155 1,262 3,313 1,485 1,097 1,988 1,610 1,498 1,619 1,498 1,619 1,498 1,619 1,498 1,619 1,498	Extra Endorsements (after the first).
•		PINHEY, Registrar-General.	20,015 17	£ 5 8 1.396 18 1,396 18 2,015 13 1,524 9 1,728 7 1,719 19 1,996 11 1,921 17 1,674 12 1,447 12 1,460 9 1,651 13	Total Fees (Revenue).

					*	
29,213 3 1	583 0 0	614 16 0	4,796 1 11	2,600 15 0	602 13 2	20,015 17 0
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ಕ ಕ d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Commissioners.	Advertising.	Assurance.			
Total.		Trust Funds.		Stamp Duty on Crown Grants	Sale of Ferms.	Revenue.

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

₱

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

(INSPECTION OF PLANS IN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 October, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 13, of 27 October, 1892.]

Question.

- 13. Mr. Haynes asked The Colonial Secretary,—
 (1.) Is it a fact that the public are prohibited from inspecting and perusing the plans kept in the plan room of the Registrar-General's Department without leave having been first had and obtained from the Chief Draftsman?
 - (2.) Are the law stationers, search clerks, and others in the said Department likewise prohibited from inspecting such plans in connection with their searches without obtaining such permission as aforesaid?
 - (3.) Is it a fact that such permission has been refused to any search clerk when asked for when in the discharge of his duties?
 - (4.) Will he please state by whose authority such prohibition is enforced, and upon what grounds?

 (5.) Is it a fact that the plans referred to are the property of the public and kept there for the use of those persons having business with the Department?
 - (6.) Is it also a fact that the Registrar-General's Department is the only Department of the Public Service that returns a profit to the Consolidated Revenue yearly considerably over the working expenses; and is not such revenue obtainable solely from the fees paid into the Department for searches, &c.?
 - (7.) Is it a fact that some of the memorials relating to the earliest titles to lands in this Colony are in such a state of dilapidation as to be almost undecipherable and torn in many pieces, and that the loss of these memorials may seriously affect some of the most valuable lands in the Colony?
 - (8.) Will he be good enough to cause instructions to be given to have these matters rectified forthwith, and that the public may be permitted to inspect the plans without any special per-

Answer.

- The following answers have been supplied by the Registrar-General:—
- 1. County and parish maps and deposited plans of subdivision of land under the Real Property Act, are open to inspection by the public during office hours without question. Other plans (including plans lodged with application to bring land under the Act), which have been obtained for the private use of the office, and which have on them memorandum and references of a private nature, are not open to
- the inspection of the public.

 2. No, except as to such private plans and plans lodged with application mentioned in answer to
- 3. I am not aware; but permission has been refused with regard to such private plans and application plans, in certain cases, where it has been thought advisable.
 - 4. That of the Registrar-General, for reasons before stated.
 - 5. Answered by No. 1.
 - 6. No.
 - Yes.
 - 8. I do not know what matters require rectification. All due inspection is allowed to the public.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SOUTH WALES.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 May, 1893.

RETURN to an Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South. Wales, dated 27th April, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,-

- "(1.) The number of Police Magistrates serving in the Justice Department.
- "(2.) The places where Police Magistrates are stationed, and the date on
- "which each office was created.
- "(3.) The amount of business, exclusive of land agency business, transacted during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, at each of the different Courts "over which these Magistrates preside."

(Mr. Frank Farnell, for Mr. Fuller.)

(1.)

The number of Police Magistrates serving in the Justice Department.

THERE are six Stipendiary Magistrates stationed in the Metropolitan District, and sixty-nine Police Magistrates in the country districts.

(2.)The Places where Police Magistrates are stationed, and the date on which each office was created.

	of creation of office.	· Head-quarters.	Date of creation of office.	Head-quarters.	Date of creation of office.
Armidale 1 M Balranald 4 J Bathurst 1 J Bega 1 D Berrima 1 M Bingera 5 S Bourke 1 J Braidwood 1 F Brewarrina 1 M Broken Hill 1 F Bombala 1 J Burrowa 1 Carcoar 10 M Cobar 1 J Cooma 10 A Coonamble 1 J Deniliquin 1 Dungog 1 Forbes 26 A Glen Innes 1 S Goulburn 1 J	May, 1859 G une, 1856 G Iuly, 1835 G lept., 1836 G fept., 1876 K fan., 1869 G feb., 1884 G feb., 1889 G fan., 1888 M far., 1886 M fuly, 1881 M fuly, 1881 M fuly, 1881 M fuly, 1887 M fuly, 1888 M fuly, 1887 M fuly, 1888 M full, 1888 M full, 1888 M fuly, 1888 M full,	Grafton Grafton Grafton Grafton Grafton Hay Hillston Inverell Gempsey Kiama Lismore Lithgow Maitland Milparinka Milton Moree Mudgee Murwillumbah Murrurundi Narrabri Narrandera Newcastle Nowas Drange Parramatta Penrith	20 Feb., 1862 1 Jan., 1855 9 Oct., 1876 1 Jan., 1863 1 , 1879 1 , 1873 1 July, 1886 1 Jan., 1876 1 , 1881 1 July, 1887 1 Jan., 1836 1 , 1882 1 June, 1891 1 July, 1885 13 Feb., 1840 1 Jan., 1888 1 Jan., 1869 1 June, 1885 1 , 1846 1 June, 1885 1 June, 1888 1 Jan., 1867 1 July, 1835 18 June, 1838	Port Macquarie Raymond Terrace Scone Silverton *Sydney Tamworth Taree Temora Tenterfield Trunkcy Tumbarumba Wagga Wagga Waratah Walgett Wellington Wentworth Wilcanuia Windsor Wollombi Wollomong Yass Young	20 Dec., 1837 11 Feb., 1840 3 July, 1884 1 ,, 1835

^{*}Under the provisions of the District, from 1st January, 1882. 'Metropolitan Magistrates Act, 1881," six Stipendiary Magistrates were appointed within the Metropolitan Police † 1 January, 1878, Tweed River.

972—A

(3.)

The amount of business, exclusive of land-agency business, transacted during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, at each of the different Courts over which these Magistrates preside.

Head-quarters of Police	Minor County sinited	Business	.—Number	of Cases.	Remarks.	
Magistrates.	Minor Courts visited.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Remarks.	
A lbumer		730	896	1,108	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warder	
Albur y	Corowa	251	273	322	Coroner, Visiting Justice to Gaol, an	
•	Germanton	112	112	113	District Registrar in Bankruptcy.	
	Howlong	117	110	131		
	Mulwalla	73	54	94		
Armidale		64 9	715	999	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warder	
	Bendemeer	29	13	13	Visiting Justice to Gaol, and District Regis	
•	Hillgrove	401	239	361	trar in Bankruptcy.	
	Uralla	214	253	233		
	Walcha	143	142	264		
Balranald		79	130	145	Police Magistrate is also Coroner, Visitin	
	Clare	52	6	13	Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar i	
	Euston	35	48	47	Bankruptey.	
	Moulamein	59	59	79		
	Oxley	146	45	116		
Bathurst		833	890	1,226	Police Magistrate is also Coroner, Visitin	
	Hill End	43	78	85	Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar i	
	Sofala	56	40	37	Bankruptcy.	
	Sunny Corner	116	113	109		
Bega		193	218	406	Police Magistrate is also Visiting Justice t	
J	Candelo	81	72	101	Gaol and District Registrar in Bankruptcy	
	Cobargo	104	94	111		
	Colombo	24	40	44		
	Eden	59	35	59		
	Pambula	59	187	185	70 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	
Serrima		30	20	24	Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Session	
•	Bowral	183	234	135	Mining Warden, Visiting Justice to Gao	
	Mittagong	218	167	199	District Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Regi	
	Moss Vale	207	238	353	trar of Births, &c.	
	Robertson	80	47	85		
	Picton	366	331	189	77. 75. 75. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.	
Bingera		107	151	257	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warder	
•	Barraba	77	93	118	Coroner, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Distri- Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Registrar of Births, &c.	
	Paggabilla		1	52	Court established February, 1892.	
	Boggabilla	125	138	111	Court established residualy, 1002.	
	Warialda			17		
	Yetman	75	21		Police Magistrate is also Visiting Justice to Ga	
Bourke	D	617	947	1,185 88	and District Registrar in Bankruptcy.	
	Barringun	51	53	144	and District Registral in Bankruptey.	
	Byrock	102	120 79	83		
	Wansaring	72	- 1		Nawly astablished Court May 1809	
0 13 -3	Yantabulla	304	264	312	Newly-established Court, May, 1892. Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden (selar	
Braidwood	Amilyon	48	33	54	paid by Mines Department) and Distri	
	Araluen	73	96	194	Registrar in Bankruptcy.	
	Bungendore Captain's Flat	169	50	129	negistra in Dankrapiej.	
		256	177	230		
Brewarrina	Queanbeyan	218	231	284	Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Session	
orewarrina	Goodooga	75	83	98	Land Agent, District Registrar in Ban ruptcy, and Coroner.	
Broken Hill		2,626	· 2,925	3,422	Police Magistrate is also Visiting Justice to Ga and District Registrar in Bankruptcy.	
					•	
Bombala		257	179	377	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden (salar	
	Delegate	55	49	78	paid by Mines Department), Visiting Justi-	
	Wyndham	62	61	93	to Gaol, and District Registrar in Ban	
•	J		,		ruptey.	
Burrowa		94	76	182	Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Session	
	Binalong	56	60	105	Warden's Clerk, Coroner, Visiting Justice	
	Frogmore	45	37	38	Gaol, and District Registrar in Bankrupte	
•	Rye Park	8	8	5	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Carcoar	20,000	238	187	247	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden ar	
Jaicour	Blayney	218	274	285	District Registrar in Bankruptcy.	
	Canowindra	113	107	139		
	Cowra	297	308	504		
	Mount M.Donald	42	41	45		
Jobar		461	279	473	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warde	
	Louth	45	62	94	Visiting Justice to Gaol, District Registra	
	Nymagee	351	392	436	in Bankruptcy, and Registrar of Births, &	
Cooma		282	298	395	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden (salar	
	Buckley's Crossing	31	34	32	paid by Mines Department), Coroner, Visi	
	7. 1.			10	Bankruptey.	
	Jindabyne	•••••	30	16	Court established January, 1891.	
	Kiandra	8	. 15	5		
	Michelago	34	32	25		
	Nimitybelle	66	37	59		
	Seymour	50	50	57	TO 31 - 347 1 1 377 1 1 377 1 1	
Coonamble		469	429	499	Police Magistrate is also Coroner, Visitin	
*	Coonabarabran	119	115	158	Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar	
	Gilgandra	44	61	85	Bankruptcy.	
	Quambone	3	5	27		
	daminonio	• 1	- 1		l . •	

Head-quarters of Police	Minon County at 121 3	Business	.—Number	of Cases.	Damanla
Magistrates.	Minor Courts visited.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Remarks.
Deniliquin	•	498	588	505	Police Magistrate is also Visiting Justice to
	Ramican .			95	Gaol and District Registrar in Bankruptcy. Court established 28th June, 1892.
	Berrigan	16	10	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 14 \end{array}$	Court established 20th Julie, 1092.
	Moama	98	82	152	
Dubba	Tocumwal	240	93	162	Police Manistrate is also Mining Wooden
Dubbo	Dandaloo	759 27	1,162 57	1,601 53	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden Coroner, Visiting Justice to Gaol, and Dis
	Nyngan	44 1	519	517	trict Registrar in Bankruptcy.
D	Warren	465	330	460	Dalias Masistanta is also Missian Wanden on
Dungog	Bulladelah	133 73	189 51	310 81	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden and District Registrar in Bankruptcy.
	Bungwall	43	52	60	
	Copeland	75 33	44	45 59	
	Clarence Town Stroud	51	32 58	113	
	Tea Gardens	53	38	36	
Forbes	Condobolin	336 108	557 149	959 258	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden (salar
	Marsdens	46	69	30	paid by Mines Department), Visiting Justic to Gaol, and District Registrar in Bank
	Parkes	306	386	741	ruptey.
Hen Innes	Peak Hill	 486	339	187 485	Court established April, 1890.
Aren Times	•••••	400	309	400	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden (salar paid by Mines Department), Coroner, Visit ing Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar i Bankruptey.
	Dalmorton			82	Court established April, 1892.
	Deepwater Emmaville	155	73 130	$\frac{93}{124}$	Court established December, 1890.
	Kookabookra		63	52	Court established April, 1890.
Goulburn		910	1,160	2,002	Police Magistrate is also Visiting Justice t
	Collector Crookwell		4 194	20 203	Gaol and District Registrar in Bankruptcy
	Marulan	42	26	33	
Y C 3	Taralga		77	87	D.: 35
Josford	Coranbong	190 39	166 48	237 84	Police Magistrate is also Coroner and Districe Registrar in Bankruptcy.
	Swansea		60	55	Court established December, 1890.
Frafton	т	361	320	767	Police Magistrate is also Coroner, Visiting
	Lawrence	128 306	275	114 334	Justice to Gaol, and District Regirtrar i Bankruptcy.
	Ulmarra	70	88	175	Danki upicy.
Gundagai	4.7.7	217	204	295	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warder
•	Adelong Tumut	113 380	52 345	119 412	Coroner, Visiting Justice to Gaol, and Die trict Registrar in Bankruptcy.
Gunnedah	***************************************	338	371	507	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden
	Blackville Boggabri	14 65	10 101	16 179	Coroner, Visiting Justice to Gaol, an
	Quirindi	234	316	439	District Registrar in Bankruptcy.
Нау		726	510	677	Police Magistrate is also Coroner, Visitin
	Booligal	65	15	70	Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar i
	Darlington Point Carrathool	28 19	34	15 62	Bankruptcy.
	Whitton		67	81	Court established May, 1890.
Hillston	C-4-11:	239	165	225	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden
	Cudgellico Euabalong	$\begin{array}{c} 120 \\ 62 \end{array}$	88 23	87 17	Coroner, Visiting Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar in Bankruptcy.
	Ivanhoe	20	17	36	District longistial in Danki apoly.
	Mossgiel	71	40	82	
Inverell	Mount Hope	106 6 50	39 684	58 788	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warde
	Bundarra	36	37	59	(salary paid by Mines Department), Corone
	Tingha	180	221	185	Visiting Justice to Gaol, and District
Kempsey		419	360	367	Registrar in Bankruptcy. Police Magistrate is also District Registrar i
	Bellingen	89	118	172	Bankruptey.
	Bowraville	•••••			Newly-established Court, September, 1892.
	Gladstone	90 266	67 184	118 158	
Kiama		538	802	843	Police Magistrate is also Coroner and Distric
	Shellharbour	22	86	45	Registrar in Bankruptcy.
Lismore	Dalling	792 282	1,267	1,306	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden an
	Ballina Byron Bay		284	457 233	District Registrar in Bankruptcy. Court established April, 1892.
	Casino	294	280	421	Source et abilitate a pring 2002
	Coraki		102	180	
•	Wardell Woodburn	236 75	212 79	277 93	
Lithgow		362	450	463	Police Magistrate is also Coroner and Distric
:	Wallerawang	75	135	87 *1 101	Registrar in Bankruptcy.
Maitland	Morpeth Branxton		1,127	*1,181 50	Police Magistrate is also Coroner, Visitin Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar i
	Gresford		†	53	Bankruptcy.
			270	247	1
	Greta		1		1
	Jerry's Plains	18	24	16	
		18 ; ‡	1		

Head-quarters of Police	Minor County	Business	.—Number	of Cases.	Remarks.
Magistrates.	Minor Courts visited.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Remarks.
Milparinka		261	125	114	Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Sessions
	Tibooburra	70	142	126	Mining Warden, Coroner, Visiting Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar in Bankruptcy.
Moree	••••••	641	393	562	Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Sessions. District Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Regis-
•	Mungindi				trar of Births, &c. Newly-established Court, September, 1892.
Milton	,	133	116	183	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden (salary
	Bateman's Bay	26 68	12 31	$\frac{21}{31}$	paid by Mines Department).
,	Eurobodalla	156 28	121 13	184 23	
Mudgee	************	293	321	335	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden,
	Cobborah	22	29	31	Coroner, Visiting Justice to Gaol, and Dis-
	Coolah	43 17	$\begin{bmatrix} 52 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$	58 87	trict Registrar in Bankruptcy.
	Hargraves	20	71	53	
	Gulgong	82	109	102	G , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Windeyer	10	24	$\frac{25}{20}$	Court established June, 1892.
Murwillumbah			189	195	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden and
Murwinamoan	Brunswick	147 127 68	113 101	169 . 118	District Registrar in Bankruptcy.
Murrurundi	_	115	165	207	Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Sessions,
, murraranai	•••••••	119	100	201	Land Agent, Coroner, Visiting Justice to Gaol, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, and
Narrabri		474	703	889	Registrar of Births, &c. Police Magistrate is also Coroner, Visiting
2.00.1.00.11	Millie	42	15	15	Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar in
• •	Pilliga	9	17	27	Bankruptcy.
Narrandera	Wee Waa	$\frac{42}{872}$	63 538	$\frac{65}{685}$	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden, Dis-
	Jerilderie	279	196	305	trict Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Registrar
Newcastle	Urana	$\frac{113}{3,439}$	261 3,892	213 3,704	of Births, &c. Police Magistrate is also District Registrar in
Nowra	<i>r</i>	342	428	585	Bankruptcy. Police Magistrate is also District Registrar in
e .	Berry	2 20 67	242 94	141 146	Bankruptcy.
Orange	Kangaroo Valley	944	1,205	1,383	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden,
	Cudal	119	99	117	Visiting Justice to Gaol, and District Regis- trar in Bankruptcy.
	Cumnock	166	227	75 3 03	Court established April, 1892.
Parramatta	Brotong	1,720	1,849	2,271	Police Magistrate is also District Registrar in
	Camden	191	190	. 199	Bankruptcy
	Campbelltown Liverpool	142 411	$\frac{242}{462}$	260 438	
•	Ryde	557	655	693	
Penrith		549	7 96	859	Police Magistrate is also District Registrar in Bankruptcy.
1- 1	Katoomba	•••••	391	377	Court established August, 1890.
Port Macquarie	Camden Haven	$\frac{207}{42}$	243.56	288 62	Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Sessions, Land Agent, Visiting Justice to Gaol, Dis-
	Camuen Haven	42	30	02	trict Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Registrar of Births, &c.
Raymond Terrace		97	110	115	Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Sessions, Land Agent, District Registrar in Bank- ruptcy, and Registrar of Births, &c.
Scone		146	114	177	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden,
	Cassilis	93	49	71	Coroner, and District Registrar in Bank-
	Denman	17 78	22 90	20 94	ruptcy.
	Muswellbrook	217	182	211	
Silverton		254	331	200	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden (salary paid by Mines Department), Coroner, Visit-
	Purnamoota	54 27	68 54	25 18	ing Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar in
m	Ū	520	507	852	Bankruptcy. Police Magistrate is also Coroner, Visiting.
Tamworth	Manilla	42	59	9.7	Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar in
	Nundle	55	112	70	Bankruptey.
Taree	Swamp Oak	*186	*209	53 190	Court established August, 1891. Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Sessions.
	Cundletown	†	†	47	Taree (visiting Cundletown, Tinonee, and
	Forster		43 †	66 15	Wingham), Visiting Justice to Gaol, District Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Registrar of
	Wingham		†	117	Births. &c.
Temora		210	283	.520	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden (salary
	Barmedman		96 12	89 23	paid by Mines Department), Coroner, and District Registrar in Bankruptcy.
Tenterfield	Morangaren	294	236	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 273 \end{array}$	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden (salary
		99	54	51	paid by Mines Department), Coroner, Visit-
	Drake				ing Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar in
	Wilson's Downfall		12	6	ing Justice to Gaol, and District Registrar in Bankruptcy.

Head-quarters of Police	Min or Greente estatus	Business.—Number of Cases.		of Cases.	_	
Magistrates.	Minor Courts visited.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Remarks.	
Trunkey		46	68	42	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden (salary	
•	Burraga	77	73	31	paid by Mines Department), Coroner, and	
•	Oberon	90	31	99	District Registrar in Bankruptcy.	
	Rockley	75	81	67		
	Tuena	185	91	76	·	
Tumbarumba		83	108	157	Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Sessions Mining Warden, Warden's Clerk, Coroner	
	•				and District Registrar in Bankruptey.	
Wagga Wagga		708	605	1,066	Police Magistrate is also Visiting Justice to Gaol and District Registrar in Bankruptcy	
	Coolamon		•••	8	Court established May, 1892.	
	Cootamundra	444	365	774		
	Junee	385	360	387		
Waratah		262	312	209	Police Magistrate is also District Registrar in	
	Lambton	126	246	381	Bankruptcy.	
	Wallsend and Plattsburg	657	812	1,087	i	
,	Minmi				Newly-established Court.	
Walgett	'	277	200	386	Police Magistrate is also Coroner and District	
	Angledool	57	68	76	Registrar in Bankruptcy.	
	Collarendebri	15	9	41	1	
	Mogil Mogil	. 5	20	20		
Wellington		290	211	308	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden, Visit-	
	Obley	5	26	36	ing Justice to Gaol, and District Registral	
	Stuart Town	41.	39	42	in Bankruptey.	
Wentworth		210	207	317	Police Magistrate is also Coroner and District	
	Pooncarie	13	8	10	Registrar in Bankruptcy.	
Wilcannia		450	512	560	Police Magistrate is also Coroner, Visiting Jus-	
	Menindie	71	5 3	48	tice to Gaol, and District Registrar in Bank- ruptcy.	
Windsor		296	270	391	Police Magistrate is also Visiting Justice to	
TT 11	Richmond	93	200	243	Gaol and District Registrar in Bankruptcy.	
Wollombi		6 0	32	62	Police Magistrate is also Clerk of Petty Sessions	
	Cessnock	33	74	118	and Land Agent, Coroner, and District Re-	
TT 11	St. Albans	10	10	20	gistrar in Bankruptcy.	
Wollongong		1,010	1,044	1,443	Police Magistrate is also District Registrar in	
,	Bulli	213	211	371	Bankruptcy, and Visiting Justice to Gaol.	
**	Clifton	90	90	134		
Yass		274	228	310	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden, Dis-	
	Gundaroo	31	15	10	trict Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Visiting	
	Gunning	80	105	72	Justice to Gaol.	
37	Jugiong	15	49	34		
Young	a	662	542	636	Police Magistrate is also Mining Warden	
	Grenfeil	225	175	207	Coroner, District Registrar in Bankruptcy	
	Marengo	31	25	24	and Visiting Justice to Gaol.	
	Murrumburrah	287	267	286	f .	

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REMOVAL OF MR. T. FRAWLEY, SHERIFF'S OFFICER, FROM DUBBO TO COONAMBLE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

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

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the removal of "Thomas Frawley, Sheriff's Officer, from Dubbo to Coonamble."

(Mr. Booth.)

	SCHEDULE.	
NO.		PAGE
1.	Mr. W. E. Morgan (telegram) to the Minister of Justice. 17 October, 1890	1
2 .	The Sheriff to the Under Secretary of Justice, with enclosures and minutes thereon. 18 October, 1890	2
3.	Mr. R. Bertaux to the Hon. D. O'Connor, M.P., with minutes thereon. 20 October, 1890	2
4.	The Mayor of Dubbo to the Minister of Justice, with minutes thereon. 21 October, 1890	2
5.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. G. E. Cass, W. Alison, and W. C. A'Beckett, M's.P. 5 November,	
	1890	
6.	The Sheriff to the Under Secretary of Justice, with enclosures and minutes thereon. 12 November, 1890	3
7.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. G. E. Cass, W. Alison, and W. C. a'Beckett, M's.P. 19 November,	
	1890	5
8.	1890	6
9.	The Registrar of the District Court, Dubbo, to the Under Secretary of Justice, with enclosures. 24 February,	
	1891	6
10.	The Sheriff to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minutes thereon. 21 March, 1891	6
11.	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Sheriff. 26 March, 1891	6
12.	Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge to the Minister of Justice, with minutes thereon. 2 September, 1892	7
13.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge. 7 September, 1892	7
14.	Mr. C. H. Fitzgerald to the Minister of Justice, with enclosures and minutes thereon. 7 September, 1892	7
15.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. C. H. Fitzgerald. 9 September, 1892	7
16.	The Sheriff to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minute thereon. 3 October, 1892	8

No. 1.

Telegram from Mr. W. E. Morgan to Minister of Justice.

Dubbo, 17 October, 1890. A very great injustice is being done to Thomas Frawley, Sheriff's officer, Dubbo, by his proposed immediate removal to Coonamble. May I respectfully ask that further action in this case be delayed pending inquiry.

W. E. MORGAN.

604-

No. 2.

The Sheriff to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sheriff's Department, Sydney, New South Wales, 18 October, 1890. Sir, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a letter, dated 12th July last, received from Mr. Thomas Frawley, Sheriff's officer, Dubbo, assenting to his removal to Coonamble, but asking for time. I have, &c.

CHARLES COWPER,

Submitted. See also attached letter from the Postmaster-General re Mr. Frawley's removal. The letter of 12th July referred to by Sheriff as assenting to removal also respectfully protests against same for reasons therein mentioned.—A.C.F., 20/10/90.

Sheriff, in connection with representations from Council,—A.J.G., 4/11/90. The Sheriff.— T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 4/11/90.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of 8th inst., which came to hand during my absence at Peak Hill on duty, whence I have just arrived.

In reply to your request that I will have the goodness to inform you when I will be prepared to start for Coonamble, I beg to say that the state of roads and country is such that travelling is almost impossible and dangerous, and likely to be so for some considerable time, so that I will thank you to extend the time to end of September or beginning of October. I may mention that I have a wife and family of eight, some now under the doctor, and in order to show you my position I hope you will pardon me while I point out that a son is an articled clerk to a local solicitor, one in an office, and a third has been twelve months with a chemist, but all three get little or no wages yet and reside with the family. If you insist on my removal it is impossible for me to pay for their board and lodging, and their chances will therefore be blighted. Of the others, three of them attend high schools. They, too, would be punished. Then the breaking up of home and sacrifice of everything after fifteen and a half years' service as your officer and bailiff of the District Court here. While, in obedience to your command, I shall be prepared to remove, yet I most respectfully protest against it, as I am not conscious of having in any way so conducted my duties as to bring upon me what cannot be considered promotion. I therefore trust that you will consider my wife and family, whom you would be really punishing in carrying out your present intention.

The Sheriff, Sydney.

I have, &c., THOMAS FRAWLEY.

No. 3.

Mr. R. Bertaux to The Hon. D. O'Connor, M.P.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 20 October, 1890. I received to-day a letter from a very old friend of mine, Mr. T. Frawley, District Court bailiff for Dubbo and district. He has received notice from the Sheriff, Mr. Cowper, to leave Dubbo for Coonamble. He tells me that this will be complete ruin to him, as if his property, which is heavily mortgaged, is deprived of his personal supervision, he will be completely ruined. I would, therefore, ask you as a very special favour, to speak to your colleague, the Minister of Justice, who may arrange with the Sheriff, Mr. Cowper, that he may remain in Dubbo. It is a very hard case indeed, as Mr. Frawley has a very large family, which he has managed to get occupied in Dubbo, and they are all young people. I do not know anything of the departmental reasons for the change, but trust you will do your best to get him to stay. Thanking you in anticipation.

I am, &c., I am, &c., R. BERTAUX.

For the consideration of my hon. colleague, the Minister of Justice.—D.O'C., 21/11/90. tted.—A.C.F., 18/2/91. This matter has been fully dealt with, and Mr. O'Connor notified.— Submitted.—A.C.F., 18/2/91. A.J.G., 18/2/91.

No. 4.

The Mayor of Dubbo to The Minister of Justice.

[Presented by G. E. Cass, W. Alison, and W. C. A'Beckett, 31/10/90.]

Sir, Municipal District of Dubbo, Town Hall, 21 October, 1890.

I have the honor, on behalf of my Council and by resolution thereof, to respectfully memorialise you "re the proposed removal from Dubbo to Coonamble of the Sheriff's officer, Mr. Thomas Frawley.

We have heard with regret of the proposed removal, feeling confident that if such is carried it will result in extreme hardship upon an old and tried servant of your Department, and will be fraught with much loss to his large family, and without any gain to the Department of Justice.

We, therefore, respectfully request that you be pleased to reconsider the matter of Mr. Frawley's removal, taking into consideration the following facts, and your memorialists will be glad if you will allow that officer to retain his status and duties at Dubbo :-

- 1. The length of service of Mr. Frawley, with the duties attendant upon his office, often requiring the exercise of tact, energy, and industry, all of which, as a rule, has characterised the discharge of those duties by him.
- 2. The removal appears to us to be virtually a disrating of that officer, compelling him to take a
- much inferior position, both as regards status and profit.

 3. During Mr. Frawley's residence in Dubbo, he has endeavoured by industry to build up a home and provision for the maintenance of his family, and his removal would, doubtless, bring to him and them much loss. This phase of his case would, no doubt, in some measure be untenable did the interests of the Department demand his removal, but your memorialists respectfully submit that the interest of the Department would be best accounted were Mr. Fraydow allowed to that the interests of the Department would be best conserved were Mr. Frawley allowed to remain in Dubbo.

4. The legal practitioners of this town without, we venture to say, any exception, agree to the efficiency of Mr. Frawley in the discharge of his duties, and those gentlemen who are so closely brought into contact with him in his duties as Sheriff's officer agree that it would be no gain to the Department to supersede him.

We, therefore, respectfully request that you be pleased to give the foregoing your consideration, and shall be glad to hear the result of your consideration is favourable to the prayer of your

On behalf of all the members of the Municipal Council, as resolved in Council assembled,-

I remain, &c., NARCISSE MULLER,

Mayor.

Might be referred to the Sheriff, and Messrs. Cass, Alison, and A'Beckett, M's.P., so informed. tted.—A.C.F., 3/11/90. Approved.—A.J.G., 3/11/90. The Sheriff.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), Submitted.—A.C.F., 3/11/90. Approved.—A.J.G., 3/11/90. B.C., 4/11/90. Report herewith.—Chas. Cowper, Sheriff, 11/11/90.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to G. E. Cass, Esq., M.P., and others.

Sir. Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 November, 1890. I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Mayor of Dubbo, presented by yourself, W. Alison, and W. C. A'Beckett, Esqs., M's.P., at this Department, urging that Mr. Thomas Frawley, Sheriff's officer, should not be removed from that place to Coonamble, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the Sheriff.

I have, &c.

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

[Similar letters addressed to W. Alison and W. C. A'Beckett, Esqs., M's.P.]

No. 6.

The Sheriff to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Sheriff's Department, Sydney, 12 November, 1890. Formerly Sheriffs' bailiffs, as they were termed, sent in no reports, and appeared to act as if they were responsible to no one. When I took charge of the Department, finding this to be the case, I established a system under which these officers were instructed to furnish reports showing action taken, and, if none, why, the fees charged, &c.; indeed, a complete return of everything they did. It has been found

impossible to get Mr. Frawley to obey these instructions.

I attach a return, showing when and how he has been in default, and the fines imposed upon him. I fine when a reprimand appears to have no effect, and when the infliction of fines is disregarded I remove

to another district.

The last instance of Mr. Frawley's neglect proves him to be incorrigible. If, when a matter is treated by the Court as one of urgency, the officer is to take his own time, and without sufficient excuse (for he really had none in this case) delay the execution until it suits his private convenience, levy by taking a casual glance at a part of the property, neglect to see the live stock, or make an inventory, except by writing a few words on the back of his warrant in pencil, I can see no hope of maintaining discipline in the Department, nor can I hold myself responsible for the results.

By reference to the statement attached it will be seen that he continually neglected to take any

notice of the receipt of warrants until called upon by the Department to do so; that he served summonses in so careless a manner as to render me liable for the whole amount of the writs; that he neglected to make return of Crown fees periodically, as instructed; that he overcharged, and that his general carelessness, if continued, would render it necessary to employ extra clerical assistance in the head office.

During the late examination of his books it was found that carelessness was exhibited all through; warrants were not endorsed, and many receipts for Crown fees could not be found among his papers.

Apart from all this, I have found it advisable to have an inspecting officer in the Western District, and the rapidly increasing importance of Dubbo, and its central position, has satisfied me that it is the most suitable place for an officer, commanding, as it does, all the western stations. Mr. Frawley is not fitted for such an office, and I must therefore send someone who is competent to discharge the duties which will be required of him. I have, &c., CHARLES COWPER,

Sheriff.

[Enclosures.]

Barton and others v. Chan Shee, 89-87; November, 1887; finally dealt with, 1888.

MR. Frawley sold defendant's goods at Nymagee, and instead of sending the proceeds to the Sheriff to be passed through Officer sold the books of the office, as required in all cases, allowed the plantiffs to collect and retain them, and a period of fully four goods, and months elapsed before the Sheriff received the whole of the proceeds. He also deducted charges not allowed by the scale allowed the plantiffs to fees, and delayed his report for nearly a month after selling.

Mr. Frawley was severely censured for his loose way of doing business, which caused much delay and a large amount retain the proceeds.

of correspondence.

Bourke v. Bourke, folio 367-88; December, 1888.

Mr. Frawley was fined £1 for delay in reporting in this matter. The warrant was sent to him on the 19th November, Fined £1. but no report was received till the 20th December, and then only upon receipt by him of a memo. from the Department. Delay of nearly It appears that he received notice from the plaintiff's attorney (Mr. C. H. Fitzgerald), Dubbo, to withdraw execution and one month. stop sale, as the matter was settled. In reporting he neglected to show that the property had been advertised, and that plaintiff's the Crown was entitled to poundage. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the advertisement had been inserted both in attorney signed the local press and Government Gazette by plaintiff's attorney instead of the officer, and that the attorney had affixed the the Sheriff's Sheriff's name to the advertisements, ordered the insertion thereof in the press, and in fact taken the conduct of the case name to advertisement. He out of Mr. Frawley's hands.

He also carefully avoided mentioning anything in his report about the advertisements having appeared, and had the fact not been discovered in the head office, the poundage, amounting to £2 15s. 9d., would have been lost to the Crown. The poundage, after a lot of correspondence with plaintiff's attorney, was ultimately paid.

Mr. Frawley was very severely censured for his neglect and improper conduct herein.

Willis and another v. Simons, 268-88; 16th May, 1888.

Delay.

Mr. France reprimanded for neglecting to forward notice of claim, value of goods claimed, and report until called upon by the Department to do so.

Ryan v. Christenson, folio 322-88; 16th October, 1888.

Delayed report-ing for nearly two months.

Mr. Frawley censured for neglecting to furnish report. The warrant was sent to him for execution on the 23rd August, and it was his duty to report within a few days thereafter, but nearly two months elapsed before he did so, and then only after a reminder had been sent. The officer excused himself by saying he had instructions to stay from plaintiff, who is a local attorney, but this was really no answer, on the contrary, was an additional reason for report.

Dalton v. Cummings, writ of summons; same v. same, writ of summons; 28th March, 1889.

Delay of some weeks.

Mr. Frawley called upon to explain delay of some weeks in serving these summonses. No explanation offered. Such delays might render the Sheriff liable for the amount of the writ.

Caro v. Hendry, folio 433-89; 17th April, 1889. Delay.

DELAY of about ten days before reporting. No explanation offered.

Fallon v. Fallon, folio 439-89; 26th April, 1889.

Fined £1 for delay in reporting.

FINED £1 for delay in reporting. Warrant sent to Mr. Frawley on the 5th April. No report received until the 26th April.

Chambers v. Churchill, folio 50-89; 12th October, 1889.

Delay in reporting as to defendant's chattels.

THE officer again reprimanded for failing to report as to defendant's chattel property. It is necessary under rules of Court to proceed first against defendant's personal property, if any.

Millett v. Wilkinson, folio 59-89; 12th November, 1889.

Delay in reporting. AGAIN censured for delaying his report herein for about two weeks.

Silverberg and another v. Parker, folio 95-90; 28th January, 1890.

Delay of fourreporting.

CENSURED again for a similar delay (fourteen days) in this matter. No report received until called for by the Sheriff.

Saywell v. Brown, folio 103-90; 3rd March, 1890.

Delay of about three weeks.

AGAIN reprimanded for delay in reporting (twenty one days) herein. Report furnished after being called for. No

explanation given of delay.

Arnold and another v. Hansin, folio 121-90; 24th March, 1890.

Delay of over two weeks.

No report furnished till called for. Censured for delay of over a fortnight. No explanation given.

Hieronymus v. Madden, folio 188–90; 28th July, 1890.

Fined £1 for delay in reporting.

Fined £1 for delay in reporting after repeated warnings. The warrant was sent to Mr. Frawley on the 15th July, but no report was received until the 30th July, and no explanation of delay.

Doust v. Webb, folio 222-90; 27th September, 1890. A DELAY of fourteen days in reporting, without reasonable excuse. Fined 5s., and again cautioned.

Fined 5s. for delay in reporting.

Reprimanded (Crown fees).

13th July, 1888.

Mr. Frawley reprimanded for neglecting to forward monthly return of Crown fees.

Fined 10s. (monuny returns).

 $$19{\rm th}$ September, 1888. Fined 103. for neglecting to forward monthly return of Crown fees.

Reprimand (monthly returns).

15th June, 1889.

Carelessness in serving writ in summons. Mr. Frawley again reprimanded for neglecting to forward monthly return of Crown fees.

Thurgood v. Thompson, writ of summons; 15th August, 1888. The officer endorsed the original writ with a lead pencil, and the copy summons annexed to the affidavit was not signed. Mr. Frawley was censured for his gross carelessness in this matter. He should have examined the copy summons with the original before swearing the affidavit. These errors may render the Sheriff liable.

Taylor v. Ah Chee, folio 434; 4th April, 1889.

Neglecting to quote folio No.

Mr. Frankey reprimanded for neglecting to quote folio No. when reporting, although repeatedly reminded to do so.

Fallon v. Fallon, 439-89; 20th May, 1889.

Neglecting to quote folio No., fined 5s.

Fined 5s. for neglecting to quote folio No. after repeated reminders.

Feason v. Winser, folio 170-90; 6th June, 1890.

Neglecting to quote folio No.

Mr. Frawley again reprimanded for neglecting to quote office folio No.

Rowan v. Aarons, folio 431–89; 5th April, 1889.

Neglected to state value of goods claimed.

MR. Frawley reprimanded for neglecting to state the value of goods claimed when forwarding the interpleader affidavit in this case.

Neglected to state value of goods claimed.

Caro r. Ziehtke, folio 202-90; 14th August, 1890.

Mr. Frawley reprimanded for neglecting to state the value of goods claimed when forwarding interpleader affidavit.

Carelessness in preparing advertisement, and also in selling.

Dalton and another r. Cummins; 30th April, 1889.

MR. Frawley reprimanded for the incomplete manner in which he advertised the abovenamed defendant's interest in a conditional purchase, omitting particulars he was specially instructed to insert. His report after sale was also incomplete, and had to be supplemented.

Martel

Martel and another v. Stoneman; 23rd May, 1005.

Mr. Frawley again neglected to insert in advertisement particulars as per his instructions. He also sold the real estate Carelessness in preparing advertisement, and also in selling.

Campbell v. Henningway, folio 167-90; 19th June, 1890.

MR. Frawley fined £1 for neglecting to report as to defendant's chattel property before selling his real estate, and for Fined£1 for gross carelessness and neglect after repeated warnings.

Fallon n. Fallon. folio 439-89; 26th April, 1889.

Fallon v. Henningway, 1010-101-00, 12010-010,

Carelessness in

Mr. Frawley again omitted from advertisement particulars he was instructed to insert.

21st October, 1889.

Mr. Frawley reprimanded for his carelessness in not attaching his papers in a proper manner.

Carelessness in papers.

Rankin v. Gordon, 430–89 ; Rankin v. Bowman, 431–89 ; Rankin v. Robinson, 430–89 ; 23rd April, 1890.

Mr. Frawley improperly retained the sum of £2 3s. in each of the above matters. He charged a selling fee of £3 3s. in Deducted fees each, when, by the scale of fees, he was only entitled to £1. In defence, he stated that as the sales were postponed on not allowed by two occasions for want of purchasers he thought he was entitled to £1 for each postponement. Refund ordered and the scale.

Aldous v. O'Halloran, folio 92; 15th February, 1890.

MR. FRAWLEY reprimanded for neglecting to collect poundage in this matter. After a great deal of trouble the amount Neglecting to charge Crown fees.

Hilliard and another v. Belford; 20th May, 1890.

CENSURED for forwarding report in a very dirty state.

Censured for dirty report.

Croker v. M'Kenzie; 2nd August, 1889.

MR. FRAWLEY was fined £2 for neglecting to keep a proper account of fees due to him. He complained of being unable to obtain his fees herein from plantiff's attorney on an application for same being made by the Sheriff's solicitor. Mr. Frawley's receipt for the amount was produced, dated some considerable time before.

Fined £2 for neglecting to keep proper receipt for the amount was produced, dated some considerable time before.

6th November, 1889. Mr. Frawley fined 10s. for the careless manner in which he forwarded his Circuit Court accounts.

Fined 10s, for carelessness in forwarding accounts. Fined 10s, for carelessness in forwarding accounts.

15th February, 1890. MR. FRAWLEY censured for the careless manner in which his annual returns were prepared.

Rowan v. Leahy, folio 355–89; Warren v. same, folio 372–89.

MR. FRAWLEY advertised the defendant's interest in real estate under both of the above warrants, but before the day of Carelessness in sale plaintiff's attorney in the latter case instructed the officer to stay further proceedings, but the officer instead of withdrawing staying in this manner, only withdrew the advertisement in both cases. Plaintiff's attorney (Mr. D. L. Levey), in the advertisement first matter, complained strongly of the injustice done to his client by this improper withdrawal. Officer severely censured.

Rankin v. Robinson, folio 436; 26th April, 1890.

MR. Frawley fined £1 for including many different matters on the same paper, contrary to his instruction.

Fined £1 for carelessness.

Fearon v. Winser, folio 170; 8th July, 1890.

MR. FRAWLEY fined 5s. for not reporting on proper form, notwithstanding previous warnings. In this matter he was Fined 5s. for instructed to insert the advertisement four times, instead of which it appeared seven times. For these seven insertions Mr. Frawley paid, although he had only authorised four. Upon the Sheriff demanding a refund of £1 16s., he (Mr. Frawley) obtained the amount from the newspaper proprietor.

Watts v. Dawson, 231-90; 18th October.

Watts v. Dawson, 231-90; 18th October.

Mr. Fitzhardinge, plaintiff's attorney, Dubbo, complains of Mr. Frawley's delay in executing this warrant of f. fa. Plaintiff's attorney from the Friday to Circuit Court finished to levy on the following day (Saturday), and he supposed he had gone, and wrote his client to meet him there. On Sunday his clerk met Mr. Frawley, and was then told that he was going by the train leaving Dubbo that morning, but Mr. Fitzhardinge saw Mr. Frawley in Dubbo at noon on Monday, and the levy had not then been made, though his client had been waiting at Nyngan for the purpose of pointing out the defendant's property.

Mr. Frawley says he found it impossible to go up earlier on account of other duties; but such was not the fact, and there is no excuse for the delay in this case, which, as Mr. Frawley had been informed by the attorney, was one of particular urgency, and which he had been requested beforehand to execute without any loss of time.

The attorney also complains of the loose manner in which Mr. Frawley proceeded in making a so-called levy on a number of horses without ever seeing them, and merely on the information of a third party. The attorney submits that if such a proceeding is sufficient the levy may as well be made in the Sheriff's office.

Submitted with reference to Minister's minute of 3/11/90.—A.C.F., 13/11/90.

Mr. Frawley's official history is not of such a nature as to commend his wishes to very favourable consideration, but, apart from this, departmental considerations, and the necessity for the appointment of an inspecting officer for the Western District, and the growing importance of Dubbo, require the appointment of another and more experienced officer than Mr. Frawley, with whose contemplated removal I am unable to interfere. Mr. Frawley may, if he desires it, have until the end of the year for the purpose of enabling him to settle his private affairs.—A.J.G., 17/11/90.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Justice to G. E. Cass, Esq., M.P., and others.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 November, 1890. Sir. Referring to a letter dated the 21st ultimo. presented at this Department by yourself and Messrs. W. C. A'Beckett and W. Alison, M's.P., from the Mayor of Dubbo, respecting the removal of Mr. Thomas Frawley, Sheriff's officer, from that place to Coonamble, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that Mr. Frawley's official history is not of such a nature as to

commend his wishes to a very favourable consideration; but, apart from this, departmental considerations, and the necessity for the appointment of an inspecting officer for the Western District, and the growing importance of Dubbo; require the services of another and more experienced officer than Mr. Frawley, with whose contemplated removal the Minister is unable to interfere.

I am, at the same time, to inform you that Mr. Gould has approved of Mr. Frawley, if he desires it, being allowed until the end of the year for the purpose of enabling him to settle his private affairs.

The Sheriff has been duly apprised in terms of the Minister's decision.

I have, &c., ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

[Letters in similar terms to Messrs. W. Alison and W. C. A'Beckett, M's.P.]

No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Sheriff.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 November, 1890. Referring to your report respecting the proposed removal of Mr. Thomas Frawley, Sheriff's officer, from Dubbo to Coonamble, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that Mr. Frawley's official history is not of such a nature as to commend his wishes to a very favourable consideration, but, apart from this, departmental considerations, and the necessity for the appointment of an inspecting officer for the Western District, and the growing importance of Dubbo, require the services of another and more experienced officer than Mr. Frawley, with whose contemplated removal the Minister is unable to interfere.

I am, at the same time, to inform you that Mr. Gould has approved of Mr. Frawley, if he desires it, being allowed until the end of the year for the purpose of enabling him to settle his private affairs.

I have, &c. ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 9.

The Registrar, District Court, Dubbo, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Court-house, Dubbo, 24 February, 1891. Sir I have the honor to enclose herewith appointment, under the hand of His Honor Judge Docker, of John Thomas Steel, as District Court Bailiff for the District of Dubbo, vice Thomas Frawley, I have, &c., J. W. J. MARTIN, resigned.

Registrar, District Court.

[Enclosures.]

In pursuance of the powers vested in me by the District Courts Act of 1858, I hereby appoint Mr. John Thomas Steel to be bailiff of the District Court of the Western District, holden at Dubbo, in the place of Thomas Frawley, resigned.

Given under my hand, at Dubbo, this 21st day of February, 1891.

ERNEST B. DOCKER, Judge.

Dubbo, 21 February, 1891. In consequence of my removal to Coonamble I beg to tender you my resignation of my appointment as bailiff of the Dubbo District Court, which I have held since 1874, and in doing so beg to thank your Honor for the kind consideration which I received from you.

I have, &c., I have, &c., THOS. FRAWLEY. To His Honor Judge Docker.

No. 10.

The Sheriff to the Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Sheriff's Department, Sydney, N.S.W., 21 March, 1891.

Having reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of the removal of Mr. Thomas

Frawley, my officer, from Dubbo to Coonamble, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Frawley has now taken charge of the Coonamble District, and has forwarded a voucher for expenses incurred by him in such removal, viz., £1 8s. for railway and coach fare, and 15s. for travelling expenses (two days and one night); in all, £2 3s.; and I have to request that, under the circumstances, I may be authorised to pay this amount out of my vote for contingencies for the current year.

CHARLES COWPER,

Sheriff.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 24/3/91. Approved.—A.J.G., 25/3/91.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Sheriff.

Sir,

Department of Justice, 26 March, 1891.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he has approved of the payment of the sum of fee 3st to Mr. Thomas Franker height to the sum of the payment of of the pa £2 3s. to Mr. Thomas Frawley, being the expenses of removal from Dubbo to Coonamble, such amount to form a charge against the contingent vote for your Department.

I have, &c. ÁRCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 12.

No. 12.

Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge to The Minister of Justice,

Dear Sir. Dubbo, 2 September, 1892. I have just heard with great surprise that there is a movement on foot to endeavour to reinstate the late Sheriff's bailiff, Thomas Frawley, here. As it was my misfortune many times to report Mr. Frawley for neglect, will you allow me still to place this, my objection, to his reinstatement on record, and to urge you not to inflict the profession and suitors and others connected with the Dubbo Court with such an injustice as Frawley's return.

Until the present officer's appointment, we did not know what it was to get our work done speedily

and properly, and without fear and favour.

Yours, &c., C. H. FITZHARDINGE.

Submitted .- The Sheriff might be asked for information respecting the matter referred to by Mr. Fitzhardinge.—A.C.F., 7/9/92. Appd.—R.E.O'C., 8/9/92.

No. 13.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 September, 1892.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, stating that you have heard there is a movement on foot to reinstate Mr. Thomas Frawley as Sheriff's officer at Dubbo, and objecting thereto, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 14.

Mr. C. H. Fitzgerald to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, Dubbo, 7 September, 1892. I have the honor to forward herewith a protest against the proposal to remove Mr. J. T. Steel, to allow of the reinstatement of Mr. T. Frawley as Sheriff's officer at Dubbo, which it is understood is about to engage your attention. The signatures attached thereto comprise almost all the principal business men in Dubbo, with additional names of magistrates and others.

I shall be glad to be advised of any proposed action to be taken in the matter, so far as I might, as one of those signing the protest, presume to ask such information, to enable a demonstration, if necessary, of a more pronounced nature being got up, by way of an assurance to you, sir, that Mr. Steel's removal would be an absolute loss to the inhabitants of Dubbo.

I have, &c., CHAS. H. FITZGERALD.

This letter, also, might be forwarded to the Sheriff for report with paper 92-13,802. A.C.F., 9/9/92. Approved.—R.E.O'C., 22/9/92. Report herewith.—J.M.W., 4/10/92. T.E.M'N. (for U.S.) The Sheriff, B.C., 23/9/92.

$\lceil Enclosure. \rceil$

To the Honorable R. E. O'Connor, Minister for Justice,

To the Honorable R. E. O'Connor, Minister for Justice,—

We, the undersigned residents of Dubbo and district, hearing that the question of the reinstatement of Mr. T. Frawley as Sheriff's officer at Dubbo, and the consequent removal of Mr. J. T. Steel, the present Sheriff's officer, is about to engage your attention, beg respectfully to protest against the proposed change on the following grounds:—

1. That Dubbo is the centre of a very large pastoral and commercial district, extending for over one hundred miles north, west, and south; it is the seat of a Circuit Court, which is the only Circuit Court held west of Bathurst; also of Courts of Quarter Sessions and of District Courts, and it is the head-quarters of the Local Land Board, whose orders have to be enforced through the Sheriff's officer.

2. That it would not conduce to the best interests of the business people generally if Mr. Frawley were reinstated at Dubbo. Owing to the extent of the district and the poor facilities for travelling in many parts of same, it is not to be expected that the work attaching to the service and execution of process of the various Courts could be efficiently performed by a man of such advanced years as Mr. Frawley.

3. That Mr. J. T. Steel, the present Sheriff's officer, who has held the office for over eighteen months, has given general and complete satisfaction, being a young man of active habits, good experience, and being a most efficient officer, capable, too, of coping with the annual increase of work.

4. Mr. Steel, who was appointed to Dubbo on Mr. Frawley's removal to Coonamble, believing he was justified in regarding Dubbo as his future home, purchased land, and is now erecting a residence for himself at a cost of some £600, besides collecting a plant of horses and vehicles for the efficient and expeditious performance of his duties in the country.

5. That during your recent visit to Dubbo, as appears by the published report of proceedings herewith, this question did not form part of the programme of matters brou

[Here follow forty signatures.]

No. 15.

The Under Secretary of Justice to C. H. Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 September, 1892. Sir. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th instant, forwarding a protest, signed by residents of Dubbo and district, against the alleged proposal to remove Mr. J. T. Steel to allow of the re-instatement of Mr. T. Frawley as Sheriff's officer at that place, and to inform you that the matter will receive due consideration. I have, &c.

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 16.

Minute by The Sheriff to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sheriff's Department, Sydney, 3 October, 1892. I can have no doubt that the removal of Mr. Steel from Dubbo, and the reinstatement of Mr. Frawley, would so upset the discipline of the Department as to leave me little control over my officers in future. I had so often to find fault with Mr. Frawley and some other officers that I could only do one of two things to save myself from actions being brought against me—dismiss or remove them.

I consulted with the Minister (Mr. Gould), and he said he would not interfere. I pointed out that to subject myself to appeals which were likely to be made would be so harassing that I hesitated to get upless my rivers were endersed by him.

Then his assurance that he would not interfere with my

act unless my views were endorsed by him. Upon his assurance that he would not interfere with my action I instructed several officers to remove. I may here state that in the first instance, when I became Sheriff, I pointed out that unless I had this power I could not manage the Department with officers so far away from me. The power of removal was conceded, and has never since been questioned, and upon this understanding officers were appointed to remote districts.

If Mr. Frawley were reinstated it would mean reinstating all the officers removed for similar

With regard to Mr. Steel's having built a house, I have nothing to do. If he neglected his work and gave dissatisfaction, as Mr. Frawley did, I should have to remove him, notwithstanding his private arrangements. The difficulty in removing officers, even when they are found to be unmanageable, is to deal with them without injuring a deserving officer. The removals I refer to were arranged with this view, and in consideration of the length of service of the officers. Mr. Frawley's case is fully set out in my letter of 12th November, 1890.

CHARLES COWPER,

Submitted in reference to the Minister's minute of 22nd ultimo, within. It does not appear from the papers how the idea that Mr. Frawley is to be again stationed at Dubbo has originated.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), 7/10/92.

PAGE.

1892 - 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING THE RETIREMENT OF MR. BENJAMIN LEE, STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1st March, 1893.

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th February, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- "Copies of all letters, minutes, and other correspondence between the Department of Justice and Mr. Benjamin Lee, Stipendiary Magistrate,
- "with reference to his enforced retirement from the Public Service, dating from the 8th August, 1892, and inclusive of the 6th February, 1893."

(Mr. Fegan, for Mr. Tonkin.)

SCHEDULE.

ī.	Extract From Squievy in orning Herata, with minute thereon. 6 August, 1892	2
z.	Memo. from Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to the Under Secretary of Justice,	
	forwarding depositions in the case Fischer v. Carraway. 8 August 1892	2
<u>ن</u> .	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. B. Lee, S.M. 8 August, 1892	5
4.	Mr. I. J. Houghton, M.P., to the Minister of Justice, with minute thereon 6 August 1809	6.
U.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. T. J. Houghton, M.P. 9 August 1899	6
υ.	Mr. D. Lee, S.M., to the Under Secretary of Justice, with enclosure 10 August 1899	6
	Minute of the Under Secretary of Justice, with minutes and reports thereon. 11 Apoust 1892	7
o.	Mr. D. Lee, S.M., to the Under Secretary of distince, with enclosure and minute thereon 96 August 1900	10
- 9.	Minute of Minister of Justice. 27 August, 1892 Minute paper for the Executive Council, with minutes thereon. 29 August, 1892 The Under Search and Tustice to Mr. P. Lee S. M. L. Council, and M. M. L. Council and M. M. M. L. Council and M. M. M. L. Council and M.	īi
10.	Minute paper for the Executive Council, with minutes thereon. 29 August, 1892	īī
		11
14.	WIL D. Dec. O. W., TO the Uniter Secretary of Justice 5 Nontember 1909	10
13.	Minute of the Minister of Justice. 7 September, 1892	12
14.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. B. Lee, S.M. 7 September, 1892	$\overline{12}$
15.	Minute of the Minister of Justice. 7 September, 1892 The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. B. Lee, S.M. 7 September, 1892 The Under Secretary of Justice to the acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office. 7 September, 1892.	
		12
16.	The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to the Under Secretary of Justice. 14 September 1992	12
	telliper, 1072	12
17.	The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to the Under Secretary of Justice, with	12
	enclosure. 15 September, 1892	13
18.	enclosure. 15 September, 1892	10
	Deptember, 1032	13
19.	The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to the Under Secretary of Justice, with	10
	enclosure, and minute thereon. 15 September, 1892	15
20.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. B. Lee, S.M. 17 September, 1892	18
21.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain Fisher, S.M. 17 September 1809	18
22,	The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to the Under Secretary of Justice, with	10
	enclosure. In September, 1892	18
23.	Captain Fisher, S.M., to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minutes thereon. 21 September, 1892	19
44.	Mr. D. Lee, S.M., to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minute thereon, 21 September 1809	19
20.	The Crown Solicitor to the Under Secretary of Justice. 14 October 1892	19
26.	Minute of the Under Secretary of Justice, with minutes thereon. 18 October, 1892.	20
46.	Mr. D. Lee, S.M., to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minute thereon 20 December 1902	20
40.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. B. Lee, S.M. 28 December 1892	20
ZM.	WIL. D. Lee, S. W., To the Under Secretary of Justice 31 December 1909	20
ov.	Mr. D. Lee, S.M., to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minited thereon 93 January 1903	$\frac{21}{22}$
oı.	The Older Secretary of Justice to Mr. B. Lee, S.M. 2 February 1893	22
32.	Mr. B. Lee, S.M., to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minutes thereon. 6 February, 1893	$\frac{22}{22}$
33.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. B. Lee, S.M. 11 February, 1893	23
34.	Minute of Under Secretary of Justice, with enclosure, and minute thereon 14 February 1802	
35.	Mr. B. Lee. S.M., to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minute thereon. 11 February, 1893	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 24 \end{array}$
		44

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

Extract from the Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday, 6th August, 1892.

Ex parte A. A. Carraway, re B. Lee, S.M., and Edward Fischer.

MR. FOSTER, instructed by Messrs. John Williamson and Son, appeared for Albert Ambrose Carraway, and moved to make absolute a rule nisi for a writ of prohibition directed to Benjamin Lee, S.M., and Edward Fischer, of 15, Victoria Arcade, tailor, to set aside an order or conviction against Carraway on the 26th May last. Mr. Edmunds, instructed by Mr. W. Carter Smith, appeared for respondent Fischer to show cause. It appears that some time before the date mentioned Carraway went to Fischer and gave him an order for a suit of clothes and an overcoat. Fischer undertook the work, giving Carraway six weeks' credit for half the amount, and three months for the balance. After a time Fischer sent Carraway the credit for nail the amount, and three months for the barance. After a line Fischer sent Carraway the suit of clothes, but kept back the overcoat, the time for the first payment having arrived. Carraway then went to Fischer to see about the overcoat, but he was out. The assistant, however, handed him the overcoat, helped him in putting it on, and handed him the bill, which he asked him to pay. Carraway left the shop, and about two days afterwards he went to Brisbane on business, but Fischer, having issued a warrant, he was arrested and brought back to Sydney. He appeared before Mr. Lee, S.M., who found it to be a case of larceny, and ordered the accused to pay the sum of £10, or go to gaol for six months. Fischer's attorney afterwards applied to the magistrate that the overcoat should be delivered up to prosecutor, but Mr. Lee refused to make the order, and said that as accused had been fined he could retain the overcoat. Carraway now appealed, and asked for costs against both respondents.

After hearing argument. The Chief Justice said this appeared to him a case of extreme hardship. One could hardly understand a gentleman, placed in the position of a magistrate, who had the carrying out of a large jurisdiction in the city of Sydney vested in him, making such a blunder. He did not suppose any judge would for a moment have allowed the case to go to a jury; yet a warrant was issued, and this unfortunate man was arrested, and brought down here and convicted when there was not a single incident of larceny in the arrested, and brought down here and convicted when there was not a single incident of larceny in the case. To show how grossly ignorant the magistrate was, he might point out that the accused having been found guilty, the prosecutor's solicitor naturally asked that the coat should be returned to his client; but the magistrate said, "Oh, no, he has been fined, and may keep the coat." It showed that he was utterly ignorant of his duty. Costs were asked against the magistrate, and for a moment he thought he ought to be made to pay the costs; but as he was a public officer, carrying on a public duty, the Court would not grant costs against him, though the case was a very bad one. Fischer must pay the costs, although the magistrate was more to blame than he was. Applicant had been arrested, brought down here and convicted as a thief although there was not the semblance of a case against him.

down here and convicted as a thief, although there was not the semblance of a case against him.

Mr. Justice Windeyer said he was of the same opinion. The magistrate was more to blame than the prosecutor. The prosecutor might have been for the time being carried away by his supposed wrong; but the magistrate, who ought to know the law, appeared to have been ignorant of the first principles of the administration of justice. He had no justification for coming to the conclusion which he did, and his inchility to deal with the case was shown by the fact that he endered the cost which he had found to be inability to deal with the case was shown by the fact that he ordered the coat which he had found to be stolen to be returned to the thief! The magistrate, and not the prosecutor, was responsible for the miscarriage of justice, and under the circumstances he ought to pay the costs.

Mr. Justice Stephen said he concurred. The appellant here went into the shop in broad daylight,

and asked for his coat, and it was given to him by prosecutor's assistant, who helped him on with it, handing him the bill and asking him to settle. If he had been trying the matter he would instantly have withdrawn it from the jury, as there was no case to go to them.

Mr. Foster: I ask for an order that the fine and costs be refunded.

The Chief Justice: Yes, they must be refunded. I think before the magistrate decided against applicant he ought to have heard his attorney, who might have had some argument to bring before him. This is, I think, a too summary way of administering justice.

Rule absolute for a prohibition, with costs against Fischer.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 8/8/92. Will Mr. Lee please furnish me with a full report as to this case. I would also like to know upon what grounds and under what circumstances a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the prisoner in Brisbane, and also whether the prisoner was refused bail by Mr. Lee; and, if so, on what grounds. R. E. O'Connor, 8/8/92.

Collect and bring before me the other cases in which Mr. Lee's action has been under the consideration of this Department.—R.E.O'C., 8/8/92.

Herewith, 8/8/92.

No. 2.

Memo. from the Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 8 August, 1892. Re A. A. Carraway.—In compliance with your telephone message of this morning, papers in this case are forwarded herewith.

C. N. PAYTEN, Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate.

WARRANT.
Information—(General Purposes.)

New South Wales,)

Sydney, to wit. \(\)
BE it remembered, that on this 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1892, at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Edward Fischer, 15, Victoria Arcade, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me, that on the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1892, at the Metropolitan Police District, in the said Colony, a man named Carraway, did steal one overcoat of the value of £5 5s., the property of this deponent, an offence punishable by law in this Colony by penal servitude for five years; contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Edward Fischer prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

EDWARD FISCHER.

Sworn at Sydney, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,—

GEORGE H. SMITHERS, Justice of the Peace.

Queensland, Brisbane, to wit.

Remand Warrant - (Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.)

To Thomas Headd of the Queensland Police Force, and the Keeper of the Brisbane Gaol.

BE it remembered that on the 21st day of May, 1892, Albert Ambrose Carraway, late of the Colony of New South Wales, was brought before me, Geo. P. M. Murray, Esquire, Police Magistrate, Brisbane, sitting at the Police Court, Brisbane, and charged that at the Metropolitan Police District in the Colony of New South Wales, he, the said Albert Ambrose Carraway on the 25th day of April, 1892, did steal one overcoat of the value of £5 5s. the property of Edward Fischer, an offence punishable by law in the said Colony of New South Wales, by penal servitude for five years, and I, the undersigned, being satisfied that the original warrant for the apprehension of the said Albert Ambrose Carraway, is duly authenticated as directed by the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, and was issued by a person having lawful authority to issue the same, and being satisfied on the oath of Michael Toomey and others, that the said Albert Ambrose Carraway is the person named in the said warrant, do now order that the said Albert Ambrose Carraway be returned to the said Colony of New South Wales, the British possession in which the said warrant was issued, there to be dealt with according to law; these are, therefore, to command you, the said Thomas Headd and all other police officers, in her Majesty's name, forthwith to convey and deliver the body of the said Albert Ambrose Carraway, into the custody of the said keeper of the gaol at Brisbane aforesaid; and you, the said keeper, to receive the said Albert Ambrose Carraway into your custody, and him there safely to keep until he is thence delivered into the custody of the persons to whom the said original warrant is addressed, pursuant to the provisions of the said Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, for which this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand at Brisbane, this 21st day of May, A.D. 1892,-

GEO. P. M. MURRAY,

Police Magistrate.

[46 Vic. No. 17 Sec. 70.]

Sir, Queensland, Police Court, Brisbane, 21 May, 1892.

I have the honor to forward enclosed herewith depositions and warrants in the case of Albert Ambrose Carraway, on a charge of larceny, whom I have this day remanded to your Court to be further dealt with.

I have, &c.,

To G. H. Smithers, Esq., J.P., Sydney.

GEO. P. M. MURRAY, Police Magistrate.

Police Court, Brisbane, 13 May, 1892.

Before G. P. M. Murray, Esquire, Police Magistrate.

Albert Ambrose Carraway—Larceny of a coat in the Colony of New South Wales. The defendant in custody appears before the Court.

GEO. P. M. MURRAY, P.M.

Michael Toomey, on oath, saith:—I am a detective stationed in Brisbane; I know defendant, Albert Ambrose Carraway, now before the Court; on this morning, 13th May instant, I saw him at the detective office, Ann-street, Brisbane; he said to me, "One of your men was inquiring about me yesterday, and I came to see what it was about"; I said, "Is it a man named Hanley that was telling you"; he said, "Yes"; I said, "Is your name Albert Ambrose Carraway"; he said, "Yes"; I said, "Did you live or carry on business at 176, Clarence-street, Sydney"; I believe he said he carried on business there; I said, "Do you know Fischer, a tailor carrying on business at 15, Victoria Arcade, Castlereagh-street"; he said, "Yes"; I said, "There is a warrant for your arrest for stealing an overcoat"; I think he said, "How can that be?"; I then said, "Have you got the overcoat?"; he said, "I have"; he afterwards said, "I left my measure with Fischer for the overcoat, and I went to his shop and saw an assistant there. I was given the coat to fit on, and I kept it on and got a bill with it"; I then read to defendant the warrant I now produce; it is endorsed for execution in this Colony; it is under the hand and seal of George H. Smithers, Esquire, a magistrate of the Colony of New South Wales; defendant made no reply when I read the warrant to him; I then accompanied defendant to a house in the Valley, and he handed me the coat I now produce; it answered the description of a coat reported by telegram as stolen from Fischer; I brought defendant to the watch-house and handed him over to the custody of the watch-house-keeper; I brought defendant to the watch-house and handed him over to the custody of the watch-house-keeper; I brought defendant before me at Brisbane, MICHAEL TOOMEY.

Taken and sworn before me at Brisbane, MICHAEL TOOMEY.

GEO. P. M. MURRAY, P.M.

The defendant, Albert Ambrose Carraway, is remanded to 20th May, instant.

GEO. P. M. MURRAY, P.M.

Police Court, Brisbane, 20 May, 1892. Before G. P. M. Murray, Esquire, Police Magistrate.

Albert Ambrose Carraway, on remand; larceny of a coat.

THE defendant, in custody, appears before the Court, and is remanded to 21st May instant. Bail, self in £40, and one surety in £40. GEO. P. M. MURRAY, P.M.

Police Court, Brisbane, 21 May, 1892. Before G. P. M. Murray, Esquire, Police Magistrate.

Albert A. Carraway, on remand; larceny. DEFENDANT, on bail, appears before the Court.

GEO. P. M. MURRAY, P.M.

Robert Elliott, on oath, saith:—I am a senior-constable of the New South Wales Police, doing duty at Sydney; I know the signature of the warrant now shown me; it is that of George H. Smithers, a chamber magistrate in Sydney, and a magistrate of the territory of New South Wales; I know defendant, Albert A. Carraway; I pray that he may be remarded to Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales when the effects is said to have been source; the least of the sydney in the Colony of New South Wales when here a source; the least of the sydney is said to have been source; the least of the sydney in the Colony of New South Wales when here the sydney is said to have been source; the sydney is said to have source; t South Wales, where the offence is said to have been committed, and where the witnesses to prove the

Taken and sworn before me, at Brisbane, Queensland, } this 21st day of May, A.D., 1892,-

R. ELLIOTT.

GEO. P. M. MURRAY, P.M.

Defendant, Albert A. Carraway, is remanded to Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales. GEO. P. M. MURRAY, P.M.

Warrant to apprehend a person charged with an Indictable Offence.

To the Superintendent and a constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other constables in said Force.

WHEREAS a man named Carraway, of the Metropolitan Police District, in the said Colony, hath this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that he, on the 25th day of April now instant, at the Metropolitan Police District, in the said Colony, did steal one overcoat of the value of £5 5s., the property of Edward Fischer, an offence punishable by the said Colony by penal servitude for five years. These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said man named These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the Sale Main Ramos Carraway, and to bring him before me or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 27th day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1892, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid.

GEORGE H. SMITHERS,

Justice of the Peace.

Queensland.

Queensland, Brisbane, to wit. On the 13th day of May, A.D. 1892, at Brisbane, in the Colony of Queensland, Michael Toomey, of the City of Brisbane, appeared personally before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the City of Brisbane and Colony of Queensland, and on his oath informs me that the signature of George H. Smithers, J.P. to the within warrant subscribed is in the hand-writing of the Justice of the Peace within mentioned. MICHAEL TOOMEY. Sworn before me, at Brisbane, this ?

13th day of May, A.D. 1892,—; P. W. PEARS, J.P.

Queensland, ?

Whereas proof on oath hath this day been made before me the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of Queensland, that the name of George H. Smithers to the within warrant subscribed is of the handwriting of the Justice of the Peace within mentioned; I do, therefore, hereby authorise Michael Toomey, Detective-Constable, who brought to me this warrant, and all other persons to whom this warrant was originally directed, or by whom it may be lawfully executed and all constables and other Peace officers of the said Colony of Queensland to execute the same within the said last-mentioned Colony, and to bring the said man named Carraway if apprehended within the same Colony of Queensland before me or before some other Justice or Justices of the Peace of the same Colony, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, A.D. 1892.

P. W. PEARS, J.P.

Executed by me, this 13th day of May, 1892.—MICHAEL TOOMEY.

Albert Ambrose Carraway (aged 29).
Stealing an overcoat, value £5, the property of Edward Fischer.—23/5/92. B.L., S.M., W.P.C.,

Remanded until Thursday next. Bail refused.

Daniel Power on oath states:—I am a senior-constable of Police; about 9:30 this morning I read the warrant produced to the prisoner; he replied "Very good;" I produce the depositions taken at

Mr. Smith for prosecution. Mr. G. F. Williamson for defence.

To Mr. Williamson: I know prosecutor.

DANIEL POWER.

Taken and sworn at Water Police Office, this 26th day of) May, 1892, before me,—
BENJAMIN LEE, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Edward

Edward Fischer, on oath, states:—I am a tailor, carrying on business at 15, Victoria Arcade, Sydney; the prisoner was introduced to me by his partner; I allowed him credit for a suit and an extra pair of trousers; he came to me about end of March, and ordered another suit, and also an overcoat, to cost £5 5s.; the total cost of goods he ordered and was £16 odd; he told me he would give he half in middle of April; I sent him the second suit, but retained the overcoat, to see if he would keep his promise; the middle of April came; he did not pay; I sent my young man with instructions to ask for some money; that was on a Saturday; on the following Monday I went out for a few minutes, and when I returned the overcoat had gone; on the same day I sent the boy to accused with a message; the accused left for Brisbane on the Tuesday; I saw his name in the passenger list in the newspaper; he had no authority from me to take the coat without payment; I did not authorise anyone to give accused the coat; I value the coat at £5 5s.

To Mr. Williamson: I have my books here; I produce the entry; it was made before the accused got the coat; I did not send my boy with a message that there was something wrong with the overcoat; I sent him to find out accused's private residence; I always keep my bills made out; I instructed the boy not to give anything away; I left accused's bill there.

Taken and sworn, at Water Police Office, Sydney, this ?

E. FISCHER.

26th day of May, 1892, before me,-

Benjamin Lee, Stipendiary Magistrate.

George H. Neal, on oath, states: -I am an assistant to Mr. Fischer; I know accused; I went to George H. Neal, on oath, states:—I am an assistant to Mr. Fischer; I know accused; I went to his place on a Saturday to ask for the full amount due, including the overcoat; I found the place closed up; on the following Monday Mr. Fischer went out for a few minutes; the accused came in; he said, "Is Mr. Fischer in?" I said, "No"; he said, "Is my overcoat done?" I pointed to the window and said, "Is that it?" he said "Yes," and took it; I helped him on with it; he went to look in the glass; I gave him the bill, and asked him to settle it; he said, "That's all right; I am a good customer of Mr. Fischer's"; I said, "You had better wait until Mr. Fischer came"; he walked out; Mr. Fischer came in, and I told him what happened; I afterwards met accused, and asked him for his private address; he gave it to me; I went and found he had left there. I had no instructions to deliver the coat to him. went and found he had left there; I had no instructions to deliver the coat to him.

To Mr. Williamson: I told him Mr. Fischer wanted to see him; he gave me his private address.

Taken and sworn, at Water Police Office, Sydney, this ? GEORGE H. NEAL.

26th day of May, 1892, before me,

Benjamin Lee, Stipendiary Magistrate.

New South Wales, ? Sydney, to wit.

[46 Vic. No. 17, sec. 150.]

Whereas Albert Ambrose Carraway stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1892, for that he, the said Albert Ambrose Carraway, on the 25th day of April, 1892, at Sydney, in the said Colony, did steal one overcoat of the value of £5 5s., the property of Edward Fischer, and the evidence for the prosecution is, in my opinion, sufficient to put the accused on his trial; but it appearing that the case may properly be disposed of summarily, I have reduced the charge into writing and read it to him, and having asked the accused whether he consents to its being disposed of summarily, and having explained to him that he is not obliged to plead before me, but is entitled to have the case disposed of in the ordinary course of law, he consents to its being disposed of summarily, and, being asked whether he is guilty or not, pleads "Not guilty."

BENJAMIN LEE, S.M.

Water Police Office, this 26th day of May, 1892,-

Albert Ambrose Carraway, on oath, states:—I was in partnership with Mr. Deverill; I ordered the coat from Mr. Fischer; I asked Mr Fischer if it was ready; he said, "No; it would be ready at end of week"; he made no application at all for payment; our arrangement was half cash in six weeks and balance in three months; I called on the Saturday in good faith for the coat; asking for Mr. Fischer, I was told he was out; on inquiring if the coat was ready, the assistant said, "Is this the one?" I took the coat; he gave me the bill; I said, "Mr. Fischer and I have an arrangement"; I afterwards met the boy and gave my address, "10, Wigram Road, Glebe."

Taken and sworn at the Water Police Office, Sydney, this 26th day of May, 1892. before me.—

this 26th day of May, 1892. before me,-

Benjamin Lee, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Fined £10, complainant's costs, £1 1s., or six months' gaol. Sydney, 26th May, 1892, Benjamin Lee, S.M. G.R.S., Water Police Office. Paid, 28 May, 1892, Sydney. Entered.—H.M.B., 28/5/92. Notice of appeal; bond, self £40 and two sureties of £20 each. Mr. Lee, S.M., directed overcoat to be handed over to accused.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice to B. Lee, Esq., S.M.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 August, 1892. I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward the enclosed papers respecting the case Fischer v. Carraway, heard before you at the Water Police Court on the 26th May last, and to ask you to be good enough to furnish him with a full report upon this case.

I am at the same time to state that the Minister would also like to know upon what grounds, and

under what circumstances a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Carraway in Brisbane, and whether he was refused bail by you; and, if so, upon what grounds?

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 4.

T. J. Houghton, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Parliament House, Sydney, 6 August, 1892. Sir, I attach hereto a report, which appeared in this morning's *Herald*, of an application to the Supreme Court to make absolute a *rule nisi* for a writ of prohibition directed to Benjamin Lee, S.M., and Edward Fischer, of 15, Victoria Arcade, tailor, to set aside an order or conviction against Albert Ambrose Edward Fischer, of 15, Victoria Arcade, tailor, to set aside an order or conviction against Albert Ambrose Carraway, on the 26th May last, and I beg to direct your special attention to the remarks of their Honors the Chief Justice and Justices Windeyer and Stephen, regarding the gross ignorance of the law and the first principles of the administration of justice, manifested by Mr. Lee in dealing with a charge of larceny preferred against Carraway by Fischer. This is not the first occasion on which Mr. Lee has been severely taken to task by the Judges and the Press for the manner in which he adjudicates in his capacity as a Stipendiary Magistrate; and as it is of the highest importance that justice should be satisfactorily administered by competent persons, I think it high time that the Government called upon Mr. Lee to show cause why he should not be removed from the Bench. It would not be possible for me to Lee to show cause why he should not be removed from the Bench. It would not be possible for me to speak in stronger terms than their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court regarding Mr. Lee's action in the particular case under notice, so I will content myself by merely directing your attention to the attached report, and in your reply I will be glad to hear that you deem the matter of so much importance that you have determined to lose no time in calling upon Mr. Lee to show cause why he should not be I am, &c., T. J. HOUGHTON. removed from the Bench of the Colony.

[Copy of extract from Sydney Morning Herald enclosed.]

I have already instituted an inquiry into this matter.—R.E.O'C., 8/8/92.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to T. J. Houghton, Esq., M.P.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 August, 1892. Sir, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you call attention to the decision of the Full Court in the case "exparte Carraway, re B. Lee, S.M., and Edward Fischer," and to inform you that the Minister has already , I have, &c., ARCH. C. FRASER, instituted an inquiry into the matter.

Under Secretary.

No. 6.

B. Lee, Esq., S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1892. I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 8th instant, forwarding papers in the case Fischer v. Carraway, and in accordance with the request of the Minister of Justice, beg to report that on the 27th April last, a warrant was issued at this Court at the instance of Edward Fischer for the arrest Sir. on the 27th April last, a warrant was issued at this Court at the instance of Edward Fischer for the wilder of a man named Carraway, who was charged with stealing an overcoat of the value of £5 5s. Carraway was subsequently arrested at Brisbane, and brought to Sydney under that warrant, and the case was dealt with by me. He was first brought before me on 24th May, being a public holiday, and remanded to 26th. I refused bail because it was shown he was brought from Brisbane, and although bail had there been allowed, he did not obtain it; the remand was only for one day. The depositions taken when the been allowed, he did not obtain it; the remand was only for one day. The depositions taken when the case was heard before me on the 26th, although giving the substance of the evidence of the witnesses, do not not call that we will be the case was heard before me on the 26th, although giving the substance of the evidence of the witnesses, do not state all that was said before me by them, more particularly the boy Neal, who several times told Carraway that Fischer had given him positive instructions not to allow the coat to be taken unless the money was paid first

In defiance of this he walked away with it, and was not again seen, but took his departure from the Colony. It is a strong feature against him that he did not call for the coat until just before his departure for Brisbane. Further he gave no account of his change of address, but on the contrary, he

gave to the boy Neal, when he (Neal) met Carraway in the street, the address which he had left.

There is also the fact of his broken promise to pay one half his account in the middle of April.

I submit that if Carraway's actions had been straightforward, nothing would have been easier than for him to comply with the repeated requests of the boy, and remained until Mr. Fischer himself was

present, which was very shortly after the coat had been taken away by Carraway.

These cases of obtaining property by all sorts of tricks are unfortunately becoming of almost every-day occurrence before the Courts, and from all the circumstances surrounding this case, I was of opinion that this was a trick.

On the day of hearing, the charge sheets in my Court were very heavy, and I submit that, having that fact in view, some leniency might fairly be shown to me in this error which has unfortunately arisen, and which has called forth such severe remarks at the hands of their Honors.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the Honorable the Minister to the Sydney Morning Herald of the 5th instant, wherein it will be seen that a Judge made errors in two cases, and the Full Court setting aside a nonsuit granted in each case attributed the error to the hurry of the Judge in nisi prius business.

When a learned Judge is capable of such errors, I do most confidently submit that I am entitled to sympathy on the ground of heavy pressure of work on the day of hearing the case.

I consider that their Honors were unnecessarily harsh under the circumstances, seeing that even the most learned lawyers on and off the Bench are but human and liable to err.

In accordance with the request contained in the last paragraph of your letter, I also enclose a report from Mr. Smithers, D.S.M., then Chamber Magistrate. I,

Wright, Heaton & Co. v. Barrett, and Owens v. Kauri Timber Company.

I, of course, admit that making any order for Carraway to retain the coat was an error, but I should not have been asked at all in the matter. The coat should have been handed over by the police without asking me. At the close of a long morning I inadvertently made the order, seeing that the coat had been in Carraway's possession for some time and worn, was not of much use to Fischer, and the accused being dealt with by a fine, which I was led to believe he would pay. I thought substantial justice would be done by the fact that Fischer, the prosecutor, would be entitled to half the fine, viz., £5.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to refer you to the heavy work I have been called upon to perform, in many cases doing double duty during the absence, through sickness or otherwise, of my colleagues, in proof of which I would invite your attention to your letter of 13th November, 1890, No. 90-14,834, wherein I was thanked for the attention paid by me to the work of the Courts during the unavoidable absence of my colleagues.

I have, &c, unavoidable absence of my colleagues.

BENJAMIN LEE,

Stipendiary Magistrate.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

In accordance with the last paragraph of a letter addressed to Mr. B. Lee, S.M., I have the honor to report that, on the 27th April last Edward Fischer applied to me to issue a warrant for the arrest of a man named Carraway for stealing an overcoat, value £5s. 5s. Fischer stated that the coat was made on the distinct understanding that it was to be paid for on delivery, and that one day, during his (Fischer's) absence from the shop, Carraway walked in and asked whether the coat was finished, and was told "yes" by a boy who was left in charge of the shop. Carraway then picked it up, and, in spite of the boy's protest, walked out of the shop.

Fischer further stated that he believed Carraway had left the Colony to defeat the ends of justice. I then issued the warrant.

warrant

The facts as disclosed in the depositions are quite new to me.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE H. SMITHERS, Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Under Secretary of Justice.

No. 7.

Minute of The Under Secretary of Justice.

Official history of Mr. Benjamin Lee, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 August, 1892. Mr. Lee's first appointment to the public service was on the 12th August, 1874, as Police Magistrate at Bathurst, with salary at the rate of £500 per annum. The rate of salary attached to the office was increased to £525 per annum from the 1st January, 1885, and to £550 from 1st January, 1886. Mr. Lee continued to hold this position with salary at the rate of £550 per annum till 1st April, 1890, when he was appointed to his present position as a Stipendiary Magistrate, vice Mr. Marsh, with salary at the rate of £800 per annum.

Prior to his appointment as Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Lee acted as Stipendiary Magistrate on several occasions. In 1888, from April, for six weeks during the absence of Mr. Marsh, and in July, 1888, for one month during the absence of Mr. Johnson. In 1889, two months from 1st May, during absence of Mr. Addison; for six months during the absence of Mr. Marsh from the 1st July; and in 1890 for a

period of three months during extended leave of absence to Mr. Marsh from 1st January.

Urgent. Obtain for me the following particulars with regard to each Stipendiary Magistrate who has occupied the Sydney Bench continuously from 1st July, 1889:—1. Number of complaints against decisions. 2. Number of cases in which the Minister has commented unfavourably on the Stipendiary Magistrate's decision, with particulars in the last-mentioned cases.—R.E.O'C., 13/8/92. Herewith, 15/8/92.

MR. G. W. F. Addison, S.M.

Date.	Nature of complaint.	Reply and decision.
9th Feb., 1892.	Trustees of National Park complained of Mr. Addison's dismissing a case brought by a park ranger (Laycock) against one Duncan for assault, whom he caught fishing illegally.	Duncan was not fishing as alleged, and that Laycock acted quite outside his duty as park ranger. The Minister (Mr. O'Connor) declined to take any action.
28th Mar., 1889.	Mr. W. M. Azzoni complained that he had wrongly been ordered to pay certain money for work done which was not due, and inquired Mr. Addison's reasons for his verdict.	
23rd Mar., 1889.	Mr. R. J. Jones complained of Mr. Addison dismissing a charge of false pretences he brought against one Wilson, and of remarks made concerning him by Mr. Addison, from which he asked to be cleared.	ing the evidence of prosecutor, about whose bona-fides he had grave doubts. The Minister said as the case was to be re-
2nd Nov., 1889.	Mrs. Rosina Hindman complained that she had unjustly been fined for assault on one Walker.	Mr. Addison reported that Mrs. Hindman had

Date.	Nature of complaint.	Reply and decision.
29th Nov., 1889.	Mr. W. H. Pass complained that without himself or any of his witnesses being called, an order for maintenance of	foundation. His solicitor consented to an order. Mr. Pass was informed he might apply to
June, 1890.	wife and children was made. Mr. T. H. Tomley (through Mr. J. F. Cullen, M.P.), complained his son, Albert, had, in company with another boy, been unjustly convicted of stealing.	Quarter Sessions to quash or vary the order. Mr. Addison reported the boys had been convicted on two charges on the clearest evidence, and received the lenient sentence of seven days imprisonment. The Minister declined to take any action.
17th Sept., 1890.	A newspaper report stated Mr. Addison had threatened to confer with his colleagues as to ordering whipping if brutal and unprovoked assaults, then numerous, were continued.	A circular was sent to the Stipendiary Magistrates, stating that in view of the disturbed state of society (Maritime strike), whipping would be undesirable. Imprisonment, without the option, would be sufficient.
	Mr. G. O'MALLEY	CLARKE, S.M.
21st Nov., 1889.	William Barnet complained that in a case in which he was concerned Mr. Clarke called him an idiot, and explained he was hald of hearing.	ance of the man justified the remark; deafness could not account for the dense stupidity he exhibited. Writer so informed.
	Captain Fish	
28th June, 1889.	Mrs. Parker complained a miscarriage of justice had taken place through Capt. Fisher dismissing informations, she had brought against Mr. C. Campbell for assault and threatening language.	Captain Fisher reported that he dismissed the cases on their merits. Mrs. Parker was informed the Department could not interfere with the decision of Magistrates.
10th July, 1890.	Mr. Benjamin O'Brien, per Mr. Molesworth, M.P., complained that as a respectable man he had been insulted by Capt. Fisher stating he could not	Captain Fisher reported he could not believe O'Brien's evidence, and said so. Mr. Molesworth furnished with copy of report.
	believe a word of his evidence in a certain case.	
25th July, 1889.	Mr. G. M. Smyth complained that after an information against him under the Sale and Delivery of Coal Act had been withdrawn, Capt. Fisher per- mitted a fresh information to be laid, when a fine was imposed, and that he	Captain Fisher maintained the correctness of his decision, and pointed out if he were wrong in law he could be called upon to state a case. Mr. Smyth informed that if aggrieved he should apply for prohibition to Supreme Court.
5th Dec., 1889.	showed ignorance of the law. Mr. Buchanan, in Legislative Council, asked if further steps were to be taken against one Thomas, clerk in the Bank of New Zealand, sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for misappropriating valuable securities.	
19th Feb., 1892.	Mr. P. J. Shoppee complained that in a small debts case he obtained a verdict for £3, but that upon a rehearing the same magistrate only gave a verdict for 10s.	
	Mr. Whittingdale	
16th June, 1890.	Mr. W. Hunt complained that, after having obtained a verdict against Abel & Co. for wages, in his absence Mr. Johnson ordered a rehearing, saying he would have to summon Abel again.	shortly after Mr. Abel entered the Court, said he never received a summons, and had only just
Nov., 1890.	In a case of Regina v. Scholes, shooting with intent, the Attorney-General minuted that medical evidence should have been taken before committal.	Mr. Johnson said in a case like this it was not necessary that actual bodily harm should have been inflicted. Attorney-General said, in absence of medical evidence, it was uncertain whether any wounding had taken place. Copy of Attorney-General's minutes sent to Mr. Johnson, with a request he would act in
Nov., 1890.	In a case Regina v. Steadman, wife desertion, Attorney-General called attention to the inadmissibility of the wife's evidence, and stating he declined to prosecute.	accordance therewith in future. Copy of minute sent to Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Benjamin Lee, S.M.

Date.	Nature of complaint.	Reply and decision.
17th May, 1888.	Mr. S. Bornstein, pawnbroker, complained that Mr. Lee had made some insulting and uncalled for remarks concerning him, adding that "if there were no pawnbrokers there would be no thieves."	Mr. Lee denied use of words attributed to him, and was supported by deposition clerk and police sergeant in charge of Court. No decision.
Sept., 1888.		Parker in Bathurst district did not lead him to place much reliance on him. The Minister (Mr. Clarke) declined to inter-
12th July, 1889.	Mr. N. Jacobs complained Mr. Lee had refused to hear awages case for £9 5s.	over £10, and therefore he had no jurisdiction.
19th Sept., 1889.	in which he was plaintiff. Mr. Vardy, solicitor, complained of the action of Mr. Lee in dismissing a case he had brought against Mr. C. T. Richards, solicitor, to find sureties to keep the peace.	ground that this was a vulgar dispute between two attorneys.
20th June, 1889.	Queensland Government complained of decision of Mr. Lee in ordering that only £20 should be paid by girls Lynch, arrested for breach "Queensland Immigration Act," under "Fugitive Offenders Act," as Queensland Government actually paid £35 10s. for their passages.	Mr. Lee replied that his decision was correct; that, having regard to all the circumstances, he
10th May, 1890.	Mr. James Gannon, Sydney, complained of Mr. Lee's decision in the suit Phillbin v. Gannon, a case in which rightful possession of a sewing-machine was in dispute.	Mr. Lee furnished a report, in which he held he was guided by the balance of testimony and probabilities of the case. The Minister (Mr. Gould) declined to take any action.
18th June, 1890.	Mr. Alfred Allen, M.P., called attention at request several residents of Waverley, to action Mr. Lee in fining Constable Symington on a charge of using undue violence to a prisoner in his custody.	Mr. Lee held the balance of testimony was against defendant. The Minister (Mr. Gould) declined to inter-
10th Dec., 1889.	Mr. L. Hill, Newtown, complained that Mr. Lee had, unjustifiably, dismissed a case he brought against Mr. W. J. Hill, solicitor, for a breach of the Stamp Act.	Mr. Lee reported there was a conflict of testimony—oath against oath—and he exercised his discretion. The Minister (Mr. Gould) found that the offence had been clearly proved, and that defendant ought to have been convicted. (Mr. Lee was so informed).
June, 1890.	Question asked in Legislative Assembly as to whether Attorney-General would be asked for opinion in case, Atha v. Oslund, as to whether prima facie case had been made out for prosecution for bigamy, Mr. Lee having declined to	Mr. Gould replied:—"Attorney-General was of opinion it was undesirable to institute criminal proceedings, and that when magistrate exercised his discretion, unless in extreme cases, it was not advisable for the Attorney-General to inter-
23rd June, 1890.	commit. The Police authorities, at the instance of Sub-Inspector Bremner, complained that in the case of one Henry Robinson Mr. Lee had unjustifiably reduced a charge of breaking and entering to one of simple larceny.	report." Mr. Lee replied that, under all the circumstances of the case, he acted properly. Robinson was of weak intellect, and it was not clear that he broke into the place. Papers were forwarded for the perusal of the Inspector-General of Police, who justified action
Sept., 1890.	tion to committal for trial of one Ross for shooting with intent, as not	to decide. Mr. Gould (then Minister) decided com-
Sept., 1890.	being justified by depositions. Newspaper report of case in which one Kurtz appealed against a conviction for obtaining money by false pretence; conviction quashed—no one appearing for respondent, against whom (Mrs. Leach) costs given.	mittal was not justifiable. Mr. Lee contended this was a Police case, and that Crown should have been represented in usual way.

Date.	Nature of complaint.	${f R}_{ heta}$ ply and decision.
21th Nov., 1890.	Mr. F. C. Farmer complained of Mr. Lee having dismissed a case (insulting language) he had brought against one Springfield.	Mr. Lee reported this case was the outcome of former proceedings, and he acted rightly in dismissing it. The Minister (Mr. Gould) declined to interfere.
3rd Dec., 1990.	The Police, at the instance of Sub-Inspector Bremner, complained of Mr. Lee having wrongly—on a technical point—dismissed a case against one O'Brien, for keeping a brothel.	Mr. Lee reported the point taken was a valid one. No failure of justice could arise, as a fresh information could be laid. The Crown Solicitor strongly condemned Mr. Lee's action. Copy opinion of Crown Solicitor forwarded Mr. Lee for future guid- ance.
Sept., 1890.	Mr. Lee's decision in case Middleton v. Chapman (detention of goods) reversed by Supreme Court.	Mr. Lee allowed £6 6s., law costs incurred by
May, 1891.		Copy of minute forwarded to Mr. Lee, the Minister (Mr. Gould) adding, "greater care should be observed in dealing with such cases."
June, 1891.	In case Regina v. Healey, Attorney-General declined to prosecute, but pointed out three witnesses for the defence had not been bound over to appear at trial.	Mr. Lee pointed out it was the duty of the Chamber Magistrate to bind over witnesses.
Mar., 1890.	Mr. F. Lemm, Balmain, complained of decision of Mr. Lee in case Dawney v. Lemm.	The Minister (Mr. Gould) declined to interfere.
April, 1892.	l	was not a case in which the discretion of a magistrate was to be interfered with.
June, 1892.	Messrs. Davis and Black, M.'sP., brought under notice the case of the crew of the ship "British Commodore," sen- tenced to eight weeks' imprisonment each, for disobedience of orders.	imposed a sentence of eight instead of four week's imprisonment (the maximum penalty).
Aug., 1892.		

No. 8.

B. Lee, Esq., S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

I have the honor to apply for six months leave of absence with the understanding that unless the Honorable the Minister sees fit to permit me to resume duty, if my health permits, I retire from the service at the end of that period, and that an amount be placed on the estimates to cover the amount which would be deducted from my pension under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act."

I attach a medical certificate as to the state of my health, showing the absolute necessity for rest.

There are a large number of cases adjudicated upon by me now awaiting the awarding of imprisonment in default of distance and as it will necessarily take some time to prepare the form of adjudication

I attach a medical certificate as to the state of my health, showing the absolute necessity for rest. There are a large number of cases adjudicated upon by me now awaiting the awarding of imprisonment in default of distress, and as it will necessarily take some time to prepare the form of adjudication in each case and the warrants for my signature, I would therefore request, in order that no inconvenience may arise to the Department, that such leave date from the 15th September next.

I have, &c., BENJAMIN LEE,

Stipendiary Magistrate.

$\lceil Enclosure. \rceil$

5, Bligh-street, Sydney, 24 August, 1892.
This is to certify that Mr. Benjamin Lee has been under medical treatment for nervous exhaustion for some time, and I am of opinion that it is absolutely necessary for him to have complete rest for a considerable period in order that he may regain his health.

WM. MORRIS, L.F.P.S.,G.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 26/8/92.

I approve of six months leave from the 15th September next on full pay being granted to Mr. Lee on condition that at the expiration of that period he retire from the public service. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the condition of retirement is absolute. I also approve of the provision asked for being made on the Estimates now being prepared. Inform Mr. Lee.—R.E.O'C., 27/8/92.

No. 9.

Minute by The Minister of Justice.

Subject: -Mr. Lee's action in the case ex parte Carraway, and his application for six months' leave on condition of retiring from the public service at the expiration thereof.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 August, 1892. My attention was first called to this case by the judgment of the Supreme Court on appeal from Mr. Lee's decision. In delivering judgment, their Honors individually commented in strong terms upon Mr. Lee's action. I obtained a report from Mr. Lee, and also the proceedings before him. I have also had before me all the papers connected with the complaints—seventeen in all—which have been made against Mr. Lee's decisions since the beginning of his continuous service in Sydney in July, 1889. I have also heard from Mr. Lee himself everything he has to say in defence of his action. After the most careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Lee's mistake in this case was not merely an error of judgment, but that it was an error which proceeded from a want of knowledge, which renders him liable Judgment, but that it was an error which proceeded from a want of knowledge, which renders him liable at any time to fall into an equally serious error. In other words, I am driven to the conclusion that Mr. Lee is not equal to conducting the heavy and important business of the Sydney Stipendiary Bench, and that it is not in the interests of the administration of justice that he should preside there any longer. On the other hand, I am satisfied that Mr. Lee, during the eighteen years of his service on the Bench, has honestly endeavoured to discharge his duties to the best of his ability, has been always zealous, painstaking, and ready to take upon himself the full share of any work that was to be done. In the simple, leisurely business of a country Bench, Mr. Lee may have been fairly efficient, but in the difficult and important business of the Sydney Bench, necessarily transacted at a much higher rate of speed than in the country, Mr. Lee's want of knowledge has rendered efficiency impossible to him, notwithstanding his best endeavours. Under these circumstances, I thought that Mr. Lee was entitled from his long service best endeavours. Under these circumstances, I thought that Mr. Lee was entitled, from his long service, to as much consideration as could consistently with the public interests be shown him. I sent for Mr. Lee, and told him that I would be glad to transfer him to any one of the larger country towns which he would name. He refused this effort society that he mould name. he would name. He refused this offer, saying that he would prefer retirement from the service to transfer from Sydney. I then suggested his retirement, and after some consideration he accepted the suggestion, and agreed to retire from the public service on the terms contained in the following recommendation. In pursuance of this arrangement, Mr. Lee has now applied for six months' leave of absence on full pay on the ground of ill health subject to the conditions of the supplied for six months' leave of absence on full pay

on the ground of ill-health, subject to the conditions of his retiring at the expiration of that leave.

I recommend that leave of absence for six months from the 15th September next, at full pay, be granted to Mr. Lee, on condition that at the expiration of such six months he retire from the public service, and I also recommend, as is usual in cases of retirement, that a sum be placed upon the next Estimates to cover the deduction which would otherwise have to be made from Mr. Lee's pension under the Civil Service Act

the Civil Service Act.

R. E. O'CONNOR.

No. 10.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Leave of absence on full pay to Benjamin Lee, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, for six months from 15th proximo, on condition that he then retire from the Public Service. No. 92-13,266.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 August, 1892. For the reasons disclosed in the accompanying papers, I recommend that Benjamin Lee, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Water Police Court, be granted leave of absence on full pay for six months from the 15th proximo, on condition that, at the expiration of such period of leave, he retire from the Public Service; and I also recommend, as is usual in cases of retirement, that a sum be placed upon the next Estimates to cover the deductions which would otherwise have to be made from Mr. Lee's pension under the Civil Service Act in respect of his liability to the Superannuation Fund.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

R. E. O'CONNOR.

The Executive Council advise that leave of absence for the period, and upon the condition herein specified, be granted to Benjamin Lee, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate.—Alex. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council, 30/8/92.

Min. 92-38. Approved.—Jersey, 30/8/92.

Confirmed, 6/9/92.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice to B. Lee, Esq., S.M.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 26th ultimo, applying for leave of absence for six months prior to retirement from the Public Service, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to grant you leave of absence, on full salary, for six months from the 15th instant, on condition that at the expiration of such period of leave you retire from the Public Service under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 1884.

Lam to add that a sum will be placed on the part Estimates sufficient to govern the enough of the

I am to add that a sum will be placed on the next Estimates sufficient to cover the amount of the deductions which would otherwise have to be made from your pension under the Civil Service Act, in respect of your liability to the Superannuation Account.

I have, &c.

ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 12.

B. Lee, Esq., S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 5 September, 1892. Referring to my letter of the 26th ultimo, applying for leave of absence for six months on a medical certificate, and asking that such leave should date from the 15th instant, on the ground that there were a large number of cases where the distress warrants had been returned endorsed "No sufficient goods on which to levy," now awaiting my adjudication of imprisonment in default of payment of the fines, I have now the honor to inform you that to prevent considerable loss to the revenue, and also to the City Corporation and Metropolitan Transit Commission, it is absolutely necessary that my leave should take effect not earlier than the 1st October next.

I have, &c. BENJAMIN LEE Stipendiary Magistrate.

No. 13.

Minute by The Under Secretary of Justice.

Submitted,—

Special efforts through the Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate might be made to have all distress warrants in cases in which Mr. Lee has adjudicated, returned by police, transit, or municipal officials as speedily as possible, and in all cases where return of "no goods" has been made, Mr. Lee might be asked to complete the adjudication as coally as practicable. Mr. Lee might be asked to complete the adjudication as early as practicable.

It may be assumed that the distress warrants referred to by Mr. Lee in his letter are not so

numerous that the final action therein required to be taken by him could not be taken before the date already fixed from which his leave of absence is to commence, namely on the 15th instant.

It will be further desirable that Mr. Lee should be requested not to initiate any business which might cause any difficulty or complication in carrying out the arrangement made by the Department in his case.

Approved .-- Is it necessary that Mr. Lee should sit in these cases? Could they be taken up by another S.M.?—R.E.O'C., 7/9/92. It is necessary that Mr. Lee should sit in these cases.—A.C.F., 12/9/92.

No. 14. The Under Secretary of Justice to B. Lee, Esq., S.M.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 September, 1892. Sir. In reply to your letter, of the 5th instant, in which you ask that the leave of absence granted to you should not commence until the 1st proximo, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice does not consider it advisable to alter the decision arrived at by the Governor and the Executive Council. He is of opinion that you should not initiate any business which your absence on leave might cause difficulty in completing.

I am to add that the Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Water Police Court, has been directed to have all distress warrants in cases in which you have adjudicated returned by the police, transit, or municipal officials as speedily as possible; and in all cases where return of "no goods" has been made to ask you to

complete the adjudication as soon as possible.

I have, &c., ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 September, 1892.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will take the necessary steps to cause all distress warrants in cases in which Mr. Lee, Stipendiary Magistrate, has adjudicated, to be returned by the police, transit, or municipal officials, as speedily as possible, in view of Mr. Lee's approaching leave of absence, commencing on the 15th instant.

A letter upon this subject has been addressed to-day to Mr. Lee.

I have, &c..

ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 16.

The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 14 September, 1892.
Referring to your letter of the 7th instant, requesting that I might take the necessary steps Sir, to cause all distress warrants in cases in which Mr. Lee, Stipendiary Magistrate, had adjudicated to be returned by the police, transit, or municipal officials as speedily as possible, I have the honor to inform you that your request has been complied with.

I have, &c., C. N. PAYTEN, Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate.

Seen, 17/9/92.

No. 17.

The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 15 September, 1892. Sir, Referring to my letter of the 14th instant, intimating that the terms of your letter of the 7th instant (92-13,842) had been complied with, I have now the honor to inform you that the distress warrants in the cases set out in the attached memorandum have not yet been returned, and I would desire that I may be instructed if I am to request Mr. Lee to fix the imprisonment and sign the commitment warrants in the event of a return being made that there are no sufficient goods on which to levy in each I have, &c., C. N. PAYTEN, of these cases.

Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate.

$\lceil Enclosure. \rceil$

Date of Conviction.	Defendant.	Amount of penalty and costs.	Date when return asked for.
2 September, 1892	James A. Adrian	Fine, £1; costs, 5s. 6d	13 September, 1892.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 15 September, 1892.

No. 18.

Memo. to The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Central Police Office.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 September, 1892. $[\mathbf{Urgent.}]$ THE Minister of Justice desires to be furnished with a return showing the cases in which levy and distress, and, in default imprisonment, has been ordered by the magistrates at the Central Police Office when the statute does not empower the presiding magistrate to make a complete adjudication at the one hearing of a case (vide decision of Supreme Court in re Bennett-copy given in circular letter herewith). T.E.M.N. (for U.S.)

[Similar memo. addressed to Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office.]

Since the decision in ex parte Bennett on 31st March last, complete adjudication has not been given by any of the magistrates at the Central Police Court when the statute under which the cases were heard did not empower them to do so. I therefore forward a nil return herewith.—F. S. ISAACS., C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Central Police Office, B.C., 15/9/92. The Under Secretary, Department of Justice.

RETURN showing cases in which levy and distress, and in default imprisonment, has been awarded by the magistrates at the Central Police Office when the statute does not empower them to make a complete adjudication at the one hearing of a case.

15th September, 1892.

F. S. ISAACS, C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Central Police Office.

(Circular 92-8,197.)

Department of Justice, Sydney, 1 June, 1892. Gentlemen. I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for your information the enclosed copy of reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases ex parte Cook, ex parte William Gannon and in reapplication of Richard Bennett; and to request that soft decisions, which define the powers of Magistrates application of Richard Bennett; and to request the decisions, which define the powers of Magistrates are the control of th in regard to the ordering of imprisonment in default of levy and distress, may be carefully followed by you when adjudicating in summary cases in which the penalty imposed may be directed to be recovered by distress and sale of the offenders' goods.

The Bench of Magistrates.

ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

[Enclosures.]

N.S. W. L.R., Vol. XII, 1891.—4th March, 1891.

Ex Parte Cook.

Bread Act (6 Wm. IV. No. 1) s. 11—Light Weight Bread—Form of Information—Special Constable—19 Vic. No. 24, s. 12—Search Warrant—Form of Conviction—11 and 12 Vic., c. 43, s. 22—32 Vic. No. 6, s. 1—Amendment—Costs.

Information under the "Bread Act" laid by J. W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, &c., and a Special Constable duly authorised, against Cook, for that on the 13th January, 1891, he then, being a baker of bread in a bakehouse belonging to him, did have in his possession certain bread, to wit, 30 batch two-pound loaves, and the said bread was found deficient in due weight, &c. (following the words of s. 11). The information was objected to on the grounds that it did not state that the bread was for sale, and that it negatived any offence by describing the loaves as "two-pound loaves," which was their proper weight. Cook was convicted and fined £18 (being 5s. per ounce shortage) and costs, levy and distress, or two months' gaol.

Held that the information was good; that it need not state that the bread was for sale, and that the words "batch two-pound loaves" merely described the class of bread afterwards alleged to be under weight.

Held,

Held, also, that the conviction was bad, since under the "Bread Act," s. 11, the 11 and 12 Vic., c. 43, s. 22 and the 32 Vic. No. 6, s. 1, there can be no adjudication of imprisonment until it is found that there is no sufficient distress. The conviction was amended by striking out the words awarding imprisonment, but the applicant having objected to the conviction on several other grounds, not merely formal, and failed in them, was not allowed his costs.

SIR GEO. INNES, J: * * * As to the sixth ground we are of opinion that the objection to the form of conviction is a good one, and that the Justices had no power to include in their conviction an adjudication of imprisonment. So far back as 1857 it was pointed out in ex parte Cockburn (4), that there was no power to direct imprisonment by the conviction and before the issue of the distress warrant. There is certainly no such power given, either by the statute under which this prosecution was framed, nor by the 22nd section of 11 and 12 Vic. c. 43. It was pointed out in Cockburn's case that there were certain defects in s. 22; and these it was sought to remedy in the 32 Vic. No. 6, s. 1. However, looking closely at the wording of these two sections, it appears to us to be amply clear that not till the return of the warrant of distress discloses that there is no sufficient distress to be found, can there be any adjudication of imprisonment. Our opinion on this point is strengthened by the cases of ex parte Schneider (1), and ex parte Waters (2).

The conviction, then, is bad in form; but it is clearly amendable, and we direct it to be amended, as in ex parte Waters, by striking out the words awarding imprisonment.

Foster, J., concurred.

Rule discharged without costs.

"Weekly Notes," Vol. VIII.-28th October, 1891.

Ex Parte William Gannon.

Justices; Licensing Act (45 Vic. No. 14) s. 48 and 91; 11 and 12 Vic., c. 43, ss. 19, 20, 21, and 22. Under s. 48 of the Licensing Act of 1882, Gannon was adjudged to pay "£50 to be recovered by levy and distress"; he did not pay the fine and a distress was issued and returned nulla bona. A warrant for commitment to gool for three months was then issued under s. 91, without his being called upon to show cause why he should not be committed to prison. Held, on an application for a prohibition, that he was rightly committed to prison without being called upon to show cause.

and a distress was sissed and returned nulls bona. A warrant for commitment to goot for three monts was then sessed under 20. 19. All this being called upon to sknow cause why he should not be committed to prison. Held, on an application for a probibition, that he was rightly committed to prison without being called upon to sknow cause.

STREIN, J.: The applicant was convicted under the 48th section of the Licensing Act of 1882, and adjudged to pay "250 to be covered by levy and distress." By the 91st section of the same Act such penalty in recoverable by "distress and sale of the goods and thated of the person ordered to pay the same, and in default of sufficient distress in person not paid, and a distress warrant was issued by the onyciting magistrate, and returned under bona. A warrant for not paid, and a distress warrant was issued by the seal magistrate, under which the applicant is not migrated. He has obtained a rule, calling on the magistrate and the prosecutor to show cause why he should not be discharged from custody, on the ground that, upon default of sufficient distress, he should have been called upon to show cause why he should not be committed to prison." This was the point argued before me, and which I have to decide. In order to show a principally referred to the control of the prison of the p "To put the matter in the most favourable view for the defendant, the warrant of commitment is so far conditional that it can issue only in the event of an insufficient distress; but the statute in effect renders the return of the officer evidence of that insufficiency, for it directs the Justice to issue the warrant on the return. The words of the clause are, in our opinion, mandatory, and the Act of the Justice, ministerial. The general principle that no one is to be condemned unheard must wherever applicable be strictly adhered to. But to import it into matters like the present, to which it is inapplicable, would merely entail an unnecessary expenditure of costs, and be an unwise interference with the administration of justice, as a summons to show cause would be a very distinct intimation of the next step that was to follow. We see no fact which could have been urged in excuse by the defendant. No summons to show cause was necessary; there was no cause to show." I am aware that in ex parte Ah Sun thereare an obiter dicta of the Chief Justice which seem opposed to my judgment in this matter; and am therefore glad that, as the term has now commenced, there will be no difficulty in obtaining a review of my decision, which, as the applicant is in prison, the Court will doubtless be pleased to expedite. Several cases were referred to in argument, but none of them seem to me to affect this decision. They decide only that imprisonment cannot be prospectively awarded in the conviction for the offence, that it can only be so after the return of the distress warrant. Such decisions may have in some degree depended on the view that part of the penalty may

may have been paid or levied, and that therefore the defendant must have an opportunity of showing cause. This point, however, I have dealt with. I must dismiss the application with costs. The defendant has no merits. The only cause to show which he suggests is that he has goods somewhere equal in value to the amount of the penalty. If so he might have realised them himself or taken the trouble to point them out to the officer charged with the distress. Application dismissed with costs.

Sydney Morning Herald, 31st March, 1892. In re The Application of Richard Bennett.

Wednesday, March 30. In Banco.—Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Windeyer, and Mr. Justice Stephen).

System Morning Herald, 31st March, 1892.

In we The Applications of the Court is—This was an application under the 5th section of the Ith and 12th Via, app. 4th you sell-chard Bennet, a constable in the police force, calling upon Charles Redgrave, Justice one of Her Majesty's goals in Sydney, there to remain for a time not exceed uses one James Biske to be committed to one of Her Majesty's goals in Sydney, there to remain for a time not exceed uses one James Biske to be committed to one of Her Majesty's goals in Sydney, there to remain for a time not exceed uses one James Biske to be committed to one of Her Majesty's goals in Sydney, there to remain for a time not exceed uses one James Biske to be committed to one of Her Majesty's goals in Sydney, there to remain for a time not exceed uses one James Biske to be committed to one of Her Majesty's goals in Sydney, there to remain for a time not exceed uses one of the goal of the second of the state of the second of the second of the state of the second of the state of the second of the state of the second of the second

No. 19.

The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 15 September, 1892. In compliance with the request contained in your memorandum of even date, I have the honor to furnish herewith a return for the period 1st April, 1892, to 14th September instant, showing the cases in which levy and distress, and, in default, imprisonment has been ordered by the Magistrates at the Water Police Office, where the Statute does not empower the presiding magistrate to make a complete adjudication at the one hearing of the case (vide decision of Supreme Court in re the application of Richard Bennett).

I have, &c.,

C. N. PAYTEN,

Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate.

RETURN

Return showing the cases in which levy and distress, and in default imprisonment has been ordered by the Magistrates at the Water Police Office, where the Statute does not empower the presiding magistrate to make a complete adjudication at the one hearing of the case. (*Vide* decision of Supreme Court in *re* the application of Richard Bennett), for the period 1st April, 1892, to 14th September, 1892.

Date.	Defendant.	Offence.		Adjudication.	Magistrate.
1892.					
April	w. o	Breach Municipal By-la	aws	Fine, 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	Benjamin Lee, S.M.
۱,, l	s. w	"	• • • •	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	**
٠,,	W. W	,, ,,	•••	,, . ,, ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .,	"
***	T. H K. P	Breach City By-laws	•••	Fine, 20s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 14 days' gaol.););
, ′′	IX. I			11 11 2001, 9 00000, 001 001, 101, 101, 101, 10	"
"	м. н	,, ,,),),),), (i)	,,
,,	E. K	,, ,,		Fine, £3; costs, 5s, 6d., levy and distress, or 1 month's gaol	,,
3 ,,	C. B	,, ,, ,,		Fine, 20s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 14 days' gaol	,,
,,	A. R	Breach Sydney Corporat	ion A at	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,,	,,
,,	W. C	·	IOHACU	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	"
,,	,,	"	•••	Fine, 1s.; costs, 5s. 6d., fevy and distress, or 24 hours' gaol	,,
,,	,,	,, ,,	• • • •	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	**
,,	,,	,, ,,	• • •	77, 70	"
,,	P. W	,, ,,		Fine, 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol Fine, 2s. 6d.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 24 hours' gaol	,,
,,	Mr. R	,, ,	•••	Time, 28. Ou.; costs, 98. Ou., levy and distress, of 24 hours gwor	,,
"	,,	,, ,,		,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
",	J. C	"	•	Fine, 20s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol.	,,
3 ,,	W. G	.,, ,,		,, ,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	"		,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	**
٠,, [,,	,, ,,	•••	Fine 5g a costs 5g 6d lawy and distrogg on 2 days, coal	**
,,	C. M	,,		Fine, 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	,,
,,	». ···	***	•••	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	"
,,	A. M'A	Breach City By-laws	.,,,,,	Fine, 20s.; 5s. 6d. costs; levy and distress, or 14 days' gaol	"
	41. 41	,, ,,		Fine, 5s.: 5s. 6d. costs: levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	**
,,,	A."O	Breach Marine Board I	Regula-		A. M. Fisher, S.M.
"		tions, 35 Vic., 7.	~		
,,	<u>G. S.</u>	n i'm i'i		Fine, 5s, : costs, 5s. 6d, levy and distress, or 2 days' gaol	Benjamin Lee, S.M
,,	H. C	Breach Tramway By-la	ws	Fine, 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol	•
,,	A. H R. B	Breach Transit By-laws	3	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	"
,,	H. G	33 33		Fare, 2s.; loss of time, 6s.; costs, 5s. 6d.; levy and distress,	,,
, ,,	11. 0	,, ,,		or 3 days' gaol.	,,
٠,,	J. L	,, ,,		Fine, £2 10s.; loss of time, 2s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and dis-	,,
"				tress, or 1 month's gaol.	
) ,,	H. C	,, ,,		Fare, 7s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol	**
,,	J. L	",	•• •••	Fare, £3 7s. 6d.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 1 month's	,,
,	д Б			gaol. Fine, 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol	
} ,,	G. P J. L	,,	• • • • •	Fine, £3 15s.; costs, 5s. 6., levy and distress, or I month's	**
, ,,	0. 1	"	•••	gaol.	"
,,	G. H	,, ,,		Fine, 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	,
),,	_ ,,	,, ,,		,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
} ,,	J. S	,, ,,		Fine, 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol	**
3 .,	J. F H. C	"		TO H.	,,
` ''	R. M'F	,,		Ti' 10	"
",	C. H	"		Fare, 6s,; loss of time, 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress,	"
"		"		or 14 days' gaol.	•
) ,,	Dr. B	"		Fare, 5s.; loss of time, 3s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress,	,,
i				or 14 days' gaol.	
9 ,,	H. C	"		Fare, 10s.; loss of time, 3s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress,	,,
,	J. D			or 7 days' gaol. Fine, 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol	4.4
) ,,) ,,	G. H	,, ,,	—	Fine, 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	"
"	A. H	"		Fine, 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol	"
,,,	T. W	" "		Fine, 20s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 14 days' gaol	,,
,,	J. R			Fine, 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	,,
May	J. M	Breach of Municipal E	sy-laws	Fine, £4; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 1 month's gaol	,,
,,	D. L	Breach of Transit By-I		Fine, 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol Fare, 6s. 6d.; loss of time 3s.; costs, 8s, levy and distress,	**
· ,,	J. C	Dreach of Transit Dy-E	aws	or 14 days' gaol.	,,
June	T. G	Breach of Municipal E	y-laws		,,
,,	H. L	,, ,,		Fine, 10s.; ,, ,, ,, ,,	"
,,	J. T	" "		Fine, 5s.; ,, ,, ,,	"
_,.	T. T	,, ,,		The second of th	,,
June	J. R	Breach Transit By-law		Fare, 20s.; costs, 5s. 6d, levy and distress, or 14 days' gaol.	,,
,,	J. F	"	• • • • • •	Fare, 12s. 6d.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days'	"
, ,,	Mrs. D	,		gaol. Fare, 7s. 6d.; costs, 5s. 6d.; loss of time, 5s., levy and dis-	,,
"	**************************************	"	•••••	tress, or 7 days' goal.	"
),,	Mrs. K.	,, ,,		Fare, 2s.; costs, 5s. 6d.; loss of time, 2s. 6d., levy and dis-	, ,,
"	•••	"		tress, or 7 days' goal.	• • •
١,,	Mrs. M	",		Fare, 19s. 9d.; costs, 5s. 6d.; loss of time, 10s., levy and	**
				distress, or 14 days' gaol.	
,,	W. A	,, ,,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Fined, 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	,,
,,	G. H	,, ,,	• • • • • •	Fined, 20s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 14 days' gaol	,,
) ,,	J. T C. C	,,		Fined 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol Fined 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' goal	,,
,,,	H. M'K	. ", "		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	"
) 1		,, ,,		7 7 00 7 17 01 1 7 01 1 1 01 1	2.7
) ,,	Mrs. F	"		Fare, £3 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d.; loss of time, 17s. 6d., levy and	15

Date.	Defendant.	Offence.	Adjudication.	Magistrate.
1892. 10 Jun 10 ,,			Fare, 24s. 6d.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 14 days'	Benjamin Lee, S.M.
10 ,,	,,	, ,, ,,	gaol. Fare, 8s. 3d.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	
10 ,, 10 ,,	L.'L	· ,, ,,		",
	1	· ,, ,,	distress, or 3 days' gaol.	,,
10 ,,	P. D	,, ,, ,, ,,	Fined 2s. 6d.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 24 hours' gaol.	` ,,
10 ,, 10 ,,	W. L M. S	,, ,, ,, ,,,	Fined 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	,,
10 ,,	F. M			,,
10 ,,	S. H J. C	. ,, ,, ,,,	Fined 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol	"
13 ,,	A. S	Breach Municipal By-laws	,, ,,	,,
13 ,, 13 ,,	W. Q T. K	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Fined, £5; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 1 month's gaol	"
13 ,,	J. A		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,,
13 "	W. B	Breach Board of Water Supply Regulations.	Fined 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d.; levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol))))
13 ,,	P. F	.]	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,
$\frac{15}{27}$,,	G. S F. F.	Breach Tramway By-laws Breach Municipal By-laws		,,
27 ,,	J. J T. C	,, ,,	Fined 10s.; costs, 5s., levy and distress, or 7 days' goal	"
28 ,,	T. T		Fined 5s.; costs, 5s., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol Fined 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	,,
28 ,, 1 July	F. M'K. H. L	Breach Transit By-laws	Fined IUS.; costs, 8s., levy and distress, or 7 days' gao!	;;
1 oury		Breach City By-laws	Fined 2s. 6d.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, 24 hours' gaol.	"
1 " 1 "	A. P J. G	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
1,,	E. H); ;; ······	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	"
1 ,, 1 ,,	J. E T. W	,, ,,	;; ;; ;; ;;	***
1,,	A. J)	;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	,,
1 ,,	J. M W. W	,, ,,	" " " " " "	"
l "	G. C	;; ;; ········)))))))))))))))))))))))	,,
1 ,, 1 ,,	A. G J. C	,, ,,	", ", ", …	"
1 ,,	J. M'I	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
18 ,,	R. C	Breach Centennial Park By- laws.	Fined Is.; costs, 5s. 6d.; value, 30s.; levy and distress, or 21 days' gaol.	"
18 ,, 21 ,,	J. B C. B	Breach Municipal By-laws	Fined 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol Fined 5s.; costs, 7s. 4d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	"
21 ,, 22 ,,	P. O'B J. S		Fined 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol Fare, 21s. 9d.; costs, 5s. 6d.; loss of time, 10s.; levy and	"
$\frac{22}{22}$,,	F. A A. M'C.	Breach Centennial Park By- laws.	distress, 1 month gaol. Fined 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol Fined 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	. ,,
$\frac{22}{22}$,,	E. F. F.	Breach Transit By-laws	Fined 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol	
99 ′′	D. D J. H	;; ;;	Fined £3; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 2 months' gaol Fined 20s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 14 days' gaol	"
22 ,,	D. T D. M	;; ;; ······		,,
22 ,,	C. R	;; ;; ;; ;;	Fined 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol Fined 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	**
00	T. M A. B	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
22 ,,	T. F	;; ;; ······	Fare, 4s.; costs, 5s. 6d.; loss of time, 10s.; levy and dis-	"
22 ,,	T. L		tress, or 7 days' gaol. Fare, 4s. 6d.; costs, 5s. 6d.; loss of time, 10s.; levy and	,,
00	н. р		distress, or / days' gaol.	**
22	A. M'G	Breach Municipal By-laws	Fined 5s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 3 days' gaol	,,
22 ,, 22 ,,	W. D J. P	. ,, .,	" " " " " " "	,, ,,
22 ,, 22 ,,	J. F	Breach Centennial Park By-	;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	**
22 ,,	T. C	laws. Breach Transit By-laws	Fined 40s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 1 month's gaol	. "
22 ,,	A. B	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Fined £3; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 2 months' gaol	,,
	M. M	" "	Fare, 22s.; costs, 5s. 6d.; loss of time, 5s.; levy and distress, or 14 days' gaol.	"
22 ,,	·,,	,, ,, ,,	Fare, 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d.; loss of time, 2s. 6d.; levy and	,,
22 ,,	,,		distress, or 7 days' gaol. Fare, 10s.; costs, 5s. 6d.; loss of time, 2s. 6d.; levy and	
22 ,,			distress, or 7 days' gaol.	"
22 ,,	J.'M		Fined 20s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 1 month's gaol	,,
$\frac{22}{22}$	J. T J. H	99 99	Fined 1s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 24 hours' gaol	,,
22	D. C	,,	Fined 2s. 6d.;	"
25 ,, 25 ,, 8 Aug	C. F. S E. W. P.	Breach Municipal By-laws	Fined 5s.; ,, ,,))))
0	M. S	;; ;; ;; ;;	;; ;; ;; ;;	**
8 ,	E. G A. M'C	Breach Centennial Park By-	" " " " " "	"
. *		laws.	" " " " …	,,
	1 1			

1892. 9 Aug E. M Breach Weights and Measures Act. Fined 20s.; costs, 5s. 6d., levy and distress, or 1 month's gaol Benjamin Lee, S.M. 9 ,, R. R ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Date.	Defendant.	Offence.			A	djudication.			Magistrate.	
9 ,, R. R ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,		Е. М		easures	Fined 20s.;	eosts, 5s. 6d.,	levy and distress	, or 1 month	ı's gaol	Benjamin Lee,	S.M.
	9 ", 9 ", 9 ", 9 ", 29 ", 2 Sept 2 ", 2 ", 2 ", 2 ", 2 ", 2 ", 2 ", 2	R. R T. S J. M C D. M Mrs. W. A. A J. A. A P. K R. D	", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", "	 ck By-	Fined 20s.; co Fined 20s.; co or 7 days'; Fare, 4s.; co distress, or Fined 20s.; c Fare, 16s.; c	osts, 5s. 6d., 1 costs, 5s. 6d.; sts, 5s. 6d.; gaol. ssts, 5s. 6d.; 7 days' gaol. oosts, 5s. 6d.;	levy and distress levy and distress loss of time, 3s.; loss of time, 2	or 3 days' or 1 month levy and di s. 6d.; lev	gaol 's gaol istress, y and 's gaol);););););););););););););)	• .

Mr. Lee, S.M., who is now on leave of absence, might be asked for favour of full Submitted. report as to his reasons for making a complete adjudication at the one hearing in the several cases specified in return herewith, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court in exparte Bennett, to which the attention of magistrates was specially called by circular from this Department, dated 1st June, 1892. A similar reference might also be made to Captain Fisher, S.M., in respect of the two cases in which he appears to have made a complete adjudication, as shown in return.—A.C.F., 16/9/92.

Approved.—R.E.O'C., 17/9/92.

No. 20. The Under Secretary of Justice to B. Lee, Esq., S.M.

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to transmit to you the enclosed return of cases dealt with by you at the Water Police Office in which levy and distress, and in default imprisonment, was ordered; and to ask you to furnish a statement of your reasons for making a complete adjudication at the one hearing in the several cases specified, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court in the case ex parte Bennett, on 30th March last.

I have, &c. ÁRCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 21. The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain Fisher, S.M.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 September, 1892. With reference to the cases of A. O. and G. S., who were fined at the Water Police Office on Sir, 21st April last for breaches of the Marine Board Regulations, and in respect of which levy and distress, and in default imprisonment, was ordered, I am directed to ask you to furnish, for the information of the Minister of Justice, a statement of your reasons for making a complete adjudication at the one hearing in the cases named, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court in ex parte Bennett, on I have, &c. 30th March last.

ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 22.

The Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 16 September, 1892. Sir, In compliance with your request by telephone message this day, I have the honor to transmit herewith a memorandum showing what action has been taken in certain cases adjudicated upon by Mr. Lee since the 1st of September, included in a return from this office forwarded under cover of my letter of I have, &c., C. N. PAYTEN, the 15th instant.

Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate.

	$[Enclosure.] \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
Name of Defendant.	Action taken.
A. A	Commitment warrant issued to Registrar of Metropolitan Transit Commission on 14th September.
J. A. A	Registrar of Metropolitan Transit Commission says he has not had
	Commitment warrant issued to Registrar of Metropolitan Transit Commission on 14th September.
R. D F. B	Amount paid on 2nd September. Amount paid on 2nd September.

No. 23.

Captain Fisher, S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Central Police Office, 21 September, 1892. Sir, Referring to your letter of 17th September, 1892, No. 92-14,488, regarding my having proceeded to imprisonment in default of L. and D., under the Marine Board Regulations, the Navigation Act not providing for imprisonment,-

My proceeding as I did was a matter of pure inadvertence. I suppose at the time, in the press of business, I forgot that the Act did not provide for imprisonment. No harm was done in these cases, as the fines were paid before the distress warrant went out. I might also add that your circular of 1st June had not then been received, though, of course, I was aware of the decision of the Supreme Court, and always, except in an isolated case such as this, acted up to it.

I have, &c.,

A. MONEY FISHER, S.M.
Submitted with reference to Minister's minute of 17th instant.—A.C.F., 23/9/92. Seen. Planes in reference to Avery's case with the peners in Mr. Lee's area. P. R. O'C. 23/9/92. Seen. Place the papers in reference to Avery's case with the papers in Mr. Lee's case.—R.E.O'C., 26/9 92.

No. 24.

B. Lee, Esq., S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 21 September, 1892. Sir, Adverting to your letter of 17th September instant, forwarding a return of cases dealt with by me, and asking me to furnish a statement of my reasons for making a complete adjudication at the one hearing in the several cases, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court in ex parte Bennett, I have the honor to inform you that, although my action in awarding imprisonment at the time of conviction is not in accordance with the decision referred to, practically it had the same effect as if I had not awarded imprisonment until after return had been made to the distress warrant, as in each case I issued the distress warrant, and when it was returned endorsed "No sufficient goods on which to levy," I thereupon issued my commitment warrant to convey the defendant to gaol, so that it will be seen that the defendant could not be committed without my knowledge.

Even if I had not taken the precaution of signing each commitment warrant, there was no danger of the defendant's suffering the punishment of imprisonment as well as a fine, supposing that in any case there were only sufficient goods to satisfy part of the penalty, as it has been held that the law never intended that a man should suffer both punishments for one conviction (see Paley on Summary Con-

victions, 5 ed., p. 318).

In conclusion, I would bring under your notice the fact that, although the case of ex parte Bennett was decided on the 30th March last, the decision was not placed officially before me until the 1st June. I have, &c.

BENJAMIN LEE,

Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Crown Solicitor, for opinion as to whether Mr. Lee's action, as explained by him, was illegal or not.—R.E.O'C., 22/9/92. T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C.

No. 25.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 14 October, 1892.

I have the honor to return herewith the letter of Mr. Lee, S.M., of the 21st September ultimo, with the return referred to, showing the cases in which levy and distress, and in default imprisonment, had been ordered by him where the statute did not empower the presiding Magistrate to make complete adjudication at one hearing of the case, for the period 1st April, 1892, to 14th September, 1892, which papers were submitted to me for advice as to whether Mr. Lee's action, as explained by him, was illegal or not.

Mr. Lee explains that, although his action in awarding imprisonment at the time of conviction was not in accordance with the decision of the Full Court in the case of in re Richard Bennett, practically it had the same effect as if he had not awarded imprisonment until after return had been made of the distress warrant, as in each case he had issued the distress warrant, and when it was returned endorsed "No sufficient goods on which to levy," he thereupon issued his commitment warrant to

convey the defendant to gaol.

I think it may be taken that under the law as now laid down by the Full Court in the case mentioned, ex parte Bennett, reported 13 N.S.W.L.R., page 15, there are two classes of cases, namely:—

1. Where the special Act creating the offence is complete in itself, not requiring the aid of any other Act to provide means to enforce its prescribed penalties.

2. Where the special Act is not complete in itself, but it is necessary to seek the aid of section 22 of 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 43, as amended by 32 Vic. No. 6, section 1.

In the first class of cases it is the duty of the Justice adjudicating, "once and for all, to make

complete adjudication"—first, the penalty; next, the mode of enforcing the penalty by distress, failing which imprisonment; the form of conviction in such cases being that given in the schedule to the Act 1 (l).

In the second class of cases, where recourse must be had to section 22 of the Act, the form 1 (l) must not be used, but the order of commitment is to be made only after the return of the distress

Under that section, when the warrant of distress is returned with the endorsement that no sufficient goods are to be found, the Justice to whom such return is made, or any other Justice of the Peace, may issue his warrant to commit the defendant to gaol for any term not exceeding three calendar

The

The question, therefore, whether Mr. Lee's action in making a complete adjudication at once in the cases mentioned in his return will depend upon the question whether these particular cases came within Class 1 or Class 2, as above defined.

I notice that most of the cases were for offences against by-laws (Municipal, Transit, Marine Board, &c.), and probably under the provisions of these by-laws the penalties prescribed by the by-laws are recoverable in the manner provided by the 11 and 12 Vic. No. 43. If such be the case, it would seem that this case would fall within Class 2 referred to above, and therefore the award of the term of imprisonment in default of sufficient distributions should not have been included in the original order, but

should have been made on the return of the warrant, as provided in section 22.

But under the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Lee, I do not think that any objection can now be taken on the ground of illegality, on account of the conviction going further than it ought to have

done.

No doubt substantial justice has been done in each of these cases, and probably the fine has been paid or the imprisonment undergone. If objection had been taken at the proper time to the form of the conviction in any one of the cases, the order would have been amended by striking out the words awarding imprisonment. This was done by the Full Court in the case of ex parte Cook, 12, N.S.W. L.R. 12, when a similar informal order had been made, and the Court held that it was "clearly amendable" in the manner indicated.

That being so, on the amendment being made it would have been open to the Justice to whom the return of nulla bona was made, or for any other Justice, to issue his warrant to commit the defendant.

And this is what was done by the Magistrate in these cases.

From the wording of the various Acts of Parliament it is very difficult indeed to come to an altogether satisfactory conclusion on the matter; and, indeed, it is difficult to reconcile some of the decisions of the Full Court on these points, e.g., ex parte Bennett and ex parte Waters (7, Weekly Notes,

I understand that a Bill is to be introduced enabling the Justice to make a complete adjudication in all cases. It is certainly very desirable that such an Act should be passed as speedily as possible. my opinion it would be very advisable to make this Act retrospective, so as to confirm orders of this kind made out under the authority of a special Act complete in itself. Of course there is an objection generally to retrospective legislation; but, as in these cases substantial justice has been meted out, and the defect is one of form, and "clearly amendable," I do not think that any objection could be reasonably raised to such legislation on that ground.

I have, &c., ERNEST A. SMITH, Crown Solicitor.

No. 26.

Minute by The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 18 October, 1892.

Submitted. Does the Minister think that provision should be made in the Bill to amend the law relating to imprisonment in default of sufficient distress for validating all past convictions in which a complete adjudication was erroneously made? The Crown Solicitor personally informed me that he thought it advisable that this should be done.

The Attorney-General,—Will the Parliamentary Draftsman please give effect to this recommendation by an amendment, and also amend the Bill so as to permit of a defendant being released at any time on payment of amount of fine.—R.E.O'C., 19/10/92. The Parliamentary Draftsman.—E.B., 20/10/92. Forwarded.—W.W.S., 20/10/92.

No. 27.

B. Lee, Esq., S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Water Police Office, Sydney, 20 December, 1892. I understand that Mr. Addison, S.M., is about to leave work for two months, on leave. beg to inform the Minister of Justice that my health being quite restored after my three months' rest, to prevent any incovenience to the public, and with a view of economy and retrenchment, I am quite prepared to forego the further period of my leave, and resume duty, not being desirous of drawing pay without performing work for it.

BENJAMIN LEE, S.M.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 21/12/92. I cannot reopen this matter. At the expiration of his six months' leave Mr. Lee will, in accordance with the minute of the 30th August last, retire from the Public Service.—R.E.O'C., 22/12/92.

No. 28.

The Under Secretary of Justice to B. Lee, Esq., S.M.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 28 December, 1892. Referring to your letter of the 20th instant, in which you state that you are prepared to forego the remainder of the leave of absence which has been granted to you, and to resume duty, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice has written a minute thereon, of which the following is a copy, viz.:—"I cannot reopen this matter. At the expiration of his six months' leave Mr. Lee will, in according to the control of the second of the control of t ance with the minute of the Executive Council of the 30th August last, retire from the Public Service."

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 29.

No. 29.

B. Lee, Esq., S.M., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

"Coringa," Collins-street, Annandale, 31 December, 1892.

I beg respectfully to ask your attention to the following remarks on a return respecting myself from your department to the Legislative Assembly, ordered by that House to be printed on

Par. No. 1 gives the number of cases heard before me since my appointment as Deputy S.M. as eighteen thousand seven hundred and three (18,703).

No. 2.—The number of prohibitions arising from these cases applied for as twelve, of which ten were granted. A list of the cases follows; concerning these I beg to supply the following particulars:—In the first place the number ten must be reduced to seven, as four re Cahill, a solicitor, really constituted a single case. It was an action brought by the Inspector of Vehicles for the M.T.C. for the recovery of four items of amounts charged for removal of goods. Verdict was given for the plaintiff. Prohibition was granted on the ground that, although the agreement was made, and the service commenced within, the delivery was completed beyond the boundary covered by the Act, and therefore the action should have been by civil proceedings, and not under the by-law. This argument was not raised before me, the action being undefended. The prohibition was arranged by mutual consent of the attorneys for each side, without costs. The first case mentioned in the list is that of Clara Thomas, sentenced at the Water Police Court to six months for obtaining money under false pretences, having been several times convicted at other Courts for similar offences. On this occasion there was clear evidence proving that she obtained a cheque by false pretence and cashed it. The ground on which Judge Foster granted prohibition (without costs) in such a clear case cannot be surmised. She was soon after again convicted of a similar

No. 2.—D. W. Campbell, judgment in Small Debts Court for £9 5s 6., for bread supplied weekly; debt admitted; prohibition granted on the ground that a further supply of bread having been given for a week after the account was rendered, making a total indebtedness of a few shillings over £10. The case was brought under the provision re splitting accounts, although no further bill had been given nor charge made.

No. 3.—Middleton v. Chapman; detention of property. I respectfully ask the Minister's special attention to this case, as it is one of considerable importance involving a nice point of law on which the Full Court decided that my judgment was correct, and consequently that of the Judge granting the prohibition was wrong. Chapman had been a lodger with two sisters Middleton, and after the left they refused to give up his property. I decided in favour of Chapman and after the processory formed are refused to give up his property. I decided in favour of Chapman, and after the necessary formal proceedings, assessed the value, and ordered it to be paid. Prohibition was granted by Judge Foster, but according to the decision of the Full Court in the similar more recent case of Mary Kennedy v. Toomey, erroneously granted, and on this account the Minister of Justice recouped my solicitor's charges £6 6s. incurred in the matter. Although the Full Court arrived at this decision a few days after uttering their very harsh judgment against me, their Honors had not a word of approval for the soundness of

independent shown by me in this difficult and critical case.

No. 4.—Stephen Whelan. This was a licensing case, and the prohibition was granted against the Licensing Bench of which I was a junior member, and the reason for granting was that the Police Inspector informing was in the presence of a multitude of cases accidentally omitted to be sworn, an omission for which I was in the presence of a multitude of cases accidentally omitted to be sworn, an omission

informing was in the presence of a multitude of cases accidentally omitted to be sworn, an omission for which I was in no way responsible as I was not the presiding magistrate.

No. 5.—Way Lee; Police v. certain Chinamen found gambling; proceedings taken under section 429 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1883; defendants convicted; prohibition granted on the ground that this Act does not supersede the requirements of the old Gambling Act for a warrant before entry. This C.L.A. Act professes to supersede several old Acts, but from its imperfect drafting is inefficient for that purpose, and places the S.M's. between the horns of a dilemma. If they decide in accordance with it the losing party applies for a prohibition, and similarly if they decide under the old Act.

I respectfully submit that in all these cases substantial justice governed and accompanied my awards, that the prohibitions were gained on debatable technical points, without my having opportunity to defend

that the prohibitions were gained on debatable technical points, without my having opportunity to defend my decisions; that in one of them at least I was right, as proved by the Full Court in giving judgment

in a later case of similar character.

Lastly comes the case of Carraway's, a trivial one in itself, but the most important in its result, as it was the language used by their Honors respecting it which caused you, sir, to take the extreme step of calling on me for my resignation—language which, I submit, was wholly unwarranted by the facts of the case, and would never have been used by their Honors had the actual facts been before them. These are as follows:

Carraway had purchased a suit of clothes, to be paid for on certain terms, with which terms he failed to comply. A considerable time after this transaction he ordered an overcoat, which was to cost £5 5s. This coat was made, but not delivered, the tailor requiring certain money to be paid on the first transaction before completing the second, and for this payment sent his boy to the address given him by the purchaser, who, however, did not reside there, and could not be found. Calling at the shop when the master was out (suspected of having watched such an opportunity), Carraway tried on the coat, and the boy, who was alone in attendance, presented the bill, telling him he had positive instructions not to allow the coat to be taken out without first receiving the money. Notwithstanding the boy's repeated objection and request that he would wait a few minutes for the master, Carraway walked away with the coat saying he was a good customer and had arranged with his master, who, however, on oath denied the existence of any such arrangement with regard to the coat. The accused on the same day left for Queensland (paying for his passage with a dishonored cheque), evidence as to which I excluded as irrelevant, whence he was brought back on a warrant issued by Mr. Smithers, and not by me, as the Chief Justice appeared to think in his remarks animadverting on its issue From these facts I could only come to the conclusion that this was one of the very common cases defined by the Act as "Larceny by Trick." You will see, sir, that this, the true version, differs materially from that presented to their Honors, as reported in the S. M. Herald of 6th August, 1892. That there were two transactions—not one, as represented. That the great coat, the subject of the action, was not covered by the original bargain. That Carraway forcibly took it away in spite of the remonstrances of the shop boy. With regard to my remark as to the custody of the coat,

a trivial error, which their Honors nevertheless commented strongly upon, I wish to point out that this was a matter about which I ought not to have to be asked; it was ultra vires, but on the spur of the moment, and under the fatigue of a long day's business, I inadvertently gave an answer which, though superogatory, was equitable, and not unjust to either party. On the one hand Carraway had worn the coat for some time, rendering it useless to the plaintiff, who on the other hand would receive £5—half the amount of the fine, and would thus be recouped his loss. As their Honors used their condemnatory language in ignorance of the actual facts of the case, and as you, sir, based your decision against me upon that language, I respectfully ask, as a matter of justice and right, your revision of that decision, and that I be not required to complete my resignation.

As to the third clause of the return, I beg to point out that it by no means gives the whole of my time employed in the service. Owing to the absence of my colleagues, many hours were occupied in passing from one suburban Court to another, i.e., from the North Shore to Balmain, especially as the means of getting about were dislocated by the great strike then on. Further, I would respectfully submit that the note appended thereto by the compiler would, if true, be improper, as exhibiting animus against me, but it is still more improper, as being entirely untrue and misleading to Parliament. The absent officer had not two colleagues besides myself, but only one, and he was also away from duty sick, so that the whole of the duties devolved on me, as is shown by the letter addressed to me, 13th November, 1890, by the Minister, thanking me for "the attention paid by you to the work of the Courts during the unavoidable absence of your colleagues." As to clause 4, a warrant in an additional case was issued, but at Walcha, against Carraway and his partner for fraudulently appropriating £1,410. The case was tried at the Central Police Court, and settled after adjournment by the money being paid by friends and the prosecution abandoned—in common parlance "squared." This circumstance might, in justice to me, have been stated, as tending to show Carraway was not the innecent, injured individual to be inferred from their Honors' judgment.

I have, &c., BENJAMIN LEE, S.M.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 4/1/93. Mr. Lee's reference to the note on the Return involves a somewhat serious charge against the bona-fides of compilation. How does the matter stand? Explain fully.—R.E.O'C., 13/2/93.

No. 30.

B. Lee, Esq., S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of 31st December last, I should be glad to be furnished with a reply thereto, at your convenience.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 23 January, 1893.

Referring to my letter of 31st December last, I should be glad to be furnished with a reply thereto, at your convenience.

I have, &c.,

BENJAMIN LEE.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 23/1/93.

My decision was not based upon the Judges' statement of facts nor upon their observations, although their comments in Carraway's case were the immediate occasion of my inquiry in Mr. Lee's competency. I did not base my decision upon his action in that case alone, but upon his general inefficiency in the discharge of his duties as Stipendiary Magistrate in Sydney as disclosed by the information before me. I regret that after full consideration of this letter I am unable to reopen the matter.—R.E.O'C., 1/2/93.

No. 31.

The Under Secretary of Justice to B. Lee, Esq., S.M.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 31st December last, with respect to a Return of the Legislative Assembly concerning yourself, and asking that the decision in regard to your retirement from the Public Service may be reconsidered, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice has written a minute thereon of which the following is a copy:—

minute thereon, of which the following is a copy:—

"My decision was not based upon the Judges' statement of facts, nor upon their observations, although their comments in Carraway's case were the immediate occasion of my inquiry into Mr. Lee's competency. I did not base my decision upon his action in that case alone, but upon his general inefficiency in the discharge of his duties as Stipendiary Magistrate in Sydney, as disclosed by the information before me. I regret that after full consideration of this letter I am unable to reopen the matter."

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 32.

B. Lee, Esq., S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Water Police Office, Sydney, 6 February, 1893.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, in reply to my communication of 30th December last, setting forth facts and reasons why I should not be compelled to retire from the service as S.M. at the expiration of my leave of absence.

I regret that it should have required one month to furnish an answer, such as the one given, which is only capable of one construction being placed upon it by me, viz., an absolute insult. A further wrong has been done to me by this delay, inasmuch that it was my desire to obtain justice from the Department, in the first instance, before appealing to the highest tribunal of the country to vindicate my honor which has been so ruthlessly and unjustly assailed.

The

The minute of the Minister's is as follows:-

"I did not base my decision upon his action in that case, Carraway's, alone, but upon his general inefficiency in the discharge of his duties as Stipendiary Magistrate in Sydney, as disclosed by the information before me.

This may be the present Minister of Justice's idea of fair play and justice, but I venture to assert that such conclusion cannot, and will not, be maintained by any tribunal, and to such, in defence of my

honor and the gross injustice that has been done to me, of course to Parliament I must appeal.

It may have been convenient to ignore the return to Parliament of the number of cases dealt with by me in Sydney in three years, nearly 19,000, with so few sustained prohibitions against them, but it is nevertheless a complete answer to the reason now assigned by the Minister against me for my enforced retirement ring "Granger". retirement, viz.—"general inefficiency."

This is not true, and the legal profession who have appeared before me during these three years—

often in most difficult cases—will affirm this to a man.

The Minister states, from the information before him, he arrived at the conclusion of my general inefficiency, and yet, with this before him (of which I shall say a few words hereafter), he allows me to continue on duty in Sydney, thus, from his view, continuing the wrong to the public, but was also willing to make that wrong to fall upon some other community by offering to allow me to return to Bathurst, Goulburn, or Maitland as P.M., three of the most important towns in the Colony, but feeling that I had done no wrong sufficient to justify my removal, was refused by me, although strongly pressed by the

Who furnished this information, or what the nature of it was—being dealt with ex parte—I am ignorant of course, and have been denied the opportunity of defending myself. But what I do so strongly complain of is that after my Report had been furnished to the Minister of Justice in the case of Carraway, that the ordinary course was departed from in not continuing correspondence, and thus practically

prevented me from being made aware of what I had to answer.

I have had no opportunity of defending myself on the alleged information acted upon so harshly, and I venture to say in an unprecedented manner. After eighteen years of hard work as Police Magistrate and S.M. to have my character assailed in this un-British manner, there is only one word that I know of to correctly designate it by-that is, scandalous.

There has been no consideration or mercy shown to me in the matter, and certainly I do not expect

justice from the Department now.

And I place this reply on record as showing what may happen in New South Wales to a fearless and impartial Magistrate.

I have, &c., BENJAMIN LEE, S.M.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 7/2/93.

Mr. Lee seems to forget that he is still an officer of this Department. In this letter he not only comments in the most offensive terms upon my decision but threatens me with an appeal to Parliament. Insolent and insubordinate language of this kind cannot be tolerated in the communications of an officer to the head of his department. Mr. Lee must withdraw this letter at once. If he does not do so I shall, at the next Executive, recommend his removal from the Public Service.—R. E. O'CONNOR, 10/2/93.

No. 33.

The Under Secretary of Justice to B. Lee, Esq., S.M.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 February, 1893. Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, further respecting your case and the decision of the Minister of Justice that you should retire from the Public Service at the expiration of your present leave of absence, I am directed to inform you that Mr. O'Connor has written a minute upon the subject, of which the following is a copy

"Mr. Lee seems to forget that he is still an officer of this Department. In this letter he not only comments in the most offensive terms upon my decision but threatens me with an appeal to Parliament. Insolent and insubordinate language of this kind cannot be tolerated in the communications of an officer to the head of his department. Mr. Lee must withdraw this letter at once. If he does not do so I shall, at the next Executive, recommend his removal from the Public I have, &c., ARCH. C. FRASER, Service.2

Under Secretary.

No. 34.

Minute by The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 February, 1893. [Submitted] In reply to the Minister's minute of the 13th instant on Mr. Lee's letter of 31st December last, I beg to say that no one who had anything to do with the compilation of the Return to Parliament referred to had any animus whatsoever towards Mr. Lee, and I cannot see in what respect the note to paragraph 3 of the Return was in the slightest degree improper, untrue, or misleading. The assumption contained in that paragraph, viz., that Mr. Lee necessarily had double work cast upon him when he acted in the absence of one of his colleagues, not being a correct one, it was necessary, so that Parliament should not be misled, to call attention to it, and this was done in accordance with the usual practice in such cases. Mr. Payten, the Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office, has at my request carefully gone through the Return, and as will be seen from his memo. of 10th instant herewith, finds that only on one day, viz., 28th October, 1890, did Mr. Lee act without the assistance of any of his colleagues, and that the time occupied by him on that occasion in sitting in the Charge and Summons Courts, Water Police Office, and in the Police Court, North Sydney, amounted to 4 hours and 50 minutes. On all the other dates referred to in the Return only one of Mr. Lee's colleagues was absent

from duty, and although Mr. Lee may have had extra work to perform he did not, as stated in the note, necessarily perform double duty. The Return furnishes material from which it may be seen that the duration of Mr. Lee's sittings on such occasions amounted to a daily average of 2 hours and 42 minutes.

There appears to be no ground for the insinuation made against the officer who compiled the Return.—R.E.O'C., 14/2/93.

[Enclosure.]

On 28th, 29th, and 30th April, 2nd May, 10th September, 10th and 11th November, 1890, and 13th May, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 24th August, and 20th November, 1891, Mr. Lee disposed of the whole of the business at the Water Police Court, his colleague taking the suburban Courts.

On 27th October, 1890, Mr. Lee disposed of the business in the Summons Court at Water Police Office, and at Balmain and North Sydney Courts, and sat for 25 minutes in Charge Court at Water Police Office, his colleague taking the business in the Charge Court at Water Police Office.

On 28th October, 1890, Mr. Lee disposed of the whole of the business at the Water Police and North Sydney Courts.

Courts.

On 1st May, 1890, Mr. Lee disposed of the business in the charge and Summons Courts at Water Police Court, his colleague taking the Licensing and suburban Courts.

On 20th, 22nd, 24th, 29th, 30th, and 31st October, and 13th and 26th November, 1890, Mr. Lee disposed of the business in one of the Courts at Water Police Court, and in one of the suburban Courts, his colleagues taking the other Court and the remaining suburban Courts. Mr. Lee also sat with his colleague in the Licensing Court on 30th October and 13th November, 1890.

On 25th August, 1891, Mr. Lee disposed of the business in the Summons Court, and also part of the Charge Court business at the Water Police Court, his colleague taking the suburban Courts and part of the Charge Court business.

C. N. PAYTEN,

Acting C. P.S. and Chamber Magistrate.

Acting C.P.S. and Chamber Magistrate.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 10/2/23.

No. 35.

B. Lee, Esq., S.M., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 11 February, 1893. Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date, referring to my letter of 6th instant, and, in accordance with minute of the Minister of Justice, I beg to withdraw the said letter.

I have, &c., BENJAMIN LEE, S.M.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 13/2/93. Seen.—R.E.O'C., 13/2/93.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer, -1893.

[1s. 3d.]

1892 - 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JOHN WHITTON, LATE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR RAILWAYS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 March, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th January, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

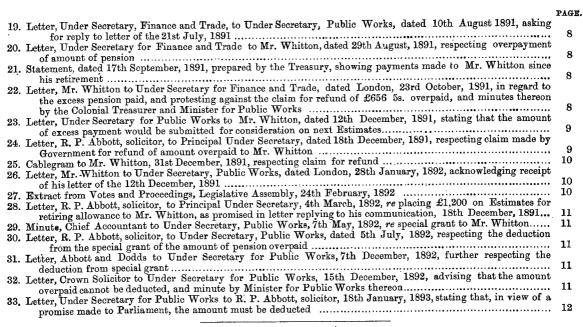
- "Copies of all letters, telegrams, cablegrams, correspondence, and minutes in reference to the retirement of Mr. John Whitton from the position of
- "Engineer-in-Chief, and in reference to the pension or retiring allowance and gratuity granted to him."

(Mr. Ewing.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGI
1.	Letter, Mr. Whitton to Minister for Public Works, dated 29th May, 1889, applying for twelve months leave of	
_	absence	2
2.	Minute, Minister for Public Works, dated 29th May, 1889, recommending request be complied with, and that Mr.	
	Deane, Inspecting Engineer, be appointed Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Rallways	2
3.	Minute, Executive Council, 29th May, 1889, approving of above recommendation	2
	Letter, Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. Whitton, dated 15th June, 1889, notifying above action	3
	Letter, Under Secretary for Public Works to Treasury, dated 13th June, notifying above action	
	Letter, Under Secretary for Public Works to Secretary, Civil Service Board, dated 13th June, notifying above action	3
7.	Minute, Minister for Public Works, dated 29th January, 1890, recommending that, in consequence of continued	
_	ill-health, Mr. Whitton be allowed an extension of leave, six months, on half-pay	3
	Minute, Executive Council, 25th February, 1890, approving of above recommendation	4
9.	Letter, Mr. Whitton to Minister for Public Works, dated London, 5th February, 1890, resigning the position of	
10	Engineer-in-Chief	
10.	Letter, Mr. Whitton to Minister for Public Works, dated London, 21st February, 1890, confirming his letter of	
	the 5th February, 1890	4
II.	Minute, Minister for Public Works, 3rd May, 1890, recommending that Mr. Whitton's resignation be accepted as	
	from 31st May, 1890, and that steps be taken to give him an additional rate of pension, Cabinet approving of	
	Parliament being asked to allow him at the full rate of pay, viz., £1,800 per annum; an amount to cover	
10	contribution due to Superannuation Fund, prior to passing of Civil Service Act, to be placed on Estimates	4
12.	Letter, Under Secretary, Public Works to Treasury, 17th July, asking that Agent-General be instructed to pay Mr.	5
19	Whitton at the rate of £1,800, in accordance with above	Э
19.	mendation re pension set forth in minute of 3rd May, 1890	-
14	Letter, Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. Whitton, dated 18th August, 1890, informing him of above	5
T.4.	action	5
15	Minute, Executive Council, 2nd October, 1890, approving of the retirement of Mr. Whitton under the provisions	9
10.	of Civil Service Act	6
16	Letter, Principal Under Secretary, 17th October, 1890, stating that Mr. Whitton's pension, in terms of the Civil	U
10.	Service Act, is £675, and that amount due to Superannuation Fund, £1,360 16s. 2d, will be paid by the	
	Government.	7
17	Minute, Minister for Public Works, 15th January, 1891, order to inform Mr. Whitton by cablegram, through	'
	Agent-General, that Parliament would not allow additional pension; pension to date from 1st January, 1891	7
174	Memorandum, dated 21st April, 1891, prepared at Treasury, in regard to Mr. Whitton's pension	7
	Letter, Under Secretary, Finance and Trade, to Under Secretary for Public Works, dated 21st February, 1891.	•
	respecting payment of pension in excess of rate authorised by Act	7
	759 A	•

[882 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £9 15s. 0d.]



No. 1.

J. Whitton, Esq., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sydney, 29 May, 1889. I deeply regret that in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of my health, I am constrained Sir.

to apply for leave of absence for a year.

Although I have been absent from my office for nearly two months, I have discharged the duties of the Department at my own house; but after a consultation of physicians, Drs. Sydney Jones, Seale, Morris, Ward, and Pockley, I am ordered absolute rest and freedom from all mental work, or worry in any shape, for at least several months; and as they have warned me of the consequences which are likely to ensue unless I give up work entirely, I am reluctantly necessitated to apply for leave.

In December next I shall have been thirty-three years in the service, and during the whole of that

time I have not been relieved from the duties of my office for twelve months.

In 1867, I was granted leave for eight months on half-pay to visit England, and in 1882, I made a short trip to New Zealand for the benefit of my health.

I have, &c., JOHN WHITTON.

Submitted.—J.B., 29/5/89.

No. 2.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

Leave of absence to Mr. John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

Sydney, 29 May, 1889. Acting on the urgent advice of his medical attendant, Mr. John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways,

desires to obtain leave of absence for twelve months in order to recruit his health.

It is submitted that, in view of the long and eminent services of this gentleman, his application be treated as an exceptional one, and that the leave be granted on full pay. It is further submitted that Mr. Henry Deane, Inspecting Engineer, be appointed Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Railways during the absence of Mr. Whitton. Mr. Whitton is desirous of leaving by the "Oroya" on the 1st June.

BRUCE SMITH.

No. 3.

Minute for The Governor and Executive Council.

Subject:—Leave of absence to John Whitton, Esquire, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, and appointment of Henry Deane, Esquire, as Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

I HAVE the honor to request the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council to granting, in consequence of ill-health, of leave of absence, on full pay, for a period of twelve months from the 1st proximo, to John Whitton, Esquire, C.E., Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, and to the appointment of Henry Deane, Esquire, Inspecting Engineer, as Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Railways during the absence of Mr. Whitton.

BRUCE SMITH.

The Executive Council advise that the leave of absence to Mr. Whitton herein recommended be approved. The Council advises that Henry Deane, Esquire, be appointed Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Railways during Mr. Whitton's absence.—Alex. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—Carrington, 4/6/89. Confirmed, 11/6/89. Published in Gazette, then to Mr. Deane, to see, and write to Mr. Whitton.—J.B., 12/6/89. Gazette No. 311, page 4164, dated 14th June, 1889, John Whitton, Esq., Treasury, C.S. Beard, 13/6/89. Mr. Deane.—D.C.McL. (for U.S.) Seen.—H.D., 19/6/89. Appoint Mr. Deane, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways—salary, £1,200 per annum, from 1st instant.—R S 3/7/91 annum, from 1st instant.—B.S., 3/7/91.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to J. Whitton, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, 15 June, 1889.

With reference to your letter of the 29th ultime, applying for leave of absence for twelve months on full pay, in consequence of your continued ill-health, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Public Works, to inform you that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to accede to your request, such leave to date from the 1st instant.

In conveying this intimation, I have to express the regret of Mr. Secretary Bruce Smith, that the

condition of your health renders the leave necessary.

Such appointment to date from 1st instant.

I have, &c.,

J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

13 June, 1889. I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Public Works, to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Henry. Deane, Esquire, M.A., M.Inst. C.E., Inspecting Engineer, as Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, during the absence on sick leave of John Visiton, Esquire, M.Inst. C.E., Engineer-in-Chief.

I have, &c., J. BARLING.

Under Secretary.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Secretary to the Civil Service Board.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Public Works, Sydney, 13 June, 1889.

Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the granting, in consequence of ill-health, of leave of absence for a period of twelve months from the 1st instant to John Whitton, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, and of the appointment of Henry Deane, Esq., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., Inspecting Engineer, as Acting Engineer-in-Chief, during the absence of Mr. Whitton.

I have, &c..

J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 7.

Minute by The Minister for Public Works.

Leave of absence to Mr. John Whitton.

Mr. John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, has applied for an extension of the leave of absence granted to him, as his medical advisers state that further rest is imperative.

The leave already granted, viz. twelve months on full

granted to him, as his medical advisers state that further rest is imperative.

The leave already granted, viz., twelve months on full pay, will expire on 30th May next. In submitting the matter for the consideration of the Cabinet, I must, at the outset, state that I am very averse to the granting of these long periods of absence at the public expense, as I feel sure that such concessions, as a rule, are a great injustice to the general body of the taxpayers, who have to provide the means for carrying on the duties of an office during the absence of the occupant for a period beyond the original leave, which of itself is a very liberal concession to the servants of the Government.

I regard, however, the case of Mr. Whitton as in every way an exceptional one, and deserving of exceptional treatment, and as such should not be allowed in any way hereafter to be taken as a precedent.

This gentleman has held a unique position in the service of the Colony, to him having practically been confided the construction of our great system of railways, and a responsibility in this respect has been thrown upon him, dissimilar and in excess of that which has fallen upon any other public servant.

To the high ability shown in the carrying out of these works it is perhaps scarcely necessary for me to refer, and I am confident that under the circumstances the Cabinet will agree with me that the case is one worthy of special consideration, in order to mark the appreciation of the Government of the services of Mr. Whitton at a time when his health has broken down from hard and prolonged work.

As far as I am aware there is no precedent to guide me in my recommendation, but I am prepared

As far as I am aware there is no precedent to guide me in my recommendation, but I am prepared to recommend that further leave be granted to the end of the year, on half-pay; and in the event of Mr. Whitton's return to duty at the end of that time I shall not be indisposed to review the question.

B.S.

Cabinet approved. Inform Mr. Whitton by cable.—B.S., 5/2/90. Done, 6/2/90. Prepare Executive minute, 8/2/90.

No. 8.

Minute for The Governor and Executive Council.

Subject: - Leave of absence to Mr. John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

Sydney, 25 February, 1890. For the reasons set forth in the accompanying minute, I have the honor to recommend for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that Mr. John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, be granted further leave of absence, on half-pay, from the 30th May next to the end of the year.

The Executive Council advise that the further leave of absence herein recommended be approved. ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—Carrington, 25/2/90.

No. 9.

J. Whitton, Esq., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir.

2, Queen Square Place, Westminster, London, 5 February, 1890.

In consequence of the continued unsatisfactory state of my health, I regret that I feel it to be my duty to retire (on the expiration of the twelve months' leave of absence so kindly granted to me from the 1st June, 1889) from the position I have so long held as Engineer-in-Chief for Railways in New South Wales.

I may state that I was appointed to the office I now hold by the President of the Board of Trade, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, in March, 1856, and in October following I left England, arriving in Sydney in December of the same year. I had, therefore, in December last, held my present position for a period of thirty-three years.

On my arrival in the Colony 22 miles of railway only had been opened for public traffic (Sydney

On my arrival in the Colony 22 miles of railway only had been opened for public traffic (Sydney to Liverpool), and on the 30th June last 2,171 miles had been opened to the public.

The whole of this length has been constructed under my supervision, with the exception of the following:—Sydney to Liverpool, Blacktown to Richmond, and Honeysuckle Point to East Maitland.

In addition to the above work, I had charge for many years of the Permanent-way, Locomotive, and Rolling Stock Branches of the existing lines, besides having acted during that period as general adviser in nearly all matters connected with the Traffic Branch, and for none of these extra and responsible duties did I receive any remuneration.

During my long service I have only been granted extended leave of absence on two occasions prior to my present leave, viz., once, in 1867, for a period of nine months, on half-pay, and on the second occasion for six weeks, to enable me to visit New Zealand for the benefit of my health.

Considering the importance of the works carried out under my direction, and the fact that no

accident has ever occurred upon the railways from either defective design or imperfect construction, I have the honor respectfully to suggest that a special retiring allowance may be granted to me, as provided under clause No. 60 of the Civil Service Act

I have, &c., JOHN WHITTON.

Cabinet.—B.S., 31/3/90. .

No. 10.

J. Whitton, Esq., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Mr. Smith,

2, Queen Square Place, Westminster, London, 21 February, 1890.

A few days after I had written the official resignation of my office as Engineer-in-Chief for railways, I received a copy from the Agent-General of a telegram from Sydney, stating that my leave of absence had been extended to the end of this year. I desire to express my warmest thanks for this unexpected act of kindness, but as I have little hope that at the termination of that time, I shall be able to resume the duties of my office, I do not think I should be justified, so far as the Colony is concerned,

I therefore think it desirable that my resignation should be accepted, but I would esteem it a great favour if an extension of my twelve months' leave could be granted on full pay until the amount of my retiring allowance has been finally determined upon.

Believe me, &c., JOHN WHITTON.

No. 11.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

Resignation of Mr. Whitton.

Sydney, 3 May, 1890. Mr. Whitton has been thirty-three years in the service of the Government, and is entitled, therefore, under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, to a pension of $\frac{3}{6}$ on a salary of £1,200 per annum, the under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, to a pension of \$\frac{3}{6}\frac{5}{6}\$ on a salary of £1,200 per annum, the limit allowed by the Act, subject to the abatement on account of the 4 per cent. deduction for the period of service prior to the introduction of the Act. This will amount to about £1,296. In the case of Mr. Moriarty, Mr. John Rae, and others, this was specially provided for by placing an amount on the Estimates, and in the case of Mr. Moriarty a further concession was made by providing in like mannera sum equal to the capital amount of the difference between the pension allowed by the Civil Service Act, viz., on a salary of £1,200, and the pension calculated on his full salary of £1,500 per annum.

Mr. Whitton has asked that he may receive special consideration under the terms of the 60th section of the Civil Service Act, which reads as follows:—"Nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the Governor from recommending to Parliament any addition to any retiring allowance or gratuity in consideration of any special services rendered by any officer.

The

J.B. The

The Cabinet has decided, in consideration of the long and distinguished services of Mr. Whitton, to recommend to Parliament that he receive, by way of special pension, an amount equal to his full salary, viz., £1,800 per annum. Accept Mr. Whitton's resignation from 31st May, and let the necessary steps be taken for the computation of his pension. The amount necessary to meet the 4 per cent. deduction for years prior to the passing of the Civil Service Act will be provided for by a special amount on the Estimates, and the balance required to make the full pension as above will be obtained by an annual vote

of Parliament. In the meantime, ask the Treasurer to cable to the Agent-General to continue paying Mr. Whitton full salary, pending these arrangements being perfected.—B.S., 17/7/90.

Write at once to Treasury.—J.B., 17/7/90. Treasury, 17/7/90. Will the Principal Under Secretary kindly have the necessary computation made.—J.B., 25/8/90. The Chairman of the Civil Service Board.—C.W. (P.U.S.), B.C., 29/8/90. The Civil Service Board are of opinion that Mr. Whitton is entitled to a retiring allowance under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884.—Tho. Little-john, Chairman, B.C., 5/9/90. The Principal Under Secretary. Will the Auditor-General be so kind as to furnish me with a statement of services and a certificate in this case.—C.W., 10/9/90. Certifi-cate of service and statement of salaries received herewith.—E.A.R., 24/9/90. The Principal Under Secretary.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sydney, 17 July, 1890. I am directed to inform you that the Cabinet has decided to accept the resignation of Mr.

John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, to date from the 31st May last, and to recommend to Parliament that a pension be granted to him equal to his salary, viz., £1,800.

I am therefore to ask that you will be good enough to instruct the Agent-General in London, by cablegram, to continue paying Mr. Whitton this allowance, pending the perfecting of the arrangements

to be made to give effect to the decision of the Cabinet.

I have, &c., J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

Approved.—W. McM., 24/7/90. Mr. Ross.—F.K., 24/7/90. Mr. Allerton,—Cable in following terms:—"Instruct Bank to continue payment of Whitton's salary until further advice."—M.R., 25/7/90. Done.—G.A.A., 25/7/90. Accountant,—Up to what date has Mr. Whitton been paid at the rate of £1,800 a year, and what was the pension voted for him on the last Estimates?—F. R.i. 13/4.91. £1,800 per annum to 31st December. Summary now to hand shows that he has been paid for that month as pension, at the rate of £675, which is the amount he is due for.—J.P.

No. 13.

Minute for The Governor and Executive Council.

Subject: - Resignation of Mr. John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 28 July, 1890. I have the honor to enclose a letter from Mr. John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, in which he intimates his desire to retire from his office, and to recommend to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the resignation be accepted from the 31st May, 1890.

I have further to recommend that, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by this gentleman, he be allowed the full pension under the terms of the Civil Service Act, without deduction being made on account of the payment of 4 per cent. on his salary for the period prior to the passing of the Act named, and also in accordance with the 60th section of the Act, that Parliament be recommended to make such provision as will render the pension equal to the salary that he has received, viz., £1,800 per

BRUCE SMITH.

The Executive Council approve of the acceptance of Mr. John Whitton's resignation as Engineerin-Chief for Railway Construction, as from the 31st May last, upon the terms herein recommended.—Alex. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—Carrington, 5/8/90. Inform Mr. Whitton.— ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. B.S., 18/8/90. Done, 18/8/90.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to J. Whitton, Esq.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18 August, 1890. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of February, in which you tender your resignation to the office of Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction under this Department, and, in relation thereto, to enclose for your information copies of documents which show the official action taken in the matter.

Mr. Secretary Bruce Smith desires me to take this opportunity of placing on record, as the Cabinet has already done, his high sense of the loss which the Department and the Colony sustain by your resignation, you having held the position of Engineer-in-Chief for nearly thirty-four years, during which time it can be safely said the whole of the railway system of the Colony has been built up under your able direction.

I am to say, in conclusion, that you will be followed in your retirement with the best wishes of the Government and people of this Colony, whose interests you have so sedulously guarded during the long period of your official career, and Mr. Bruce Smith earnestly hopes that you will long be spared to I have, &c., J. BARLING, enjoy your well earned honors.

Under Secretary.

No. 15.

Minute for The Governor and Executive Council.

Subject: - Pension under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 1884.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 October, 1890. Application having been made for Mr. John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, to retire, under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," I recommend that Mr. Whitton be allowed to retire on a pension to which he is entitled by length of service, viz., £675 per annum.

HENRY PARKES

The Executive Council advise that the pension herein recommended be approved.—Alex. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—Carrington, 7/10/90.

Mr. John Whitton.

I HEREBY certify that the records of this Department show the services of Mr. John Whitton to have been from 31st September, 1856, to 31st May, 1890, and that at the latter date he was in receipt of a salary at the rate of £1,800 per annum as Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

Given at the Audit Office, Sydney, this 24th day of September, 1890.

E. A. RENNIE, Auditor-General.

Case of Mr. John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.—With a view to a pension under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 1884.

Date of retirement, 31st May, 1890; length of service, thirty-three years nine months; amount of salary, &c., received up to 31st December, 1884:—Salary, £34,020 3s. 10d.; computed at the maximum of £1,200 per annum:—Fees, nil; rent, nil; 4 per cent. on total salary to 31st December, 1884, £1,360 16s. 2d.; age at retirement, ; average amount of salary for last three years, £1,800; emoluments, nil; computation of superannuation allowance, £675 per annum; the liability to the Superannuation Account, viz., £1,360 16s. 2d. will be discharged by the Government.

J. E. ORMISTON,

Accountant.

Shall the necessary minute for the E.C. be prepared?—J.O., 29/9/90. Minute for E.C.—C.W., 29/9/90.

Information required in the case of Mr. John Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, with a view to retirement under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 1884:—

Date of retirement, 31st May, 1880; length of service, thirty-three years nine months; amount of income received up to 31st December, 1884:—Salary, £44,687 7s. 7d.; fees, ; rent, ; age at retirement, ; present salary, £1,800; average amount of salary for last three years, £1,800; emoluments other than forage equipment, or travelling allowance, ; has applicant paid 4 per cent. deduction on salary and allowances? Yes. If so, from what date? 1st January, 1885.

In which way will the liability to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, in case of a pension, be discharged, in accordance with section 55 of the Act?—1. By an annual deduction, based upon actual calculations; 2. In one sum? or to be discharged by Government. 3. By instalments extending over three years?

J. BARLING

(Signature of Head of Department from which applicant is retiring.)

STATEMENT of services and annual amount of salary received by Mr. John Whitton.

Date of appointment and promotion.	Rate of pay.	Annua	lamount received.	Date of appointment and	Rate of pay.	Annual amount received.		
		Year.	Amount to 31 Dec.	promotion.		Year.	Amount to 31 Dec	
21 Sept. 1856	1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,388 1,388	1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870	£ s. d. 420 3 10 1,500 0 0	1 Jan., 1875	1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800	1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	£ s. d. 1,800 0 0	

No. 16.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 October, 1890. I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Secretary for I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Secretary for Public Works, that application having been made for John Whitton, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, to retire on a pension, under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of Mr. Whitton being allowed a pension, to which he is entitled by length of service, viz., £675 per annum.

2. I am further desired to state that Mr. Whitton's pension has been computed to the 31st May, 1890, the date fixed upon for his retirement, and that the amount due to the Superannuation Account is £1,360 16s. 2d., which will be discharged by the Government.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER

CRITCHETT WALKER, Principal Under Secretary.

The amount is on the Estimates.—J.B., 31/10/90.

No. 17.

Minute by The Minister for Public Works.

Sydney, 15 January, 1891.

SEND a cablegram to the Agent-General to the following effect:—

"Inform Whitton regret additional pension refused by Parliament after stormy debate. Poster From 1st January."

BRUCE SMITH. Pay

Prepare at once.—J.B., 15/1/91. Cable, Principa Finance and Trade to note and kindly return.—B.C., 13/4/91. Cable, Principal U.S., 10/1/91. The Under Secretary

No. 17A.

Memorandum.

Mr. John Whitton's Pension.

21 April, 1891.

THESE papers disclose the circumstance that Mr. John Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, has been paid pension in London for the period from 1st June to 31st December, 1890, in excess of documentary executive authority, although not, perhaps, in excess of Government's intention.

I give below a rough precis of the case:

May, 1889.—Mr. Whitton was granted twelve months' leave, on full pay, from 1st June, 1889.

November, 1889.—Applied for six months' extension.

February, 1890.—Executive minute, authorising seven months' extension, on half-pay; but, before

this minute could be acted upon, Mr. Whitton's resignation came to hand.

July, 1890.—Executive minute, retiring Mr. Whitton from 1st June, 1890, and recommending a pension equal to full salary, £1,800 a year.

Upon this, a cable was sent to the Agent-General, 25th July, 1890, authorising him to continue paying Mr. Whitton at the rate of £1,800 a year until further advice. This was done until 31st December. From 1st January, 1891, Mr. Whitton has been drawing £675 per annum only.

The proposal of a pension of £1,800 a year was submitted to Parliament, but met with violent opposition, and was ultimately defeated. Pension was then computed to 31st May, 1890, and fixed at

£675 per annum.

It is pointed out that the cable of July, 1890, instructing the Agent-General to continue paying Mr. Whitton at the rate of £1,800 a year until further advice, proceeded upon the assumption that Parliament would vote the special pension. Parliament having, however, refused to give more than £675 per annum, and the computation having been made upon a service up to 31st May, 1890, only, the payment of pension at the rate of £1,800 a year from 1st June to 31st December, 1890, would appear to be irregular, or, if for argument's sake, we fall back upon the half-pay Executive minute of February, 1890, which was, however, as a matter of fact, superseded by the retirement minute of July, 1890, there is still an excess payment to Mr. Whitton for seven months at the rate of £900 per annum.

The Under Secretary.

The Minister for Public Works,—Would the Minister for Public Works kindly instruct me in this matter.—W.McM., 22/4/91. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—F.K., B.C., 22/4/91. Submitted; the Minister approved of full pay being continued to Mr. Whitton in anticipation of Parliamentary sanction; when that was refused the reduced amount of his pension only was paid.— J.B., 24/4/91.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 21 July, 1891. I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inquire whether any steps have Sir, been taken in connection with the excess payment made in England to Mr. John Whitton, late Engineerin-Chief for Railways.

A minute on the subject was forwarded to you in April last.

I have, &c., F. KIRKPATRICK,

Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

I am directed to request the favour of an early reply in connection with the case of the overpayment made to Mr. John Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

I have, &c., J. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to J. Whitton, Esq.

Sir,

The Treasury, Sydney, 29 August, 1891.

I am desired by the Colonial Treasurer to lay before you certain particulars respecting the pension which has been assigned you, in connection with your retirement from the Public Service.

For seven months, after the date of your resignation, the Government paid you pension at the rate of your then salary, but, as you are already aware, Parliament refused to confirm the action of the Ministry, hence your pension was computed, in terms of the Civil Service Act, at £675 per annum. Owing to these circumstances, there has been an overpayment to you of £656 5s., thus:—

Amount of overpayment... £656 5 0
I am now requested by Mr. Bruce Smith to inquire what arrangements you are prepared to make with regard to this overpayment—that is, whether you will remit the amount to Sydney, or allow your pension to accumulate until the overpayment has been liquidated.

I have, &c., F. KIRKPATRICK, Under Secretary.

No. 21.

Statement

Showing the payments made to Mr. John Whitton since his retirement from the position of Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly, in compliance with a promise made by Sir Henry Parkes in reply to Question No. 4, of 12th August, 1891, asked by Mr. Edden.

Mr. Whitton retired on 31st May, 1890, and was paid to 31st December, 1890, at the rate of £1,800 per annum (the salary he was receiving at the time of his retirement), being seven months, at £150 per month 1,050 0 0 But, as Parliament refused to vote a pension equivalent to the amount of Mr. Whitton's salary, he has since 1st January last

amount of Mr. Whitton's salary, he has since 1st January last been paid at the rate of his computed pension, £675 per annum (say) eight months, at £56 5s. per month

<u>56 5 0</u> <u>450</u>

0

£393 15

Total amount of the payments to Mr. Whitton, since he retired from the Public Service 1,500 0 ° C. The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 17th September, 1891.

Let a calculation be made as to the amount overpaid to Mr. Whitton, and meantime that gentleman should be written to to ascertain whether he will remit the overpayment or have the pension deferred till overpayment is liquidated.—B.S., 18/8/91.

No. 22.

J. Whitton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th August last, informing me that the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer desires to lay before me certain particulars respecting the pension which has been assigned to me in connection with my retirement from the Public Service, and claiming from me the sum of £656 5s. as an overpayment.

I cannot admit that this was an overpayment, as it was a payment made to me by the Government on their responsibility, in the belief that Parliament would vote the amount. The fact of Parliament having refused to vote this sum does not, I respectfully submit, warrant the deduction of it from my pension under the Civil Service Act, upon which pension I rely for the support of myself and family; and I am unable to consent to any such reduction, my pension being guaranteed to me by law, and payable in due course, free from any deductions whatever.

I am sure, on reconsideration, the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer will see the justice of not pressing the claim now made, the amount of which, I am certain, would be readily voted by Parliament if submitted to them, as, although the amount asked for by the Government as a pension to me in recognition of my long service was not voted, I feel confident it would not be wished that I should be called upon to return the amount which was paid to me in good faith and received by me in a similar spirit.

I may add that I held my office and transacted all the duties of the Department for ten years beyond the time that I could have retired under the Civil Service Act, at great disadvantage pecuniarily, as it has subsequently transpired, to myself. Parliament will, I trust, yet see and acknowledge the great injustice done to me by the late vote in the Assembly on my pension, and will take an early opportunity of voting for me a sum of money commensurate with the services I rendered to the Colony for the long period of thirty-three years, during which I held the responsible position of Engineer-in-Chief for Railways. I have, &c

JÓHN WHITTON.

I strongly urge that the Minister for Works will place this sum upon the Estimates. It appears to me that Mr. Whitton has not been generously nor fairly treated after his long, faithful, and tried service

to the country.—John See, 4/12/91. This sum may be submitted on the Additional Estimates, pending decision of Parliament. Mr. Whitton need not refund.—W.J.L., 10/12/91. Inform.—J.B., 10/12/91. John Whitton, Esq., 10/12/91. The Chief Accountant to note for Estimates.—D.C.M.L. (for U.S.), B.C., 16/12/91. W.H.Q., 18/12/91.

No. 23.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to J. Whitton, Esq.

Sir. With reference to your letter of the 23rd of October last, addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, upon the subject of your pension upon retirement from the Public Service of this Colony, I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that it has been decided to submit a sum on the next Estimate to cover the amount paid to you during the year 1890 in excess of the allowance under the Civil Service Act, and that, pending the decision of Parliament, no further steps need be taken by you to refund the amount asked for in Treasury letter of 29th August last.

I have, &c., J. BARLING,

Under Secretary.

No. 24.

R. P. Abbott, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, 24, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 18 December, 1891. I do myself the honor to bring under your notice a letter written from the Treasury to Mr. Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, requiring him to refund the sum of £656 5s., being the difference between the pension granted to Mr. Whitton by the Government, £1,800 per annum, and that voted by Parliament, £675 per annum, as received by Mr. Whitton, between the date of the granting of the larger sum by the Government and the date of the vote of Parliament.

I may state that the fixing of a larger amount of pension was the act of the Government; that Mr. Whitton, on tendering his resignation, was offered six months' additional leave of absence by the Minister for Works on full pay, which Mr. Whitton declined, preferring to resign, and the amount now claimed is for that half year for which he might have drawn his full salary had he accepted the further

Under the circumstances, it is hoped that the position will be treated as though Mr. Whitton had accepted the leave offered, which he only declined from a desire of having the amount of his pension settled as soon as possible. I have, &c.

R. P. ABBOTT.

Inform Mr. Abbott that I will submit to the Cabinet at an early date a Submitted, 21/12/91. proposal to give Mr. Whitton £1,200 per annum retiring allowance. Draw up a history of the case for Cabinet.—G.R.D., 22/12/91. R. P. Abbott, Esq., 16/2/92.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 February, 1892. Referring to your letter of the 18th of December last, relative to the reduction by Parliament of the pension which the Government proposed to grant to Mr. Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary will submit to the Cabinet a proposal to give Mr. Whitton a retiring allowance of £1,200 per annum.

I have, &c., CRITCHETT WALKER,

R. P. Abbott, Esq., 29, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Memoranda re Mr. Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

Appointed; September, 1856; retired, 31st May, 1890; age at retirement, 70½ years; salary at retirement, £1,800 per annum; rate of pension granted under the "Civil Service Act," £675 per annum; amount granted to Mr. E. O. Moriarty, late Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, being the amount equal to the capital value of the difference between a pension at the rate of £791 13s. per annum, and £923 12s, the rate of parsion calculated on the full amount of his seleny at the time of his retire. and £923 12s., the rate of pension calculated on the full amount of his salary at the time of his retirement, £1,222

Mr. Whitton retired from the Service on 31st May, 1890, at the age of 70 years; length of

service, $33\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Pension calculated on the maximum amount under the Civil Service Act (£1,200), £675 per

Pending a settlement of the amount of pension to be allowed, Mr. Whitton was paid at the rate of £1,800 per annum (full salary) from 31st May to 31st December, 1890.

Seven months at £150 ... £1,050 0 0 But, as Parliament refused to vote such an amount, he was only entitled to pension at the rate of £675 per annum for that 393 15 Amount overpaid · £656 5

Mr.

Mr. Whitton was called upon to refund this amount, but the Minister for Works allowed the

matter to stand over pending another appeal to Parliament.

matter to stand over pending another appeal to Parliament.

About 2,150 miles of railway were constructed under Mr. Whitton's supervision, at a cost of about twenty-four million sterling, and, in addition, he had charge of the Locomotive and Permanent-way Branches without extra salary, for several years.

Mr. Moriarty retired in January, 1889, at the age of 64 years; length of service, 39½ years.

Pension calculated on salary of £1,500 per annum—£923 10s., of which £791 13s. is paid from the Superannuation Fund, and the balance from a capitalized amount of £1,222, which was voted in October 1889 and raid to him in a lump sum October, 1889, and paid to him in a lump sum.

Amount expended under Mr. Moriarty's supervision, about seven million sterling.

Mr. Goodchap retired in October, 1888; age, about 52 years; length of service nearly thirty-five years; pension under the Railway Act, £937 10s. per annum.

Pensions equal to the full amount of salaries were granted to political officers who retired when Responsible Government came into force, and Mr. Halloran, on retiring from the position of Principal Under Secretary, in January, 1878, at the age of 67 years, was allowed pension equal to full salary.

In 1861, Mr. Whitton was requested to mark out a line from Campbelltown to Goulburn, adapted

for carrying a locomotive of 13 tons weight, including water, gradients not to be steeper than 1 in 20, nor curves sharper than 200 yards radius except in positions where it may appear more economical to

surmount slopes by horse traction, or stationary engines, or zigzags.

The steepest gradient on either the southern or western line is 1 in 30, and engines weighing upwards of 40 tons are used upon them with tenders of 30 tons = 70 tons engine and tender in steam. The difficult task of constructing a railway over the Blue Mountains to Bathurst was one of Mr. Whitton's early achievements, and it should be remembered that this was considered at the time an impracticable task, and the inhabitants of Bathurst offered a reward of £1,000 to any person who could discover a route for a railway to their city. To the north and also to the south difficulties were encountered

in surmounting the coast range of the Colony, but none equal in difficulty to the western railway.

To Mr. Whitton we are chiefly indebted that the gauge of the railways beyond Goulburn,
Bathurst, and Murrurundi was not reduced to 3 feet 6 inches. He fought most vigorously, and in spite
of great opposition, was successful in inducing the Government of the day to continue the 4 feet 8½ inches

gauge throughout the railways of the Colony.

To Mr. Whitton it is also due that the communication with the interior was not made by horse tramways instead of railways—when the question of crossing the Blue Mountains was mooted, the proposal to carry the traffic by tramway was strongly advocated by some parties. Mr. Whitton, however, advocated the construction of railways, which he estimated would cost £10,000 per mile, and events have shown how utterly inadequate the cheaper system would have been.

No. 25.

Minute.

Pension to Mr. Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

Sydney, 31 December, 1891.

PREPARE cablegram to the Agent-General to-day as follows:—"Refund from Whitton's pension deferred pending reference to Parliament. Inform.

Cablegram sent, 31/12/91. Approved.—W.J.L., 31/12/91.

No. 26.

J. Whitton, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

The Avenue, Kew Gardens, London, 28 January, 1892.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 12th December, 1891, in reply to mine of the 23rd October last, on the subject of my pension upon my retirement as Engineer-in-Chief for Railways in New South Wales, in which you inform me that you are directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, that "it has been decided to submit a sum on the next Estimates to cover the amount paid to you during the year 1890, in excess of the allowance under the Civil Service Act, and pending the decision of Parliament, no further steps need be taken by you to refund the amount asked for in Treasury decision of Parliament, no further steps need be taken by you to refund the amount asked for in Treasury letter of the 29th of August last."

letter of the 29th of August last."

In reply, I have to ask that you will oblige me by conveying to the Honorable the Minister for Public Works my warmest thanks for his kind consideration in this matter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WHITTON.

Seen.-W.J.L., 7/3/92. Submitted.—J.B., 7/3/92.

No. 27.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, No. 91, dated 24th February, 1892.

MR. WHITTON, LATE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR RAILWAYS: — MR. EDDEN asked THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—What steps does he intend to take to recover from Mr. Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief, the amount overpaid on account of pension? Mr. See answered,—I would suggest the Honorable Member put this question to the Minister for Public

Works under whose Department Mr. Whitton was employed.

No. 28.

R. P. Abbott, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

In connection with the pension of Mr. John Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, I do myself the honor, as representing that gentleman, to request that you will be good enough to place on the Additional Estimates the sum of £1,200 for his retiring allowance as promised in your communication to me of the 16th February, 1892. I have, &c., R. P. ABBOTT.

Submitted. May be put on Estimates for consideration.—C.W., 4/3/92. ary for Public Works.—C.W., B.C., 4/3/92. Submitted.—J.B., 5/3/92. Secretary for Public Works.—C.W., B.C., 4/3/92. 5/3/92. Put on Estimates.—J.B., 7/3/92. £1 G.R.D. The Under Approved. -W.J.L., 5/3/92. Put on Estimates.—J.B., 7/3/92. £1,356/5, June, 1890, to 31st December, 1892, £525 per annum difference between £675 and £1,200, submitted on draft Additional Estimates.—W.H.Q., 8/3/92.

No. 29.

Minute by The Chief Accountant to The Under Secretary for Public Works. Special grant to Mr. Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

The sum of £1,375 was voted as a special grant to Mr. Whitton, vide item No. 316 of the Appropriation Act of 1892, but the Minister promised to pay him £1,500, and said the difference would be submitted to Parliament on the Supplementary Estimates. Will you please obtain authority to charge the extra £125 to the Treasurer's Advance in order that an early settlement may be arrived at.

W. H. QUODLING.

Submitted for authority, but the amount over paid, viz., £656 5s. to be deducted.—J.B., 9/5/92. I find, on inquiry, that the amount overpaid to Mr. Whitton, according to the Treasury Books, was £656 5s., but he received only £628 5s. the difference £28, having been deducted on account of the Superannuation Fund. As Mr. Whitton's pension was computed to 31st May, 1890, and he appears to have contributed to the Superannuation Fund to 31st December, is he not entitled to have his pension computed to the latter date? If so, he would be entitled to £11 13s. 4d. per annum extra, i.e., £686 13s. 4d., instead of £675.—W. H. Quodling, 10/5/92. The Under Secretary.

No. 30.

R. P. Abbott, Esq., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 24, Castlereagh-street, Sdyney, 5 July, 1892. Referring to my personal interview with you in reference to the claim made upon Mr. John Whitton late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways by the Government to return a payment made to him of £656 5s., I desire to point out to you that the payment was made voluntarily by the Government to Mr. Whitton, as a reward for his services, and that he contributed to the Superannuation Fund to the end of the year 1890. The computation of the pension should have dated from that period, and the sum paid by the Government and now reclaimed must be taken as a payment by the Government on its own authority to the end of 1890.

I would also point out to you under no circumstances could the Government deduct from the pension of Mr. Whitton, which is secured by an Act of Parliament, any sum for overpayment.

As the matter seems to involve a question of law, I would ask you to lay the papers before the Law Officers for their opinion, and in doing so to bring under their notice the memoranda given by me to you with reference to it. I have, &c. R. P. ABBOTT.

Will the Crown Solicitor kindly advise on the point raised. It is being pressed.—J.B., 2/12/92.

No. 31.

Messrs. Abbott and Dodds to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 7 December, 1892.

By the Appropriation Act of 55 Vic. No. 36, a sum of £1,357 was voted as a special grant to John Whitton, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways. This sum has not yet been paid to Mr. Whitton, and we are instructed now to apply for the same in full, as our client cannot recognise the right of the Government to withhold the same, or ony portion of it, for the purpose of forcing Mr. Whitton to repay a sum granted to him by the Executive, as Mr. Whitton denies the right of the Government to take up any such position. We must, unless the sum granted by the above Act is at once paid to us for him, take legal proceedings to enforce payment. Sir,

We have, &c., ABBOTT AND DODDS.

Referred to the Crown Solicitor with reference to previous papers.—J.B., 10/12/92.

No. 32.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 15 December, 1892. I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the claim made upon Mr. John Whitton, late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, to return the payment made to him of £656 5s., which were sent to me for advice on the points raised.

These

These points are not specifically stated, but as I understand the matter, the facts, so far as are material, are as follows:

In May, 1889, Mr. Whitton was granted twelve months' leave from the 1st June, 1889, on full

pay, viz., £1,800 per annum.

In July, 1890, Mr. Whitton's resignation was received, and upon that an Executive minute was passed and approved (on the 5th August, 1890) to the following effect:—

The Executive Council approve of the acceptance of Mr. John Whitton's resignation as Engineerin-Chief for Railway Construction, as from the 31st May last upon the terms herein recommended," the terms herein recommended by the then Minister for Works being that Parliament be recommended to make such provision as will render the pension equal to the salary that he has received, viz., £1,800 per

Upon this a cable was sent to the Agent-General on the 25th July, 1890, authorising him to con-

tinue paying Mr. Whitton at the rate of £1,800 a year until further advice.

Payment at this rate was accordingly made to Mr. Whitton until 31st December, 1890. The proposal of a pension of £1,800 a year was submitted to Parliament, but met with opposition, and was ultimately defeated. The pension to which Mr. Whitton was entitled under the Civil Service Act was then computed to the 31st May, 1890, and fixed at £675 per annum.

s. d. The amount paid to Mr. Wnitton from the 1st June, 1890, to the 31st December, 1890, 1,050 0 0 being at the rate of £1,800 per annum, was ... The amount which would have been payable to him for the same period if he received only the pension under the Civil Service Act, viz., £675 a year, would have $393 \ 15$ amounted to There has, therefore, been overpaid to Mr. Whitton beyond what he was entitled to, under the Act, the sum of

By the Appropriation Act of 1892, 55 Victoria No. 36, the following sum was voted:—"Special grant to John Whitton, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., late Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, £1,357."

It has been contended by the Government that they are entitled to deduct the above-mentioned sum of £656 5s. overpaid to Mr. Whitton in the manner indicated either from the sum of £1,357 so voted to him by the Act of this year or from his pension of £675 to which he is entitled under the Civil Service Act.

On the other hand it is contended by Mr. Whitton that the deduction cannot be made from either

one or other of these sums.

The question upon which I am asked to advise is which of these contentions is legally the right

The question in a great measure depends upon the fact whether or not the money so overpaid to Mr. Whitton during the latter part of 1890, can be recovered back from him by action at law.

suppose it will be admitted that if the money is not legally recoverable it cannot and should not be deducted from any moneys legally due to Mr. Whitton by the Government.

I am clearly of opinion that no action would lie against Mr. Whitton to recover the amount of this overpayment. The same was paid voluntarily to him on the recommendation of the Minister of the Department in which he had served, and in pursuance of the Executive minute. I cannot find any evidence that so far as Mr. Whitton was concerned, this payment was made to him either expressly or impliedly on the condition that if Parliament should not vote the amount he should be liable to refund the excess. It is not stated that Mr. Whitton ever gave an express undertaking to that effect, nor are any facts alleged from which such an undertaking could be implied.

The instructions to the Agent-General were apparently to pay at the full rate of £1,800 a year

"until further advice."

It cannot, therefore, be contended that the money was paid under any mistake or misapprehension of any kind. It was paid voluntarily as a reward (which, in the opinion of the Government, was then considered to be a fair reward) for past services and without any condition attached that in certain events it should be refunded.

Under these circumstances I do not see how any action would lie against Mr. Whitton to recover

the money back.

In this view of the matter I must advise that the contention put forward by Mr. Whitton's advisers is the right one, namely, that this deduction cannot legally be made from sums payable by the Government to Mr. Whitton under the Acts of Parliament referred to.

I have, &c., ERNEST A. SMITH,

Crown Solicitor.

If the money has not been paid to Mr. Whitton, I consider, after the promise I made to the Assembly, the deduction should be made.—W.J L., 16/1/93. Mr. Whitton has not been paid. Inform Mr. Abbott.—J.B., 17/1/93. R. P. Abbott, Esq., 18/1/93.

No. 33.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to R. P. Abbott, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18 January, 1893.

With reference to the question as to the overpayment of the sum of £656 5s. made to Mr.

John Whitton upon his retirement from the position of Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that, in view of the promise made to Parliament, there is no option but to deduct this amount from the special grant of £1,357 voted to Mr. Whitton.

I have, &c., J. BARLING, Under Secretary.

1892 - 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(RETURN RESPECTING NUMBER OF MAGISTRATES AND CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COLONY.)

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

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 12, of 9 February, 1893.]

Question.

- 12. STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES AND CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS:-DR. ROSS asked THE MINISTER OF
 - (1.) The number of Stipendiary Magistrates in the Colony, and the amount annually expended in the shape of salaries and travelling expenses?

 (2.) The approximate number of unpaid magistrates?

 (3.) The number of Clerks of Petty Sessions?

 - (4.) In view of carrying out the principle of retrenchment, will he see that steps are taken to reduce the number of Stipendiary or Police Magistrates, and their travelling expenses, and thus compel the unpaid magistrates to do the work or else resign their position?

Answer.

- (1.) There are six Stipendiary Magistrates with jurisdiction over the Metropolitan Police District, and sixty-nine Police Magistrates in country districts. Eleven of the latter also hold the position of Clerks of Petty Sessions with affiliated offices, and eleven are paid wholly by the Mines Department as Mining Wardens. The total salaries of all these officers amounted to £33,006 5s. 8d. in 1892, and their travelling
- (2.) There are about 4,580 unpaid magistrates in the Colony.
 (3.) There are 115 Clerks of Petty Sessions, exclusive of the eleven Police Magistrates who also fill that office.
- (4.) The amount expended in this Department of the Service has hitherto been deemed to be absolutely necessary for the reasonably efficient administration of justice, and to meet the increasing requirements of the Colony. The whole question of further retrenchment in the Department than that already effected is now receiving careful consideration.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS MADE IN DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE FROM 23RD OCTOBER, 1891, TO 5TH OCTOBER, 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 December, 1892.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"A Return of all appointments whether permanent or temporary, on the clerical "or professional staff, or as daily, weekly, or monthly labourers, or in any other "capacity, in the Departments under the control of the Secretary for Mines, since "his entry upon office, and also of the salaries attached to each."

(Mr. Danahey.)

RETURN of Appointments made to Department of Mines and Agriculture since the Minister's entry upon office (23rd October, 1891) to 5th October, 1892.

Mines Department. Mines Department	Name.	Office.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
*Constable Grimshaw *Copeland \$10 ,	§John Dunn §S. O'Connor §A. Jarrett †‡R. W. H. Stone G. P. Lush James Clark *W. F. Robert sen †W. G. B. Smith †B. C. Wilshire P. J. Delhunty *Senior-con. W. Ritchie A. Jones *Constable C. S. Hicks *G. E. Curtis *Constable F. M'Steele *S. E. Hewett W. M'Namara *Constable E. Barnes *R. T. Muir *Constable Grimshaw *Constable Grimshaw *Constable J. Young	Probationer	£50 per ann. £40 " 10s. per diem. 10s. per m'th. £20 per ann. £15 " £15 " £15 " £10 " £10 " £12 " £10 " £12 " £10 " £10 "	#P. Kinsella J. W. Coombes J. Clements J. W. Porter *Sergt. T. Muldoon †Constable T. G. Wright *Senior-con. Cade †C. Egan C. F. Duchatel	DEPARTMENT—continued. Warden's bailiff, Glen Innes "Tibooburra "Wellington "Temora "Condobolin "Mitchell "Mt. M'Donald. "Inverell "Bathurst Geological Branch. Probationer	£10 per ann. £10 " £10 " £15 ", £15 ", £15 ", £12 ", £10 ", £10 ", £10 ",

^{*} Appointed in virtue of other offices.

[†] Previously employed in the Department. ‡ Resigned 5th June, 1890; reappointed 18th November, 1891. § To fill vacancies. ¶ Appointed when launch completed.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
	Department —continual. Lie Watering Places. Temporary clerk	£75 per ann. £50 " £100 ", £250 ", £250 ", 7s. per diem. 7s. ", 8s. ", (resigne 1). 7s. per diem. 7s. ", 7s. ", 8s. ", 7s. ", 8s. ",	\$Ioseph Anderson \$E. P. Brown A. H. Benson D. Clarke \$J. J. Fıtzgerald \$E. H. Gurney R. Helms F. W. Hughes *G. E. Hook *C. de La Motte \$C. R. Macdonnell *E. de P. O'Kelly \$T. P. Gibson J. Stephenson \$H. H. Smart \$A. B. Suttor L. Shepherd T. G. Treseder \$E. A. C. Wainwright G. H. Broinowskı \$H. O. N. Macdonnell †J. Coleman †*A. A. Dunnicliff	Messenger	10s. ,, 10s. ,, (resigned).
J. Rowlands	" Yantabulla Boro	6s. "	H. C. Quodling		£65 per ann.
J. Cromarty	,,	(resigned). 8s. per diem (resigned). 8s. per diem (resigned). 8s. per diem (resigned). 2155 per anu	A. Gibson	Farm overseer Assistant housekeeper Veterinarian lecturer Darryman Bullock driver Labourer	50s. per week. £54 per ann. £100 ,, 40s. per week 39s. ,, 6s. per di em 6s. 6d. , 6s. 6d. , ge 50s. per week.

^{*} Applications for these positions were called for and received during late Minister's term of office. + Previously employed in the Depart near.
‡ Appointed vice G. E. Hook, resigned. § To fill vacancies.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING PENSIONS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 October, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th November, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- "(1.) The name of each person who at the present time is receiving a
- " pension from the Government of the Colony, and the amount received
- " in each case for the past year.
- "(2.) The total amount of pension-money paid to ex-members of the "Civil Service during the last five years.
- "(3.) The names of all persons who have received leave of absence from
- "the Public Service during the last five years on full or half pay, with the
- " amount received in each case.
- "(4.) The total amount paid away to persons on leave of absence from the
- " Public Service during the last five years."

(Mr. G. D. Clark.).

(1.)

THE name of each person who at the present time is receiving a pension from the Government of the Colony, and the amount received in each case for the past year.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Pensions payable under Schedule B, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54, and the Act 46 Vic. No. 15.

Office from which retired.	Name.	Amount of Pension per annum.
Chief Justice	Sir Wm. M. Manning Sir Wm. M. Manning Peter Faucett	1,820 800 1.820

360—A

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Pensions to Judges under Act 46 Victoria No	Pensions	o Judges	under	Act 46	Victoria.	Nο	16
---	----------	----------	-------	--------	-----------	----	----

	F	ens	IO	ns to Judges under Act	46 Vic	tori	a No.	. 16.					
				3					per annun	n.			
יר	. S. Dow	lina							s. d.				
	. McFarl	9		********* *****************************					$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$				
			•••	***************************************	*******	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	700	0 0				
Pensi	on unde	er th	ne (Government Railways A	Act of 1	888	51 3	Victori	a No 3	2.5			
				5.5. C	100 01 1	.000	, 01		per annun				
									s. d.	и.			
C	. A. Good	lchap	D				•••••	937	10 0				
			-	MILITARY Pensions—A	nnual	\mathbf{Vot}	e.						
									per annun s. d.	n.			
Л	frs E Ha	amm	and	(widow of late Lieutenant	T Hamm	and	.)		0 0				
<u>N</u>	Irs. E. E.	$_{ m Bed}$	ifor	d (widow of late Lieutenant	R J.E.	Bed	lford)		0 0				
				i (mother of late Bugler Cha adow of Corporal J. A. Mel			•		$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$				
	110. 12. 14.	CILCC	, ("	ndow of Corporar v. A. Mer	x.66)	•••	• • • •	10	0 0				
		ъ	DATE	sions under the Act 36	Vietori	6 N	To 90	,					
	Amount pe							' •		4			
	£	S. C		Am	ount per an \pounds_{-} s.		1			Am	ount p £		d.
Betts, Martha	60	2		King, William	81 5		Still,	, Wm. () .		280		0
Elyard, Samuel				Lennon, J. G					F		186	_	4.
Gordon, George A	225			Mann, G. K Mayne, W. C	536 13 540 0				lan		113 310	6	8 0
Humbley, Joseph R	123		Õ	Maxwell, A. C	250 0		Wiel	kham J.				ŏ	
Jones, Thomas	75		0	Newcombe, C. E	292 10								
Jaques, T. J	326	13	4	Platt, W. H	116 11	0							
Pensions u	nder Sch	edu	ıle	B, 18 and 19 Vict., cap	. 54, or	the	Sup	plemen	t to Sch	ıedul	е В.		
	Amount pe	er anr			ount per a			•			ount pe	er an	num
Adam T C	£		ď		£ s.	d.		.			£	s.	d.
Adam, J. S Battley, T. C	228 118			Dawson, R				r, J A			311		0
Broderick, Hy	196		ő	Hall, R. T	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 266 & 0 \\ 800 & 0 \end{array} $			on, Edw	. J ard .	• • • • •	$\begin{array}{c} 171 \\ 14 \end{array}$		0 3
Blake, Robert	263	12	4	Lockhart, C. G	214 0			y, Thom			32		4
Delprado, Ellen . Daly, Eliza B		11		Martin, J. B	157 17		Popo	, Hann	ah	•••	22	17	6
Daty, Eliza B	109	U	0	Palmer, J. H	321 8	6							
				Supplement to Scho	edule B.								
Mis Margaret Edwards	50	0	0	Mrs Wickham :	84 0	0	M13	Shanks			50	0	0
Mis Jane Reeder	75	0	0	Mrs Peterson	30 0				Petrie .	-	100	0	0
	150	^	^			_							
Mis Julia Robinson .	150	0	0	Maria B. Wise	200 0	0							
Mis Julia Robinson .	150	0	0			0							
Mis Julia Kobinson .	150	0	0		200 0 —	0							
Mis Julia Kobinson .	150			Maria B. Wise	200 0 ND.			3 4 .					
Mis Julia Kobinson .	150 Amount pe	PE	ens:	TRUST FUN	200 0 ND. rvice A	ct o	of 188	34.		•	, nount pe	er an	num.
	Amount pe	PE er ann	INS:	TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se	200 0 ND. rvice Account per a £ s.	ct o	of 188 n.		-	•	nount pe	s.	d.
Allan, H. A	Amount pe £ 116	PE er anr s	ium d. 0	TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John	200 0 ND. Prvice Action per a £ s. 88 18	ct o	of 188 n. Chap	oman, W		•	£ 48	s. 2	d. 0
Allan, H. A	Amount pe £ 116 38	PE er and s 10 15	ium d. 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph	200 0 ND. arvice Action per a £ s. 88 18 34 6	ct o	of 188 n. Chap Cane	oman, W		•	£	s. 2 7	d. 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F.	Amount pr £ 116 38 67 . 579	PE and s 10 15 4 15	ONS: 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John	200 0 ND. Arvice Action per a £ 8 18 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2	ct o	of 188 n. Char Cane Coles Carp	oman, We, Fred. s, Wm	 braham	Am 	£ 48 127 466 97	s. 2 7 13 7	d. 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William	Amount pr £ 116 38 67 . 579 40	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10	ONS: num d. 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm. Buchanan, Peter	200 0 ND. rvice A count per a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12	ct o	of 188 n. Char Cane Coles Carp Cobb	oman, We, Fred. s, Wm center, A	braham	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277	s. 2 7 13 7	d. 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert	Amount pr £ 116 38 67 . 579 40 60	PE er ann s 10 15 4 15 10 9	0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John	200 0 ND. rvice A count per a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 321 2 220 12 592 18	ct o	of 188 n. Chap Cane Coles Carp Cobb Crew	oman, We, Fred. s, Wm center, A o, Jno.	braham	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5	d. 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James	Amount po £ 116 38 67 579 40 60 192 56	PE and S 10 15 4 15 10 9 17	ONS: num d. 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm. Buchanan, Peter	200 0 ND. rvice A count per a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12	ct o	of 188 n. Chap Cane Coles Carp Cobb Crew Carre	oman, We, Fred. s, Wm enter, A o, Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm	braham	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74	s. 2 7 13 7	d. 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Abernold, W. M. M. Abernothy, James Board, Gregory	Amount po £ 116 38 67 579 40 192 56 102	PE er ann s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 19	ENS: 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Blggs, Charles Blackman, Wm. Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm. Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert	200 0 ND. rvice A sount per a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 82 3 96 10	ct o	of 188 n. Chap Cane Coles Carp Cobb Crew Carr Croo Cart	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm. enter, A. o, Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm. k, S. E. er, J. S.	braham	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 16 0	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 . 579 40 60 192 56 102 30	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 19 12	ENS: 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Buggs, Charles Blackman, Wm. Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm. Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J.	200 0 ND. rvice A sount per a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 82 3 96 10 215 6	ct o	chap Cane Coles Carp Cobb Crew Carr Croo Cart Cow Cow	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm. enter, A. o, Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm. k, S. E. er, J. S. dery, Ge	braham ard	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 16 0	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 40 60 192 56 102 36	PE ant s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 19 12 4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN TONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Blags, Charles Blackman, Wm. Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm. Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James	200 0 ND. rvice A. £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 82 3 96 10 215 6 126 2	ct o	of 188 n. Char Cane Coles Carp Cobb Crew Carr Croo Cart Cow Cow Coraw	oman, We, Fred. s, Wm on Jno. ves, Rich k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge	braham ard	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 16 0 19 5	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John	Amount po £ 116 38 67 579 40 192 56 102 30 360 135 71	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 19 12 4 8	ENS: 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Buggs, Charles Blackman, Wm. Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm. Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J.	200 0 ND. rvice A sount per a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 82 3 96 10 215 6	ct o	of 188 n. Chap Cane Coles Carp Cobb Crew Carr Croo Cart Cow Cow Cam Cam	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm. enter, A. o, Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm. k, S. E. er, J. S. dery, Ge	braham ard orge	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451	s. 2 7 13 7 5 10 16 0 19 5 1	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F.	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 40 192 56 102 30 360 135 71	PE ant s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 19 12 4 8 13 5	CNS. num d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Black man, Wm. Black man, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm. Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barneastle, John Ball, J. W	200 0 ND. rvice A solution for a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 82 3 96 10 215 6 126 2 40 6 113 8 119 5	ct o	of 188 n. Char Cane Coles Care Core Carr Croo Cart Cow Cart Cow Chas Chas	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm enter, A. o, Jno. eves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge rford, Le pbell, Th holm, W oman, Ju	braham ard orge sslte toss. m.	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33	s. 2 7 13 7 5 10 16 0 19 5 1	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C.	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 40 60 192 56 102 360 135 309 135	PE er ant s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 19 12 4 8 13 5 10	ENS: 11um d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN TONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John	200 0 ND. Price A. Service	ct o	of 188 n. Char Cane Coles Carp Cobb Crew Carr Croo Cart Cow Cara Chas Char Clarl	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm enter, A. o, Jno ves, Richoll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Gerford, Lepbell, Tholm, Wuman, Ju k, Henry	braham ard orge slie nos. m	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 16 0 19 5 1 1 8 5	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Berney, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 . 579 40 60 192 56 102 36 360 135 71 309 68	PE and s 15 10 9 17 4 19 12 4 8 13 5 10 13	ENS: 11um d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN TONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John	200 0 ND. rvice A. \$\xi\$ s. \$\xi\$ s. \$\xi\$ 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 82 3 96 10 215 6 126 2 40 6 113 8 119 5 84 15 66 8	ct o	of 188 n. Chap Cane Coles Carp Cobe Carr Croo Carr Croo Carr Crow Cam Chap Chap Clarl Colle	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm enter, A., Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge rford, Le pbell, Th holm, W oman, Ju k, Henry y, Edw	braham ard orge slie m dla	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 16 0 19 5 1 1 8 5 0	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G.	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 40 192 30 360 135 369 46 46 108 108	Per ann s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 19 12 4 8 13 5 10 13 10	ENS: 11um d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN TONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John	200 0 ND. Price A. Service	ct o	of 188 n. Chap Cane Coles Carp Cobb Crew Carr Crow Carr Crow Carr Chus Chap Clark Colle Came Colle Came	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm enter, A. o, Jno ves, Richoll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Gerford, Lepbell, Tholm, Wuman, Ju k, Henry	braham ard orgesile nos. mlha	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 16 0 19 5 1 1 8 5 0 2 2	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W.	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 40 192 360 360 135 71 309 46 108 46 108 125	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 8 13 5 10 13 10 8 13	CNS. 11um d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John	200 0 ND. Price A according to the second	ct o	Char Cane Coler Carp Cobb Crew Carr Croo Cart Cow Cart Chap Chap Clark Colle Came Colle Came Coler Coler Carp	oman, W. c, Fred. s, Wm eenter, A. o, Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E. er, J. S. dery, Ge efford, Le pbell, Th holm, W. oman, Ju k, Henry y, Edwi eron, W. man, Joh drake, Tl	braham ard orge sshe nos. m W nos.	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 95	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 10 0 19 5 1 1 8 5 0 2 2 2	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 40 60 192 56 102 360 135 71 309 46 108 46 108 125 74 43	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 19 12 4 8 13 5 10 13 19 19	CNS. 11um d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN TONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John	200 0 ND. Prvice A. Service	ct o change de la constant de la con	of 188 n. Chap Cane Color Carp Cobb Crew Carr Croo Card Cam Chas Char Colle Came Colle Came Colle	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm enter, A., Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge pbell, Th holm, W oman, Ju k, Henry y, Edwi eron, W man, Joh drake, TI man, Jno	braham ard orge osshe oss. m dha w n	An	£48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 95 111 67 75	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 16 0 19 5 1 1 8 5 0 2 2 2 5	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Bock, William	Amount pe & & 116 38 67 40 60 192 56 30 360 135 71 309 68 46 108 125 74 43 167	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 19 12 4 8 13 5 10 13 10 8 13 19 0	ENS: 1um d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm. Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm. Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barneastle, John Ball, J. W. Bennett, Copeland Bennett, Copeland Brackenreg, Marian Buchanan, James Charteris, F. M. Crane, Wm. Cumming, J. E. Collis, Wm	200 0 ND. Price A according to the second	ct o change de la constant de la con	of 188 n. Chap Cane Coles Carp Cobb Crew Carr Crow Carr Crow Carr Chus Chap Chap Coles Came Coles	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm. enter, A., Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm. k, S. E. er, J. S. dery, Ge pbell, Th holm, W. man, Ju k, Henry eron, W. man, Joh drake, Jno. te, Jas.	braham ard orgesheos. mha W nos	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 95	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 16 0 19 5 1 1 8 5 0 2 2 2 5 0	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander. Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Beck, Wilhiam Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas.	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 40 60 192 360 360 360 135 46 108 46 108 125 74 43 167 182 129	PE and s 10 15 10 9 12 4 8 13 5 10 8 13 19 0 6 6 18	ENS: num d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John	200 0 ND. rvice A sount per a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 82 3 96 10 215 6 126 2 40 6 113 8 119 5 84 15 66 8 413 10 102 7 369 16 77 8 92 14 124 9 200 10	ct o	of 188 n. Chap Cane Coles Care Carr Croo Cart Cow Carr Chap Chap Clart Colle Colle Colle Colle Colle Colle Colle Colle Davis	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm. enter, A., Jno. ves, Ruch oll, Wm. k, S. E. er, J. S. dery, Ge pbell, Tholm, W. oman, Ju k, Henry eron, W. man, Joh drake, Tl man, Jno. ce, Jas. s, John nellan, J.	braham ard orgesshe oos m W on oos oos oo	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 175 49 142 43	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 6 0 19 5 1 1 8 5 0 2 2 2 5 0 18 18	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Beck, William Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H.	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 40 60 192 56 102 360 135 71 309 135 108 108 125 74 167 182 129 86	PE er ant s 10 115 4 15 10 9 17 4 8 13 10 13 10 8 13 19 0 6 18 6	ENS: num d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barncastle, John Ball, J. W. Bennett, Copeland Brackenreg, Marian Buchanan, James Charteris, F. M. Crane, Wm Cumming, J. E. Collis, Wm Canty, Michael Chisholm, D H Curnane, James	200 0 ND. Price A. Service	ct o	of 188 n. Chap Cane Color Carb Crew Carr Croo Cart Cow Cam Chus Chus Clarl Colle Call Colle Colle Colle Colle Colle Colle Coll Coll	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm enter, A., Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge pbell, Th holm, W oman, Ju k, Henry y, Edwi eron, W man, Joh drake, TI than, Joh ce, Jas. s, John rellan, J rretta, V	braham ard orge osshe oss. m dha on obh	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 95 111 67 75 49 142 43 226	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 16 0 19 5 1 1 8 5 0 2 2 2 5 0 18 18 9	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Beck, William Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm.	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 60 192 360 135 369 46 108 46 108 125 74 43 167 182 129 86 129 55	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 9 17 4 15 10 8 13 10 6 18 6 10	ENS: num d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil See An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Blags, Charles Blackman, Wm. Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm. Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barnesstle, John Bell, J. W. Bennett, Copeland Bennett, Copeland Brackenreg, Marian Buchanan, James Charteris, F. M. Crane, Wm. Cumming, J. E. Collis, Wm Canty, Michael Chisholm, D H Curnane, James Carlisle, Thomas	200 0 ND. rvice A sount per a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 96 10 215 6 113 8 119 5 84 15 66 88 413 10 102 7 369 16 77 88 92 14 124 9 200 10 45 10 163 15	ct o	of 188 n. Chap Cane Coles Carry Cobb Crew Carry Crew Carry Crew Carry Chusi Chap Clark Colle Came Colle Col	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm. enter, A., Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm. k, S. E. er, J. S. dery, Ge fford, Le pbell, Th holm, W. man, Ju k, Henry y, Edwi eron, W. man, Joh net, Jas. s, John ellan, J. rrietta, V. e, M. J.	braham ard orge sshe os. m dha w w obhn Valter	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 175 49 142 43	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 6 0 19 5 1 1 8 5 0 2 2 2 5 0 18 18	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Beck, William Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm. Bisset, J. G.	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 60 192 360 360 135 369 46 108 46 108 125 74 43 167 182 129 86 275 96	PE and s 10 115 4 15 10 115 4 15 10 115 4 15 10 115 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1	ENS: num d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil See An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm Brown, J. N Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barncastle, John Ball, J. W. Bennett, Copeland Brackenreg, Marian Buchanan, James Charteris, F. M. Crane, Wm Cumming, J. E. Collis, Wm Canty, Michael Chisholm, D H Curnane, James Charles, Thomas Charler, Wm Cuttriss, C B.	200 0 ND. rvice A sount per a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 82 3 96 10 215 6 126 2 40 6 113 88 119 5 84 15 66 8 413 10 102 7 369 16 77 8 92 14 124 9 200 10 45 10 163 15 52 17 174 17	ct o chanura. d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Char Care Care Care Care Craw Care Craw Care Char Char Colle Care Colle Care Colle Care Colle Care Colle Care Colle Care Colle Care Char Char Char Char Char Char Char Char	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm enter, A. o, Jno. ves, Rich coll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge pbell, Th holm, W. oman, Joe k, Henry eron, W. man, Joh drake, Tl man, Jas. s, John nellan, J. rretta, V. e, M. J. psey, Anth	braham ard orgeshe oss. m ha W. m ob obhn Valter nis ony	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 95 111 67 75 49 142 43 226 51	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 6 0 9 1 5 1 1 8 5 0 2 2 2 5 0 18 8 9 3 5 5 13	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander. Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Boord, W. W. Booth, James Beck, William Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm Bisset, J. G. Bonamy, George	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 60 192 56 360 360 135 71 309 46 125 43 167 182 129 86 129 86 275 555	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 17 4 15 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 11 10 10	CNS: numd. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil See An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm. Blackman, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm. Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barncastle, John Ball, J. W. Bennett, Copeland Brackenreg, Marran Buchanan, James Charteris, F. M. Crane, Wm. Cumming, J. E. Collis, Wm Canty, Michael Chisholm, D H Curnane, James Carlisle, Thomas Chandler, Wm. Cuttriss, C B. Crackanthorp, R H	200 0 ND. Price A. Service	ct o	of 188 n. Char Cane Cole Care Carr Croo Cart Cow Carr Chas Chas Clar Colle C	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm enter, A., Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge pbell, Th holm, W oman, Ju k, Henry eron, W man, Joh drake, T! man, Jno. ce, Jas. s, John netta, V e, M J. psey, De y, Anth- hddson, H	braham ard orgeslie oos m lita obhn Valter ony cobert	Am	£ 488 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 111 125 36 80 111 67 75 49 142 226 56 71 106	s. 2 7 13 7 7 5 10 16 0 19 5 1 1 8 5 0 2 2 2 5 0 18 18 9 3 5 3 16	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander. Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Beck, William Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm. Bisset, J. G. Bonamy, George Boag, Thomas	Amount pe 116 38 67 579 40 192 56 102 360 135 71 309 108 108 125 46 108 125 129 86 129 86 156 156 156 156	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 17 4 15 10 13 10 8 13 10 6 6 10 14 10 12 8	CNS. num d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil See An Baker, John	200 0 ND. rvice A sount per a £ s. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 96 10 215 6 113 8 119 5 84 15 66 8 413 10 102 7 369 16 77 86 124 9 200 10 45 10 163 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 68 5	ct o canuur de commune	of 188 n. Chap Cane Colec Carry Cobb Crew Carry Crow Carry Crow Carry Chap Chap Chap Colec Cam Colec Cam Colec Co	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm. enter, A., Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm. k, S. E. er, J. S. dery, Ge ford, Le pbell, Th holm, W. man, Ju k, Henry eron, W. man, Joh nellan, J. rietta, V. e, M. J. psey, De y, Anth uldson, F. kin, Jno.	braham ard orgessheos. mha w on valter nisony cobert	Am	£48 148 1466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 95 111 67 75 49 142 43 226 71 41 106 60	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s.} \\ 2\\ 7\\ 13\\ 7\\ 7\\ 5\\ 10\\ 6\\ 0\\ 9\\ 1\\ 1\\ 6\\ 3\\ 1\\ 6\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\$	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Bock, William Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm. Bisset, J. G. Bonamy, George Boag, Thomas Barry, M. J.	Amount pe 116 38 67 579 40 192 56 102 360 135 71 309 108 108 125 46 108 125 129 86 129 86 156 156 156 156	PE or ant s 10 15 4 15 10 17 4 15 10 13 10 13 10 10 11 10 10	ENS: 1um d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil See An Baker, John	200 0 ND. Price A. Service	ct o chanural de la companya de la c	of 188 n. Chap Cane Coles Carre Crow Carre Crow Carre Crow Cam Chas Chap Coles Davis Dona D'Arr Doyl Demi Darb Dona Dunt Dona	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm. onter, A., Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm. k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge rford, Le pbell, Th holm, W man, Ju k, Henry ky, Edwi eron, W man, Jol drak, Jno te, Jas. s, John rellan, J rretta, Y e, M J. psey, De ty, Anth uldson, F kin, Jno ney, Pat	braham ard orge sshe nos m hla w on valter or valter or cobert rick	Am	£ 488 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 111 125 36 80 111 67 75 49 142 226 56 71 106	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s.} \\ 2\\ 7\\ 13\\ 7\\ 7\\ 5\\ 10\\ 6\\ 0\\ 9\\ 1\\ 1\\ 6\\ 3\\ 1\\ 6\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\$	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander. Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Boord, W. W. Booth, James Back, William Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm Bisset, J. G. Bonamy, George Boag, Thomas Barry, M. J. Buckley, Wm Bourn, E. J.	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 60 192 56 360 360 135 46 108 46 125 43 167 182 129 86 156 275 55 55 96 156 29 39	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 12 4 8 13 10 13 10 14 10 12 8 0 14 10 12 8 0 14 10	ENS: num d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil See An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm Blackman, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm. Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barncastle, John Ball, J. W. Bennett, Copeland Brackenreg, Marran Buchanan, James Charteris, F. M. Crane, Wm. Cumming, J. E. Collis, Wm Cuntry, Michael Chisholm, D H Curnane, James Charlisle, Thomas Chandler, Wm. Cuttriss, C B. Crackanthorp, R H Clennett, W. P. Canter, R. A. Corcoran, T. H. Caldwell, Isabella	200 0 ND. rvice A. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 86 10 215 6 113 8 119 5 84 15 66 8 413 10 102 7 369 16 77 86 92 14 124 9 200 10 163 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 68 5 212 10 69 18	ct o connur. d	of 188 n. Charcane Care Care Carry Croo Cart Cow Carry Chas Chas Chas Colle	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm enter, A., Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge rford, Le pbell, Th holm, W oman, Ju k, Henry eron, W man, Joh drake, Tl man, Jno. e, Jas. s, John lellan, J. rrietta, V e, M J. psey, De y, Anth hldson, F kin, Jno. ney, Pat dson, Jo us, John	braham ard orgeslieos. mlia W ob bhn Valter rick	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 95 111 67 75 49 142 226 56 71 106 60 77 221 36	$\begin{smallmatrix} \mathbf{s}. \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 106 \\ 0 \\ 19 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3$	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Bock, William Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm. Bisset, J. G. Bonamy, George Boag, Thomas Barry, M. J. Buckley, Wm Bourn, E. J. Bungham, George	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 40 192 36 36 36 36 36 135 46 108 125 43 167 182 129 156 275 55 96 156 196 192 199 190	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 17 4 15 10 17 4 19 12 4 8 13 5 10 13 10 6 6 10 14 10 12 8 0 14 10 17	ENS: 11um d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barncastle, John Ball, J. W. Bennett, Copeland Brackenreg, Marian Buchanan, James Charteris, F. M. Crane, Wm Crane, Wm Canty, Michael Chisholm, D H Curnane, James Carlisle, Thomas Chandler, Wm Cuttriss, C B Crackanthorp, R H Clennett, W. P. Canter, R. A. Corcoran, T. H. Caldwell, Isabella Caldwell, Samuel	200 0 ND. rvice A 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 96 10 215 6 113 8 119 5 84 15 66 8 413 10 102 7 369 16 77 86 124 9 200 10 45 10 163 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 20 8 131 15	ct o onnure d o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	of 188 n. Chap Cane Colec Carr Cow Carr Crow Carr Chusi Chap Coler Could Could Coler Could Coler Could Coul	oman, We, Fred. s, Wm enter, A. o, Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge ford, Le pbell, Th holm, We man, Ju k, Henry y, Edwi eron, W man, Joh neellan, Jo rretta, Ve e, M J. psey, De y, Anth uldson, F kin, Jno. ney, Pat dus, John son, Alfn s	braham ard orge sshe nos m dha w v v v v v v v def cobert rick hn red	Am	£ 487 466 977 277 500 744 82 447 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 226 56 71 41 106 60 777 221 36 44	$\begin{smallmatrix} \mathbf{s}, 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 106 \\ 095 \\ 11 \\ 85 \\ 022250 \\ 1889353 \\ 1632134 \\ 134 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ $	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Bock, William Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm. Bisset, J. G. Bonamy, George Boag, Thomas Barry, M. J. Buckley, Wm Bourn, E. J. Bungham, George Betteridge, George Betteridge, George	Amount pe & 116 38 67 579 40 192 30 360 135 46 46 108 125 44 43 167 129 86 129 86 156 275 55 96 156 29 160 42	PE and s 10 15 4 15 10 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	ENS: num d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil See An Baker, John	200 0 ND. rvice A \$\frac{\pmu}{8}\$ 88 18 \$\frac{\pmu}{8}\$ 46 \$118 4 \$321 2 \$220 12 \$592 18 \$74 3 \$82 3 \$96 10 \$215 66 \$13 8 \$119 5 \$64 8 \$19 5 \$64 8 \$19 2 \$10 45 10 \$1	ct o chanural de la companya de la c	of 188 n. Chap Cane Color Carro Crow Carro Crow Carro Crow Carro Chas Chap Clark Coller Coller Coller Coller Coller Coller Coller Donn D'Arr Donn Darb Donn Davi Davi Davi Davi Davi Davi Davi Davi	oman, We, Fred. s, Wm enter, A. o, Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge frord, Le pbell, Th holm, W man, Ju k, Henry ky, Edwi eron, W man, Joh as, John sellan, J retta, Y e, M J. psey, De y, Anth uldson, F kin, Jno ney, Pat dson, Joh son, Alf holm, Wi son, Alf holm, Wi son, Joh son, Joh son, Alf holm, Wi	braham ard orge sshe nos m hla w on valter rick hn rick hn eed llham	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 95 111 675 49 142 43 226 71 41 106 60 77 221 36 44 220	s. 2 73 177 10 10 10 19 5 11 18 5 0 2 2 2 2 2 5 0 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Bock, William Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm. Bisset, J. G. Bonamy, George Boag, Thomas Barry, M. J. Buckley, Wm Bourn, E. J. Bungham, George	Amount pe £ 116 38 67 579 40 192 36 36 36 36 36 135 46 108 125 43 167 182 129 156 275 55 96 156 196 192 199 190	PE and s 10 115 4 5 10 115 4 5 10 115 4 5 10 115 4 6 110 115 110 115 110 115 110 115 115 115	ENS: 10md. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil Se An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barncastle, John Ball, J. W. Bennett, Copeland Brackenreg, Marian Buchanan, James Charteris, F. M. Crane, Wm Crane, Wm Canty, Michael Chisholm, D H Curnane, James Carlisle, Thomas Chandler, Wm Cuttriss, C B Crackanthorp, R H Clennett, W. P. Canter, R. A. Corcoran, T. H. Caldwell, Isabella Caldwell, Samuel	200 0 ND. rvice A. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 96 10 215 6 113 8 119 5 84 15 66 8 413 10 102 7 369 16 77 86 92 14 124 9 200 10 163 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 68 5 212 10 69 18 20 8 131 15 342 0 35 145 345 15	ct o chanural data of the control of	of 188 n. Charcane Coler Care Care Crow Carr Crow Carr Crow Carr Chas Charcane Colle Care Could Coler Could Cole	oman, W., Fred. s, Wm enter, A. o, Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge ford, Le pbell, Th holm, W oman, Job drake, Tl man, Job drake, Tl man, Jos s, John solution, F kin, Jno. ney, Pat, dson, Jo s, John son, John	braham ard orge sshe nos m dha w v v v v v v v def cobert rick hn red	Am	£ 487 466 977 277 500 744 82 447 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 226 56 71 41 106 60 777 221 36 44	$\begin{smallmatrix} \mathbf{s}. \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 50 \\ 10 \\ 60 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, Wilham Anderson, Alexander. Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Beck, Wilham Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm Bisset, J. G. Bonamy, George Boag, Thomas Barry, M. J. Buckley, Wm Bourn, E. J. Bingham, George Betteridge, George Brabstone, Michael Bewes, Joseph Burns, James	Amount pe 116 38 67 579 40 360 135 369 135 46 108 46 108 43 167 129 86 129 129 160 231 29 160 42 78 71 163	Per ant s 10 15 4 15 10 17 4 15 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 11	ENS: 11um d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil See Am Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm Buchanan, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm Brown, J. N. Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barncastle, John Ball, J. W. Bennett, Copeland Brackenreg, Marian Buchanan, James Charteris, F. M. Crane, Wm Crane, Wm Canty, Michael Chisholm, D H Curnane, James Carlisle, Thomas Chandler, Wm Cuttriss, C B Crackanthorp, R H Clennett, W. P Canter, R. A. Corcoran, T. H. Caldwell, Isabella Caldwell, Samuel Constley, Charles	200 0 ND. rvice A 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 86 10 215 6 113 8 119 5 84 15 66 8 413 10 102 7 369 16 77 88 413 10 102 7 369 16 77 85 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 53 17 54 17 55 17 56 18 57 18 58 13 15 58 13 15 58 20 8 131 15 34 20 8	ct o canuar de la companya de la com	of 188 n. Chap Cane Colec Carre Cove Carre Cove Carre Cove Carre Chusi Chap Colei C	oman, We, Fred. s, Wm enter, A. o, Jno. ves, Rich oll, Wm k, S. E er, J. S. dery, Ge pbell, Th holm, We oman, Ju k, Henry y, Edwi eron, W man, Jol drake, Til ce, Jas. s, John nellan, J. rrietta, V e, M J. psey, De yo, Anth uldson, F km, Jno. ney, Pat doson, Jo us, John son, Alfr ling, Wi y, James V courcy, T	braham ard orge sile nos m dha w valter rick hn w homas homas homas homas homas homas homas	Am	£ 48 148 1466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 95 111 67 75 49 142 43 226 56 71 106 60 77 221 36 44 220 160 113 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	s. 2 7 3 7 7 5 0 6 0 9 5 1 1 8 5 0 2 2 2 5 0 8 8 9 3 5 3 16 3 2 1 3 4 15 3 1 10	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Allan, H. A. Ahern, William Anderson, Alexander Adams, P. F. Austin, William Allen, Robert Arnold, W. M. M. Abernethy, James Board, Gregory Brackenreg, Caroline Berney, Augustus Browne, W. J. Boone, John Bolton, C. F. Browne, J. C. Bell, Joseph Burnell, A. J. Byrne, M. M. G. Board, W. W. Booth, James Beck, Wilham Brown Edward Bryant, Thomas Baylv, W. H. Bewick, George Bradford, Wm. Bisset, J. G. Bonamy, George Boag, Thomas Barry, M. J. Buckley, Wm Bourn, E. J. Bingham, George Betteridge, George Brabstone, Michael Bewes, Joseph	Amount pe 116 38 67 579 40 360 135 369 135 46 108 46 108 43 167 129 86 129 129 160 231 29 160 42 78 71 163	PE and S 10 115 4 15 10 115 4 15 10 110 115 4 15 10 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1	ENS: 1um d. 000000000000000000000000000000000000	TRUST FUN TRUST FUN IONS under the Civil See An Baker, John Burrows, Joseph Biggs, Charles Blackman, Wm Blackman, Peter Barnet, James Booth, Wm Brown, J. N Blake, Robert Bennett, L. G. J. Bardsley, James Bull, Frank Barncastle, John Ball, J. W Bennett, Copeland Brackenreg, Marian Buchanan, James Charteris, F. M. Crane, Wm Cumming, J. E. Collis, Wm Cumming, J. E. Collis, Wm Cuntriss, C B. Carlisle, Thomas Charler, Wm Cuttriss, C B. Crackanthorp, R Clennett, W. P. Canter, R. A. Corcoran, T. H. Caldwell, Isabella Caldwell, Samuel Connell, Henry Clarke, Hannah Cook, Peter	200 0 ND. rvice A. 88 18 34 6 118 4 321 2 220 12 592 18 74 3 96 10 215 6 113 8 119 5 84 15 66 8 413 10 102 7 369 16 77 86 92 14 124 9 200 10 163 15 52 17 174 17 85 15 68 5 212 10 69 18 20 8 131 15 342 0 35 145 345 15	ct o canuar de la companya de la com	of 188 n. Chap Cane Calca Carro Crow Carro Crow Carro Chas Chas Chap Clarl Colle Coule Coule Coule Coule Coule Coule Donn D'Ar Donn D'Ar Donn D'Ar Donn D'Ar Donn Davi Davi Davi Davi Davi Davi Davi Davi	oman, W. Fred. S, Wm Lenter, A. Jono London Lond	braham ard orgeslieos. mlia W wwwobh walter cobhn valter cobert rick hh	Am	£ 48 127 466 97 277 50 74 82 47 451 125 36 80 33 51 173 95 111 67 75 49 142 43 226 56 71 106 60 77 221 36 44 220 160 160 160 160 170 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 16	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s.} \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

A	mount per annu		Ar	nount per a	nnun	ı An	nouut per annum
Dietz, Wıllıam	£ s. d.			£ s 44 8	d 0	M'Shane, James	£ s d. 271 9 0
Davidson, F. B	188 5 0	Harrison, Edmund	•	96 13	0	M'Dougall, R	34 13 0
Dowling, Edward Drewett, J. W	307 17 0 418 15 0	Danes Tales		$\begin{array}{ccc} 73 & 1 \\ 180 & 0 \end{array}$	0	Newport, Thomas	55 2 0
Dwyer, Patrick	149 2 0			153 4	0	Neate, J. R Newman, T. E L	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Dalton, Patrick	113 7 0	Humphreys, John		123 12	0	Nicoll, Wm	36 2 0
Duff, John Delprado, E	145 10 0 89 18 0	,,		157 4 76 6	0	Newcombe, G. W Nicholson, James	183 15 0 56 10 0
Duncan, Fred	66 17 0	Hammond, C. R.	•	135 8	ŏ	Noake, Israel	41 13 0
Davis, William Doherty, J. B	66 9 0 96 6 0	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		140 11 38 17	0	Neale, J. T	207 10 0
Dowling, W	88 5 0			154 14	0	O'Brien, Thomas O'Grady, Michael	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Donnellan, A. C	107 10 0 211 9 0			17 12	0	O'Donnell, George	91 13 0
Eccles, Jno	211 9 0 180 10 0			94 4 151 19	0	O'Donnell, John Pownall, Mrs Ellen	110 8 0 34 10 0
Ellis, J. W	384 8 0	Ikın, Henry .	-	124 0	0	Patterson, Edmund .	117 1 0
Evans, Thomas Emmett, J. H	168 16 0 30 9 0			$\begin{array}{ccc} 58 & 2 \\ 549 & 0 \end{array}$	0	Porter, Andrew Proctor, James	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Easton, G. R	97 7 0	Johnson, Alex		173 17	0	Pentland, C C.	20 10 0
Edwards, George Emblin, J. W	36 10 0 168 16 0			49 8 56 7	0	Packer, G. R.	150 10 0
Evans, G. T.	190 0 0			40 4	0	Parsons, Charles Plunkett, W E.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Evans, Thomas	108 14 0			122 11	0	Poole, George	62 8 0
Ewen, Jno Edwards, J. P	34 4 0 59 3 0	,		34 () 134 18	0	Price, M. A Patterson, David .	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Fitch, Jno.	106 12 0	Jamison, T. C.	•	293 6	8	Pickering, J. E.	89 17 0
Fitzgerald, R. D Forde, William	553 11 0 253 18 0	* /		44 4 214 0	0	Passmore, W R T	255 0 0
Fancourt, Thos	251 1 0	Kealy, Jno		86 12	0	Purton, Henry Pegum, Stephen	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Fleming, Martin	41 18 0			95 17	0	Phelan, Samuel	110 8 0
Ferguson, Peter	70 8 0 20 8 0			40 13 378 0	0	Pinnington, Thomas Pearce, Wm	80 18 0 46 10 0
Forbes, Alexander	134 18 0	Kelly, T. A.		67 7	0	Pike, Thos	31 2 0
Finegan, J. P. Flugg, Henry	153 6 4 173 16 0	King, Robert Keats, W. H.		46 6 37 1 0	0	Robinson, Wm	131 10 0
Fuller, Edgar	72 0 0			54 8	ő	Robinson, G. J Read, J. A	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Forbes, A. L. Forsyth, F W. G.	390 0 0	Lyne, Emanuel		78 10	0	Russell, Macnamarra	111 0 11
Farquhar, James	89 0 0 49 15 0	Lewis, T. H. Landers, J. F		393 4 287 8	0	Rohan, Patrick	$\begin{array}{cccc} 46 & 12 & 0 \\ 36 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$
Fitzpatrick, Denis	154 2 0	Long, George		$164 \ 15$	0	Richards, Thomas	480 2 0
Franks, R. C. Fewings, E. W.	77 8 0 80 1 0	Langton, Wm Lewton, Joseph		109 7 153 8	$\frac{6}{0}$	Rodd, C T Rockliff, Lawrence	74 9 0 93 8 0
Farrell, Michael	7 2 16 2	Lumsdaine, Alex.		77 17	ő	Richards, Evan	104 11 0
Frost, Charles	83 5 0 203 10 0	Long, I. C.		116 14	0	Rae, John	543 14 0
Fay, Michael	100 0 0	Lynch, Annie Lutterich, Nicholas		60 10 71 16	$0 \\ 0$	Read, Sir J C. Rothe, A. M.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Falconer, Robert Galbraith, Bridget	67 7 0 116 4 0	Lennox, John		120 19	0	Rucker, H. J	293 7 0
Groat, Malcolm	116 4 0 104 17 0	Landers, Geo. Law, Alex.		176 0 67 7	0	Read, W. V. Ralph, John	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Greaves, W. A. B Groves, Wm.	288 17 0	Lewis, M. W		400 0	0	Roberts, Henry	68 1 0 0
Goggin, J. F	52 8 0 189 7 0	Moriarty, M. H. Mearcs, W. D.		$322 6 \\ 364 11$	0	Richardson, Ralph	106 15 0 83 8 0
Goold, Pierce	85 7 0	Murdoch, George		100 6	0	Robertson, J. J	228 7 0
Gerard, Francis	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mawson, Benjamin Maybury, W H.		$\frac{44}{81} \frac{9}{12}$	0	Rose, James	101 7 0 · 87 4 0
Goldsmith, Henry	109 6 0	Miller, S. K.		100 7	0	Richardson, John	89 1 0
Grobety, Catherine Godson, Richard	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M'George, John M'Cormack, P. D.	••	70 3 76 19	Q 0	Rose, Henry	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Grant, James	131 17 0	Macdonald, Wm.		97 7	0	Small, Robert	257 9 0
Gilchrist, Drummond Garden, John	250 9 0 471 17 0	Mackinlay, John M'Gregor, Roderick		64 10 80 10	0	Scott, James	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Graham, James	177 11 0	Mills, John .		54 3	ŏ	Swyny, John .	169 8 0
Gray, Henry Gerard, E. M. S	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Maloney, P. O'D. Matthews, Wm.		101 4 174 9	0	Spanswick, Géorge Sixsmith, Wm	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Gallagher, Patk	114 15 0	Macdonald, Jno	•••	459 17	ŏ	Schwartzkoff, Hy.	146 11 0
Gunning, A. P Garvan, D. A	36 9 0 114 16 0	Moriarty, E. O Maloney, C. C		791 13 73 11	0 3	Small, Samuel	45 15 0
Higgs, James	108 18 0	Moppett, T J		230 15	0	Styles, Eliza Stevenson, Jane	$\begin{array}{cccc} 123 & 0 & 0 \\ 59 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$
Hinton, Alfred Hannell, Jesse	165 3 0	Mullumpy, John		37 5	0	Snape, Phillip	88 13 0,
Houslar, Robt	117 17 0 75 10 0	Muller, William		134 3 73 7	$\frac{4}{0}$	Sangster, John Slade, J. J	255 18 9 149 12 0
Hollis, Jno	122 11 0	M'Cormick, John		33 7	0	Stack, Edward	69 18 0
Harrison, J. T.	102 12 0 81 15 0	Milbau, G. de	•••	171 4 193 14	0	Sims, Henry Sydenham, W. J	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 70 & 7 & 0 \\ 71 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$
Hinder, E. R	104 10 0	Mather, Joseph		100 1 0	0	Silva, Emanuel	46 13 0
Halket, Alex Hanna, Wm	75 6 0 32 14 0	Mulls, Henry	•••	$\begin{array}{ccc} 60 & 0 \\ 109 & 8 \end{array}$	3 0	Stronge, Wm. Stevens, Thos	$egin{array}{cccc} 91 & 1 & 0 \ 211 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$
Harland, Thos.	42 3 0	M'Intosh, James	•••	85 11	0	Scott, Wm	443 7 0
Hare, Harry Holland, W. T	172 14 0 $70 4 0$	M'Kenry, D. J M'Donough, Kate	•••	209 17 201 15	0	Simpson, Geo South, S. N	70 1 0 84 18 0
Hunter, Wm	79 4 0	Morrison, James		49 0	ő	Seale, Michael	174 8 0
Hawkins, Richard Henderson, M. H	92 4 0 41 18 0	M'Cann, Emily		51 1 296 18	0	Slatyer, Hampton .	58 1 0
Henderson, Robert	38 11 0	Meldrum, T. B		67 7	0	Smithers, Alfred Small, Wm	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Hill, F. W. Hollis, Thomas	470 3 0 63 5 0	M'Lean, John Morrison, Peter	•••	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 106 & 3 \\ 163 & 7 \end{array} $	0	Schraeder, J. F	21 5 0
Higgs, Jno	357 7 6	Macdonnell, Jno		124 3	Ö	Slattery, James Smith, George	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Hicks, L. H	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Main, James		76 11 84 19	0	Scott, George .	71 16 0
Higgs, Edward .	249 1 0	Mulhall, Geo		$84\ 12$ $148\ 12$	0	Stokes, Benj Sladen, A. W	$96 6 0 \\ 171 14 0$
Howarth, Shepherd Henerie, Patience	67 13 4 21 13 0	Moffatt, Ada Mann, W R		59 16 54 10	0	Scott, Innes	47 18 0
Hopkins, Evan	66 10 0	Munson, Nathan	•••	77 6	Ö	Stone, T. H. Sharp, J. P.	216 12 0 95 13 0
•		•					

A	mount per an	nun	ı. An	ount per an	num	i.	Amount per ar	
	£°s.	d.		£ s.	d.			d.
Stubbin, J. N	245 5	0	Underwood, R G	127 12	0	Watson, David		0
Strong, W. E	240 9	0	Veitch, Jno W	74 4	0	Woodrow, John	. 749	0
Salkeld, Benj	96 6	Ö	Vyner, F. W	181 18	5	Wallace, Michael	. 110 5	0
Sullivan, James	52 1	ŏ	Vaughan, Pat	52 16	0	Williamson, J. W	. 194 19	0
Smith, C. G.	107 11	ŏ	Verdon, Wm. W	149 14	0	Williams, Walter		0
Shepherd, Geo	54 8	ŏ	Willis, J. A. C.	324 1	0	Woods, George		0
Sullivan, Matthew	86 7	ŏ	West, Josiah	20 6	ŏ	Waring, T. W		0
Sim, Robert	42 16	ő		63 8	ŏ	Ward, E. G		0
	49 9	0	Ward, R. D.	40 10	ŏ	Williams, John		0
Tessier, Henry	110 17	ŏ	Woodgate, Edward	150 19	ŏ	Walus, Nathaniel		0
Tompson, E. H.	75 4	0	Watt, Chas.	118 2	õ	Walker, S. G	F4 0	0
Tiddy, Locrin				47 7	ő	Wansborough, C. II.		0
Turner, Geo	106 13	0	Walker, Wm	37 6	0	Wikner, M. E		Ō
Thomas, E. R	'99 19	0	Whelan, William	37 0	0	Watt, Alex		ŏ
Turner, A. A.	277 2	0	Walker, Edward			White, G. F.		ŏ
Thomson, James	371 8	0	Wilson, John	64 9	0			ő
Thompson, W. H	2 30 3	0	Wheeler, Henry	56 17	0	Whitehand, Wm		0
Thomson, J. R	105 7	0	Williams, Frank	99 3	0	Warman, Tho	•	-
Thomas, Wm	108 13	0	Woolrych, F. B. W	208 11	0	Woodhall, Geo		0
Tobin, Nicholas	49 4	. 0	Williamson, Thos	56 15	0	Webster, Jas		
Taylor, Janet	51 19	0	Wiseman, John	167 17	0	Weir, T. G		0
I hurlow, Jonathan	65 5	0	Willans, Obadiah	128 5	0	Whitton, Jno		
Tanner, Jas	52 1 0	0	Wilson, Wm	48 15	0	Wood, A. P		
Temperley, Thos	69 7	0		271 1 9	0	Youll, Richard	. 153 11	0
,,			•					

. TRUST FUND. Police Pensions—Police Superannuation Fund, 1891.

Name.	Per diem.	Amount of Pension per annum	Name.	Per diem.	Amount of Pension per annum.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Agnew, John	5/3	95 16 3	Harricks, Thomas A	7/6	136 17 6
Arthur, James	5/3	95 16 3	Hitch, N. B		$250 \ 0 \ 0$
Anderson, Robert	010	325 0 0	Johnston, S D	.	187 10 0
Buckley, John	4/9	86 13 9	Johnston, James	5/7	101 17 11
Broomfield, Edward	3/9	68 8 9	Jones, Robert	5/-	91 5 0
Benton, John	5/7	101 17 11	Johnston, James	6/-	109 10 0
Barrett, Richard	3/9	63 8 9	Kennedy, Roger	3/4	60 16 8
Bassmann, Henry	6/-	109 10 0	Kedwell, Edward	3/-	54 15 0
Berckelman, A. W.	6/-	109 10 0	Kershaw, Abraham	6/4	115 11 8
Berney, G. W	5/4	97 6 8	Keegan, James		168 15 0
Brown, John D.	0/±	337 10 0	Kennedy, Robert	5/-	91 5 0
Bennett, Bennett	9/3	168 16 3	Kerrigan, Thomas	'	275 0 0
Boyan, Joseph	7/6	136 17 6	Kearney, John	4/7	83 12 11
Cassidy, Michael	4/6	82 2 6	King, Michael	6/-	109 10 0
Cain, Patrick	3/-	54 15 0	Lane, Charles	3/4	60 16 8
Coonan, Thomas	4/4	79 1 8	Lamont, George	3/4	60 16 8
Cowle, Cæsar	4/4	79 1 8	Leonard, Thomas	3/3	59 6 3
Colleton, John	4/8	85 3 4	Lane, J. F	6/8	121 13 4
Conway, Peter	7/6	136 17 6	Lee, Richard	7/10	142 19 2
Carroll, John	1 '	250 0 0	Lawler, William	7/10	142 19 2
	4/-	70 18 0	Lawler, John	5/7	101 17 11
Campbell, James	3/-	54 15 0	Micklegun, John	5/4	97 6 8
Davis, John	5/-	50 0 0	Mackay, James	5/-	91 5 0
	4/1	74 10 5	Mayne, Robert	4/4	79 1 8
Dwyer, Lawrence	4/10	88 4 2	Moloney, John	5/7	101 17 11
Dawson, John	5/10	106 9 2	Margetts, Henry	5 7	101 17 11
Dillon, James	5/-	91 5 0	Miller, Alexander	9/3	168 16 3
Donohoe, John	0,-	325 0 0	Mara, John	6/-	109 10 0
Dobbs, John	8/-	146 0 0	Martin, William	8/-	146 0 0
Delaney, James	7/6	133 17 6	Moran, Patrick	7/-	127 15 0
Egar, George	3/-	54 15 0	Moran, Michael	7/6	136 17 6
Ewing, John P	10/6	191 12 6	Morrow, William	6/11	121 2 7
Frewin, Jeremiah	2/-	36 10 0	Musgrove, Richard	10/6	191 12 6
Farrant, James	3/-	54 15 0	Meagher, Denis	9/3	168 16 3
Fegan, James	4/4	79 1 8.	Mackay, Alexander		325 0 0
Finlay, Henry	3/9	68 8 9	McHale, James	3/4	60 16 8
Farry, John	4/8	85 3 4	McDonagh, Patrick	5/-	91 5 0
Fitzgerald, Garrett		95 16 3	McGlynn, Michael	6/-	109 10 0
Finegan, Denis		127 15 0	McGee, James	9/3	168 16 3
Franklin, Thomas	5/-	91 5 0	Nolan, James	4/-	70 18 0
Giles, Edward	7/8	139 18 4	Naghten, Thomas	5/7	101 17 11
Garland, James	1	300 0 0	Nicholson, Patrick	7/6	136 17 6
Goddard, John	7/-	127 15 0	Neville, Thomas	3/9	68 8 9
Goldrick, Thomas	9/3	168 16 3	O'Sullivan, Daniel	6/-	109 10 0
·Gordon, John		168 16 3	O'Flaherty, John D	8/-	146 0 0
Griffiths, Lewis	9/3	168 16 3	Potter, James	3/3	59 6 3
Grace, Edmond	. 7/6	136 17 6	Payne, George	3/6	63 17 6
Henery, John	. 5/3	, 95 16 3	Parker, Joseph	10/6	191 12 6
Harmer, John	. 10/6	191 12 6		8/-	146 0 0
Hawkins, David	. 5/3	95 16 3		5/7	101 17 11
Heagney, Thomas	. 5/3	95 16 3		4/1	74 10 5
Haggarty, Adam	. 9/3	168 16 3			54 15 0 36 10 0
Healey, John	. 10/6	191 12 6			
Harris, Thomas		136 17 6		. 8/-	146 0 0 136 17 6
Hawley, Thomas	. 7/6	136 17 6	Ryan, James	. 7/6	1 130 17 0

Name.	Per diem.	Amount of Pension per annum.	n	Name.	Per diem.	Amount of Pension per anuum.
Rutledge, James Smith, Octavius Smith, James Sheaves, John Stapylton, Henry M. Sutton, William Sutherland, Donald Smith, Patrick Smith, Thomas W. Steel, Stephen Schröder, Carl Slater, Henry A. Stephenson, James Strive, Ernest Turner, Henry	3/- 3/- 6/11 9/3 7/- 7/6 6/- 7/6 	54 15 0 124 2 7 168 16 8 127 15 0 136 17 0 136 17 0 137 10 0	6 0 0 0	Thompson, James Tierney, Michael Tubman, Henry Thorpe, Charles Thomson, R. W. Williams, Frederick Walker, R. Walmsley, Charles Webb, Thomas H. Walsh, William Ward, Lewis F. White, John Zglinicki, Max Zoellner, August	10/6 3/6 3/9 7/- 5/4 6/- 5/7	£ s. d. 54 ·15 0 54 ·15 0 106 9 2 325 0 0 191 12 6 146 0 0 63 17 6 68 8 9 127 15 0 97 6 8 109 10 0 101 17 11 101 17 11
		Police R	lev	vard Fund.		
Bannon, Catherine Beatty, M. Codrington, Louisa Drum, M. A. Foy, Annie Govers, S. J.	1/- 5/-	75 0 (18 5 (91 5 (30 0 (0 0 0 0 0	Hayes, Agnes Hird, Isabella Ledgerwood, Julia Mitchell, Georgina Nelson, Elizabeth Woods, Margaret	•••	40 0 0 75 0 0 40 0 0 75 0 0 15 0 0 62 10 0

(2.)

The total amount of pension-money paid to ex-members of the Civil Service during the last five years.

		. ,	Civil Service Act.		Schedule B.
	,		Pensions.	Gratuities.	Pensions.
;; ;; - ;;	?? ?? ?? ??	ear 1897	£ s. d. 9,145 11 5 22,004 15 0 34,793 3 9 48,567 11 7 56,552 2 2	£ s. d. 17,495 19 5 10,449 4 3 21,375 10 6 8,969 15 8 8,767 19 5	£ s. d. 3,020 4 4 3,481 7 10 3,416 18 7 3,357 11 6 3,522 2 4
Total amount five years	paid from ending 31st	the Superannuation Account during the December, 1891	£171,063 3 11	67,058 9 3	16,798 4 7

(3.)

THE names of all persons who have received leave of absence from the Public Service during the last five years on full or half pay, with the amount received in each case.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Name of Person who has received leave of absence during the last five years.	Whether on Half or Full Salary.	Amount received in each case.	Remarks.
Edward Deas-Thomson	Full salary	£ s. d. 120 0 0	For six months from 1st August last. Prior to his resignation of office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Name of Person who has received leave of absence during the last five years.	Whether on Half or Full Salary.	Amount received in each case.	Remarks.
Stephen W. Jones	.,,	. £ s. d. 76 12 10* 235 4 0 300 0 0	Twelve months. From 26th January, 1886, to 26th January, 1887. Twelve months. From 1st March, 1888, to 1st March, 1889. Six months. From 1st June to 1st December, 1891.

^{*} Mr. Jones's leave of absence expired on 26th January, 1887, making sixty-two days within period specified for return.

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Department.	Name of person who has received leave of absence during the last five years.	Whether on Half or Full Salary.	Amount received in each case.	Remarks.
Colonial Secretary	G. W. Newcombe	Full salary	£ s. d. 150 0 0 55 0 0	Six months, previous to retirement. Three months, previous to retirement.
	E. A. W. Thurlow	,,	69 10 0	Three months sick leave, previous to retirement.
	J. J. Kelly	,,	129 4 0	Six months one week, extended sick leave.
			£434 4 0	·
Government Asylums	James Forsythe Porter	Full salary	183 6 8	
			£241 13 4	
Lunacy	F. Norton Manning Frederic Cane Elizabeth Cane Frederick Fowler Eliza Ann Fowler	Full salary	65 0 0 18 15 0 60 0 0	•
		,,	£442 10 0	
Medical Adviser to the Government.	William Edmund Strong John Ashburton Thompson George Frederick Clark	,,	675 0 0 144 0 0 90 6 0	
	Cunynghame.		£909 6 0	
Captain Commanding Naval Forces.	Lieutenant Q. L. Deloitte Lieutenant F. J. Jackson Commander H. R. Cross Instructor J. H. Dagwell	Full pay	54 16 0 36 12 0 36 12 0 26 0 0	Nine months, Six months, prior to retirement. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
•			£154 0 0	
Immigration	George F. Wise	Full salary	264 0 0	Six months, and retires end of present year.
Civil Service Board	R. W. Bachlor, accountant	,,	112 10 0	Sick leave.
Local Government Office	Donald F. Holmes	Full pay	38 4 4	Ninety-three days, at £150 per annum. It should be observed that this gentleman was suffering from a severe illness, rendering
Audit	Drummond Gilchrist	Full salary	122 10 0	him utterly unfit for duty. Three months, January to March, 1889, inclusive. Services dispensed with at 31st March, 1889.
-	Thomas J. Moppett	,,	195 0 0	Six months, from 1st January, 1889, at end of which he retired from
	Joseph Edward Scrutton	,, ···	93 15 0	Public Service. Three months, October to December, 1890, inclusive, on account of
D. 1:			£411 5 0	illness under medical certificates.
Police	Edmund Fosbery, Inspector- General. J. D. Brown, Superintendent	Full salary	225 0 0	1888.—9 months. Partly engaged on official inquiries. 1889.—6 months.
	A. Gall, Senior-constable J. Donohoe, Inspector E. A. Webb, Senior-sergeant	,,	73 12 0 162 10 0	, 6 ,, 1890.—6 ,,
	J. Saunders, Sub-Inspector J. Bell, Sub-Inspector	Half-salary	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,, 6 ,, 1891.—6 ,, ,, 3 ,,
			£1,323 3 0	
Registrar-General	Edmund Burton	Full salary	397 5 4	From 8th July, 1891, to 31st December, 1891, under medical certificates.
	Thomas Crawford Abbott	,,	142 17 3	21st May, 1890, to 7th November, 1890, under medical certificates.
÷,		Salary for August, 1891 at £170 per annum.	13 12 0	This officer received authority for three months leave from 1st August, 1891, but retired on the 31st August, 1891, and died im- mediately after the latter date.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Department.	Name of Person who has received leave of absence during the last five years.	Whether on Half or Full Salary.	Amount paid during leave.	Remarks.
The Treasury	C. H. T. Pinhey	Full salary	£ s. d 325 0 0 525 0 0	Six months. Nine months.
	Hon. G. Eagar Do.	. ,,	1,000 0 0	Three months.* Died before expiration of leave of absence.
	James Pearson	,,	400 0 0 £2,490 0 0	Six months.*
Marine Board	R. Houslar	Full salary	48 15 0	Three months.*
	A. Hinton N. Luterich	,, ···	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Six months. *
	Jas. Graham Wm. Lee	,,	107 0 0 67 0 0	* * * *
	T. E. Robinson	,,	110 0 0 59 0 0 59 0 0	** **
, <i>,</i>	John Molloy Wm. Glover	,,	71 0 0 67 0 0	" " * *
	George Mulhall	,,	100 0 0 200 0 0	* *
•,	Wm. Powell	" …	175 0 0	*
Sovernment Stores	A. J. Smith	Full salary	£1,273 15 0	Three mouths.
'	W. Donovan G. O'Donnell	,, ,,	70 0 0 120 0 0	Six months. *
	J. Viles T. E. Boland	,,	120 0 0 58 17 6	;; * ;; *
	J. R. Clarke A. J. Eckford	» · · ·	78 0 0 58 17 6	* * *
	J. Anderson J. H. Clampett		63 10 0 58 17 6	,, * ,, *
			£678 2 6	
Board of Health	J. A. Thompson	3 7 · · ·	275 0 0	,,
hipping Moster (Sudner)	J. Jager	,,	132 10 0	,, *
hipping Master (Sydney)	John W. Brown	,,	232 10 0 £348 15 0	Three months. Six months.*
hipping Master, New- castle.	C. H. Hannell	,,	97 10 0	Three months.
ublic Wharfs	George Packer	,,	72 10 0	,, *
Customs	A. Berney R. Small),),	325 '0 0 275 0 0	Six months.*
	R. Blake	,, ,,	$550 0 0 \\ 341 5 0 \\ 220 0 0$	Twelve months.* Nine months.*
	W. R. T. Passmore J. N. Stubbin	,,	220 0 0 215 0 0 202 1 0 0	Six months.*
	T. C. Jamieson P. Joyce	» ···	440 0 0 292 10 0	Twelve months.* Nine months.*
	A. Woods W. J. Browne	,,	116 13 4 162 10 0	Four months.* Six months.*
	F. H. James	,,	$\begin{array}{ccc} 81 & 5 & 0 \\ 81 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$	Three months.*
	C. D. Whitty	Half-salary Full salary	81 5 0 157 10 0	Six months.*
	J. N. Brown J. O'Donnell M. Fay	,, ···	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nine months.* Six months.*
	W. Gordon	,, ,,	60 0 0 60 0 0	Three months.
	F. R. Cole J. Coleman	,, ,,	93 0 0 62 10 0	Six months.*
	L. H. L. Evans R. L. Eames	"	$\begin{array}{rrr} 40 & 19 & 0 \\ 175 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline £4,496 & 17 & 4 \end{array}$	Three months.* Six months.*
Sovernment Printer	Charles Potter	Full salary	666 13 4	Ten months.
	George B. Weaver	Half-salary	36 1 3 4 200 0 0	(One month.) Two months. Twelve months.*
	Wm. Newman	Full salary	72 10 0 15 16 0	Three months.
	A. F. Furber A. W. Chapman	"	161 0 0 175 0 0	Six months.*
	F. M. Bladen	Half-salary	61 5 0 £1,388 17 8))))
	Total	£		

^{*} Leave of absence granted to these officers previous to retirement from service.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Department.	Name of Person who has received leave of absence during the last five yoars.	Whether on Half or Full Salary.	Amount paid during leave.	Remarks.
Attorney-General	William Wilberforce Stephen,	Full salary	£ s. d 336 0 0	After thirty-five years' service, and in accordance with provisions of
Crown Solicitor	Secretary. John Williams, Crown Solicitor Michael Sheridan Harle			section 40 of the Civil Service Act of 1884.
			£1,639 4 0	
Clerk of the Peace	Arthur Reginald Butterworth, Crown Prosecutor.	Nil		
	William Henry Coffey, Crown Prosecutor.			
	Temple Frederick Sinclair Nathan.	Full salary	72 0 0	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

and Office	Department.	Name of Person who has received leave of absence	Whether on Half or Full	Amount paid during leave.	Remarks.
Ged Office G. J. Forstth Full salary 75 12 0 Prior to resignation. C. A. Badham Full salary 183 12 0 Prior to retirement. J. W. Drewett J. W. Grandshaw J. W. Sayers J. W. S				during leave.	
C. A. Badham	Head Office	G. J. Forsyth	Full salary		Prior to resignation.
Railway Construction Branch J. W. Drewett J. W. Drewet			1		
Branch. J. W. Drewett.		•		183 12 0	
Herbours and Rivers and C. W. Darley Half-salary 207 19 4	Railway Construction				Prior to retirement.
Harbours and Rivers and Water Supply Branch. E. O. Moriarty Full salary 600 0 0 0	Branch.				
Harbours and Rivers and Water Supply Branch Water Supply Branch M. H. Mornarty M. H. R. Carleton M. H. Mornarty M. H. R. Carleton M. H. Mornarty M. J. W. Grimshaw M. Grimshaw M. J. W. J. W. Grimshaw M. J. W. J. W. Grimshaw M. J. W.					, ,
Water Supply Branch M. H. Mornarty Full salary 300 0 0 0 7 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 124 0 0 0 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	T 1 3 Di 3	G W Davie	Half salany		
H. R. Carleton		E. O. Moriarty	Full salary .	600 O O	39 32
J. W. Grimshaw Full salary 132 10 0 0 J. Ryan J. Wather J. 120 0 0 J. Ryan J. J. J. J. Ryan J.		I - /)		"
J. Mather		l .			,
J. Ryan		J. Mather	Full salary	132 10 0	', ,,
W. Sayers			-		
W. C. Bennett		W. Sayers	,,	47 13 4	,, ,,
M. O'Sulhvan			1		"
Roads and Bridges and Sowerage Branch. B. E. Jones			,,		
Roads and Bridges and Bridges and Brach. B. E. Jones		S. Hayes	,,	195 O O	
Roads and Bridges and Sewerage Branch. Half-salary. 91 13 4		A. Brooks	,,		
A. Gracic Full salary 62 10 0				2 497 14 3	
W. J. Hanna		B. E. Jones	Half-salary		
F. Wells	Do word go Dranon.	W. J. Hanna	1	35 0 0 0	
H. Miller			(, ,, ,,
A. Weber			,,		" "
T. Hiles		A. Weber	,, .	207 10 0	,, ,,
J. T. P. Bassett					l c
A. P. Wood		J. T. P. Bassett	,, .	60 0 0	,,, ,,
T. Waring			1		
Government Architect's Branch. W. Coles			,,		,, ,,
Government Architect's Branch. W. Coles			1 ") , ,,
Branch. J. T. Neale """ 242 1 8 1 103 15 0 """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """				3,252 18 4	
L. J. Marks					
L. J. Marks	Branch.		1		,, ,,
J. Farr """ 150 0 0 A. Houison """ 75 0 0 A. Fitzpatrick """ 87 10 0 """ R. B Falconer """ 66 5 0 """ B. H. Faweett """ 50 0 0 """ """ R. J. Sharkey """ 37 10 0 """ """ W. Kilminster """ 87 10 0 """ """ M. W. Lewis """ 300 0 0 """ """			Half-salary	78 15 0	
A. Houison , 75 0 0 A. Fitz)atrick , 87 10 0 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		J. Farr	,,		
R. B Falconer					
R. J. Sharkey ,,		R. B Falconer	1	66 5 0	
W. Kilminster , 31 5 0 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			1		
M. W. Lewis, 300 0 0 ,, ,,		W. Kilminster	,,	31 5 0	21 22
			-	1,688 6 8	
Total £ 9,907 17 1		Total	£	9,907 17 1	

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

Name of Person who has received leave of absence during the last five years.	Whether on Half or Full Salary.	Amount received in each case.	Total Amount.
E. H. Ray J. A. E. Nash J. H. Mayes H. R. Whittell H. L. Mater	,,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d. 91 10 4½ 295 15 4¾ 79 12 3¼ 60 0 0 54 3 4
			£581 1 4½

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Name of Person who has received leave of absence of three months and over during the five years preceding 1st January, 1892.	Whether on Half or Full Salary,	Total Amount.
Allman, P., Clerk, Sheriff's Officer Allnutt, R. H. V., Clerk of Petty Sessions, Quirindi Beveridge, A. K., Police Magistrate, Corowa Burnett, Jos., Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Redfern Byrne, E. W., Clerk of Petty Sessions, Balmain Carson, William, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn Clarke, G. O'M., Stipendiary Magistrate, Central Police Office Chippendall, H. H. S., Clerk of Petty Sessions, Waratah Evans, G. R., Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Murrurundi. Flaherty, F., Governor, Berrima Gaol Foster, W. F., Supreme Court Judge Gunn, W. S., Clerk of Petty Sessions, Crookwell Innes, Sir G. L., Supreme Court Judge Kenyon, J. F., Police Magistrate, Narrabri Lyons, James, Gaoler, Wollongong MacNevin, R. T., Clerk, Prisons Department MacNevin, C. E. A., Clerk, Supreme Court Maxted, H. E., Clerk, Bankruptcy Court Nisbett, J. H., Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Molong Norton, William, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tingha Oslear, C. E., Police Magistrate, Moree	Full salary "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	68 8 10 85 18 11 206 13 9 143 6 8 59 8 5 110 0 0 84 8 5 1,516 13 4 72 10 0 2,600 0 0 168 2 11 120 0 0 75 5 4 35 0 0 80 0 0 85 0 0 120 0 0 104 17 7

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Position in Service.	Leave g	ranted.	Whather on Evil on Itali Calama	Amount	
2. Willow	- Colorent in Scivicos	From	То.	Whether on Full or Half Salary.	received in each case.	
Austen, G. H. Baird, John Blackmore, A. E. Blackstone, J. Boland, F. Do Boseley, George Bourke, James Bowen, W. R. Breen, T. Burke, M. E. Bush, Mrs. M. A. Cannon, R. S.	Letter-carrier, North Sydney Post and Telegraph Master, Cannonbar., Postal Assistant, King-street Stamper and Sorter, G.P.O. Post and Telegraph Master, Murrurundi Letter-carrier, Redfern Post and Telegraph Master, Queanbeyan Mistress, Gresford. Temporary Clerk, G.P.O. Accountant, G.P.O. Post and Telegraph Master, Cargo Postal Assistant, Taree	6 Feb., 1882 27 April, 1891 18 Oct., 1890 26 Mar., 1891 17 Dec., 1888 18 Mar., 1891 15 Sept., 1888 17 May, 1889 13 May, 1891 14 May, 1891 14 May, 1892 28 Mar., 1885 25 Nov., 1885 21 Mar., 1885 26 Sept., 1887	16 May, 1889 26 July, 1891 1 April, 1891 15 Sept., 1891 29 Mar, 1889 30 June, 1891 28 Feb., 1892 4 Aug., 1889 16 Aug., 1889 131 Dec., 1891 13 Nov., 1890 27 June, 1881 27 June, 1887 6 Mar., 1889 4 Aug., 1889	Without salary Full to 30/11/88; half from 1/12/88 Half-salary Full salary* Without salary Full salary Full salary Full salary Full during 3 months and 3 weeks; half-	37 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 0 3 8 8 0 7 8 19 2 27 6 7 7 12 16 5 12 18 10	
Fennelly, T. Foster, W. B. Hammond, C. R. Harle, T. Y. Higgs, J. Hindman, S. Hosking, Mrs. F. W.	Clerk, G.P.O. Letter-carrier, G.P.O. Temporary Sorter, G.P.O. Clerk, G.P.O. Post and Telegraph Master, Moama Temporary Clerk, G.P.O. Letter-carrier, Granville. Minmi Postal Assistant, Carcoar Post and Telegraph Master, Carcoar	29 June, 1891 15 April, 1887 11 May, 1891 8 Feb., 1889 25 Oct., 1888 28 Mar., 1887 25 July 1886	31 Dec., 1891 7 Aug., 1887 10 Nov., 1891 9 June, 1889 13 Feb., 1889 23 Aug., 1887	Full to 17/11/91; 15/-p. week from 18/11/91 Full to 15/6/87; half from 16/6/87 Full salary Full 'to 13/12/88; without pay from 14/12/88. Full salary;	44 16 4 84 17 9 124 16 0 42 3 9 8 18 3 31 13 2 20 11 4	

Name	Position in Games	Leave g	granted	N1.41	Amount	
Name	Position in Service	From To		Whether on Full or Half Salary	received in each case	
Hunt, W H Isaac, Miss L Johnston, J Kelly, J A. Knott, Miss M L Landers, A N	Post and Telegraph Master, Haymarket Postmistress, Scone Letter carrier, Tamworth Post and Telegraph Master, Rockley "Mistress, Glebe Clerk, G P O"	14 Sept, 1889 15 Oct, 1888 10 Dec, 1890 22 May, 1889 10 Nov, 1887 19 Nov, 1890		Full salary Full to 9/2 89, half from 10 2/89 Full to 31/3/91, half to 1/4/91 Full salary Half salary Full salary for 6½ months, remainder on	£ s d 114 2 8 37 13 10 55 17 11 45 12 0 36 0 0 167 17 8	
Langford, Mrs H M Ling H H	Post & Telegraph Mistress, Tumberumba Clerk, G P O		30 Sept , 1889	Full salary Half salary for 3 months, remainder with	45 6 8 18 8 0	
Litchfield, Miss S Lynch, P Mackay, L S Do Mason, J N M'Donnell, M H J Do Millard, S R Millington, R H	Postal Assistant, Fernmount Letter carrier, Balmain Post and Telegraph Master, Manly Clerk, G P Ö Shipping Clerk, G P O Post and Telegraph Master, Rylstone Clerk, G P O	9 Aug , 1887 29 April, 1890 6 Nov , 1890 13 Jan , 1891 21 May , 1888	1 Oct, 1891 31 Oct, 1889 13 Dec, 1890 8 Dec, 1887 19 Oct, 1890 8 Feb, 1891	Full to 30 8/91, half from 31/8/91 Full sulvy, Full to 13/9/90, half from 14/9 90 Full to 31/8/87, half from 1/9/87 Full salary	9 1 1 131 18 9 53 1 8 64 16 0 44 4 5 170 19 9 40 16 0	
Murray, T J O'Brien, C J Palmei, Mrs C Do Pegus, Mrs E H, Percy, R Picard, J Pinnington, T	Letter sorter, G P O Mail Guard Post and Telegraph Mistress, St Mary s " " Waterloo Yamba Stamper and Sorter, G P O Temporary Letter carrier, Hunter s Hill Mail Guard	21 April, 1887 30 Mar, 1888 16 Oct, 1888 17 May, 1889 25 lune, 1889 8 April, 1891	18 Sept , 1887 30 June, 1888 31 Mar , 1889 16 Aug , 1889 1 Dec., 1889 31 Dec , 1891	Full to 14/87, half from 15/6/87 Full salary Half ,, Full ,, Full ,, Full ,, Full ,, Full to 24/10 89, half from 25/10/89 Full to 26/11/91, without salary from 27/11/91		
Do Plesner, P Purkis, F Reardon, J Russell, R L Scowcroft, J Stein, J Stephen, Miss L F	Mer'senger, G P O Office cleaner, G P O Letter carrier, G P O Clerk, G P O Postmaster, Redfern Letter carrier, Granville Post and Telegraph Mittess, Munly	25 July, 1887 16 Aug, 1888 11 Dec, 1888 28 May, 1888 3 Feb, 1890 1 Jan, 1885 17 Mar, 1887 1 July, 1891 15 Aug, 1887	18 Jan , 1889	Full to 6/1/89, half from 7/1/89 Full salary '' Half salary 1 ull salary Three weeks on full, remainder on half	44 8 0 55 9 0 20 8 10 27 8 10 61 11 8 83 8 3 .114 1 4 30 0 0 30 16 3	
Stuart, J Thompson, W Ward, G J Whittaker, J Williams, H Williamson, Miss A J Young, M B	Postmaster, Grose Valc N. Newcastle Clerk, G P O Postal Assistant, Bourke Letter carrier, G P O Post and Telegraph Mistress, Belmont Temporary Clerk, G P O	6 May, 1890 3 April, 1885 1 Jan, 1887 6 June, 1890 15 June, 1887 81 Dec, 1889 11 May, 1888	16 May, 1887 11 Sept , 1890 8 April, 1888 31 Mar , 1890	Full to 31/12/87, half from 1/1/88 Full salary	2 15 9 192 0 0 122 16 9 43 10 5 108 17 10 6 5 0 74 5 10	
Money Order and Government Sav ings Bank				£	4,035 17 1	
Burnet, W. Hill, F W White, G F	Chief Examiner Superintendent and Controller Clerk	27 Nov, 1888 29 Feb, 1888 1 June, 1891	27 May, 1889 6 June, 1888 31 Aug , 1891	Full salary	245 0 0 232 17 0 47 10 0	
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH Balley, R D Do Board, G Kirkwood, J N Newman, B Pickard, J K Pye, W H Stewart, T	Operator, Forbes Book keeper, Head Office Operator, Singleton Wagga Wagga Messenger, Hunter's Hill Operator, Sydney Correspondence Clerk	17 Jan , 1891 1 June, 1891 1 Feb , 1889 1 Jan , 1891 1 July, 1890 8 April, 1891 7 Nov , 1890 3 Feb., 1887	30 Sept , 1891 31 July , 1889 31 Mar , 1891 30 Sept , 1890 30 Nov , 1891	"	525 7 0 63 10 5 28 6 8 85 0 0 12 10 0 15 0 0 33 13 1 50 11 5 85 0 0	
				£ Total Amount £	373 11 7 4,934 15 8	

^{*} Paid for substitute

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

Name of Person who has received leave of absence during the last five years.	Whether on Half or Full Pay		Amount received in each case.			Total Amount.			
palding, A. J. larper, W. larper, W. lannel, G. A. Inglis, J. Ing	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			3 10 16 12 0 10 19 5 10 5 10 0 0 0 0 3	d. 0 4 4 4 0 8 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 4 4 2 0		£2,346		, 1d.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Name of Person who has received leave of absence during the last five years.	Period, and whether on Half or Full Pay.	Amount received in each case.	Total.
Michael J. Doyle, teacherEdith Elphinstone, teacher	4th July, 1887 to 16th December, 1887. Full pay to 31st July, half-pay to 31st August.	£ s. d. 63 0 0 9 11 7	£ s. d. 63 0 0 9 11 7
Edward Griffiths, teacher	remainder no pay. 1st July, 1887, to 31st October, 1887. Full pay	. 10 0 0	10 0 0
Henry William, teacher		13 0 0	. 13 0 0
R. C. Campbell, teacher	pay to 25th January, remainder no pay. 1st September, 1888, to 31st January, 1889.	29 4 4	35 4 4
Mrs. Mary Anderson, teacher	first month half-pay. 18th April, 1887, to 11th September, 1887, first month full pay, second month half-pay, remainder no pay.		7.8.0
Jno. R. Gregson, teacher	27th January to 6th April, 1887, on full pay 28th February, 1887, to 30th June, 1887, first	35 8 4 - 6 19 4	35 8 4 6 19 4
Miss M. Stafford, mistress	month full pay, remainder no pay. 22nd February, 1887, to 31st August, first month	23 7 4	23 7 4
Miss Helen Telfer, mistress	full pay, second on half-pay, remainder no pay. 1st February to 30th June, 1887. Full pay February, March, and April—May and June, no pay.	. 45 O O	45 0 ,0
Edwin Johnson, Under Secretary H. M. Thomas, teacher Chas. Garland, teacher Chas. Friend, teacher Geo. W. Browne, teacher	Ten months, 1st March, 1887. Full pay 16th May, 1887, to 31st August, 1887. Full pay April, May, and June, 1887. Full pay 31st January to 30th April. Full pay 1st January, 1887, to 31st March, 1887, full pay 1st September, 1888, to 31st December, 1888,	800 0 0 42 3 10 39 0 0 100 0 0 45 0 0 22 0 0	800 0 0 42 3 10 39 0 0 100 0 0
Miss Fanny Nicholas, teacher	two months full pay. Three months from 19th February, 1887, full pay; and 7th August, 1889 to 4th November, 1889, full pay 1st month; rest, no pay	21 10 1	} 31 0 1
Miss Eleanor Sibbald, mistress	1st October to 31st December, 1887. One month's full pay; remainder, no pay.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 9 & 10 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	12 0 0
Miss Mary Wilson, assistant teacher	19th September to 31st December, 1887. One month's full pay; rest, no pay.	3 16 0	3 16 0
W. W. Cameron, teacher	22nd November, 1886, to 1st March, 1887, on full pay.	59 8 0 .)
Walter Craig, teacher	Six months from 1st April. 1891, on full pay 14th Fobruary to 8th June, 1887. Full pay to 13th April, half-pay to 13th May; rest, no	108 0 0 17 4 8	167 8 0
Mrs. E. Flannery, mistress Miss T. Adrian, assistant	pay. Three months from 1st February, 1887, full pay, and 7th September, 1891, to 3rd December, 1891 1st March, 1887, to 31st August, 1887. Three	75 0 0 72 8 5 28 10 0	} 147 8 5 28 10 0
Mrs. Patience Henry, work-mistress	months full pay; rest, no pay. 1st September, 1886, to 31st May. 1887, 1st	25 0 0	28 10 0
Miss C. Compling, mistress	three months with pay; rest, no pay, and three months from 1st November, 1888, full pay 14th October, 1886, to 14th April, 1887. Full	25 0 0. 98 8 9	50 0 0
Miss Lydia Wallace, teacher E. Fitzpatrick, teacher	pay to 10th February; rest, no pay. 10th May to 4th October, 1887. Full pay 25th August, 18-7, to 16th December, 1887. Full	36 5 9 30 13 10	98 8 9 36 5 9 30 13 10
Florence Wyatt, pupil-teacher	pay to 24th October. 26th April to 25th July, 1887. Full pay to 25th May, remainder no pay.	4 17 8	4 17 8
A. Noble, assistant teacher	25th April to 22nd July, 1887. Full pay to 23rd May.	21 5 0	21 5 0
Miss K. Gooch, mistress	1st January to 30th June, 1887. Three months full pay, rest no pay.	75 0 0	75 0 0
Thos. M'Naught, teacher	17th January, 1887, to 30th June. Full pay 4th July, 1887, to 3rd October, 1887. Full pay 1st July, 1887, to 30th June. 1888, full pay los	114 0 0 56 19 11	114 0 0 56 19 11
,	31st October, rest no pay; and 3rd February to 31st May, 1890, one month full pay, two half-pay, and remainder no pay.	$\left\{\begin{array}{cccc} 48 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right $	} 66 0 0 _.
M.P. Cahill, teacher	10th January to 1st July, 1887. Full pay to 9th February, remainder no pay.	9 10 0	9 10 0
Ellen Pownall, teacher	10th January to 10th April, 1887. Full pay 8th March, 1887, to 30th June, 1887. Full pay to 20th May.	30 0 0 37 14 9	30 0 0 37 14 9
W. L. M'Cann, clerk	Three months from 11th September, 1888. Full pay.	70 10 0	70 10 0
Mrs. A. Herd, mistress	28th November, 1887, to 5th March, 1888. Full pay to 5th February: half-pay to 5th March	47 0 8	47 0 8
N. W. Gould, teacher J. Simpson, teacher	7th November, 1887, to 29th February, 1888. Full pay to 6th December, half-pay to 16th	45 0 0 7 10 0	45 0 0 7 10 0
F. W. Campbell, teacher	December, no pay remainder. Ist November, 1888, to 31st March, 1889 Six months, from 1st October, 1888. First month full pay, second month half-pay, and	20 0 0 0 21 0 0	20 0 0 ° 21 0 0
H. Henderson, teacher	remainder no pay. Three months, from 1st October, 1888. Full pay 4th April to 15th July, 1888 One month full pay, half-salary to 15th May, remainder no pay.	30 0 0 8 18 6	30 0 0 , 8 18 6

Name of Person who has received leave of absence during last five years.	Period, and whether on Half-pay or Full Pay.	Amount received in each case.	Total.
P. Connelly, teacher	Three months, from 1st February, 1888. First month full pay, second and third months half-	£ s. d. 28 10 0	£ s. d. 28 10 0
O. M. Rose, teacher	pay. 24th October, 1887, to 17th March, 1888. One month full pay, half-pay to 8th January, no	14 8 5	14 8 5
Samuel Gray, teacher	pay remainder. 30th January to 31st May, 1888. Full pay to	49 14 0	49 14 0
Jos. Hatton, teacher	17th February, half-pay to 31st May. 3rd September to 31st December, 1888. One month full pay, one month half-pay, remain-	15 0 0	15 O O
Miss Kate Dixon, pupil-teacher S. S. Viles, teacher	der no pay. 26th July to 9th November, 1888. Full pay 17th September to 21st December, 1888. Full	13 19 5 47 3 2	$\begin{array}{cccc} 13 & 19 & 5 \\ 47 & 3 & 2 \end{array}$
Eliz. M'Carthy, teacher	pay. Three months, from 21st February, 1888. First month full pay, second month half-pay, and	11 14 5	11 14 5
Isidora L. Long, mistress	third month no pay. 1st November, 1888, to 31st March, 1889. Full	84 13 6	84 13 6
Kate Doyle, pupil-teacher	16th January to 18th April, 1888. First month	3 2 1	321
Thos. Bonynge, teacher	full pay, rest no pay. 1st April to 30th June, 1888. Full pay. Six months, from 1st July, 1888. Three months full pay, and remainder no pay.	63 0 0 45 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 63 & 0 & 0 \\ 45 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$
Miss Cath. Stephens, assistant teacher	l	8 6 8	8 6 8
Miss K. M'Donough, mistress	Six months, from 1st October, 1888. Full pay And 27th May to 31st December, 1890. Full pay	$\begin{array}{cccc} 150 & 0 & 0 \\ 179 & 0 & 7 \end{array}$	329 0 7
Mary Smith, mistress	1st July to 2nd December, 1888. First month full pay.	4 0 0	4 0 0
Wilhelmina Roberts, mistress C. J. Street, teacher	1st September, 1888, to 30th November, 1888 10th February to 16th June, 1888. Full pay 10th October, 1887, to 30th March, 1898. Full pay first month, half-pay to 16th December, no pay to 16th February, 1888, full pay for	51 0 0 14 15 7 27 19 8	51 0 0 14 15 7 27 19 8
Isabella Gellatley, pupil-teacher	month, 16th March. 10th September to 20th December, 1888. Full pay 10th September to 9th October; rest, no		1 15 0
George Suttie, teacher	pay. 4th April to 15th July, 1888. Full pay 12th November, 1888, to 30th April, 1889. Full pay to 31st January, 1889; remainder, no	112 15 11 34 4 8	112 15 11 34 4 8
H. P. Reeves, teacher	pay. 29th October, 1888, to 21st June, 1889. Full	126 17 5	126 17 5
Wm. Stronge, teacher	pay to 18th May; rest no pay. 6th February to 31st July, 1888. Full Three months, from 1st August, 1888. Full pay 1st April to 30th June, 1888. Full pay Three months, from 1st August. First month full pay, second month half-pay, third month	110 14 6 60 0 0 54 0 0 15 0 0	110 14 6 60 0 0 54 0 0 15 0 0
Luke Tierney, teacher	no pay. 4th June, 1889, to 3rd December, 1889. Full	68 0 0	63 0 0
Johathan Warner, teacher	pay to 3rd October; remainder no pay. 10th May to 10th August, 1889. First month full pay, half-pay second month, and no pay	11 8 9	11 8 9
Jane Harris, sewing-mistress W. J. Liggins, teacher	remainder. 14th January to 10th June, 1889. Full pay 2nd September to 22nd December, 1889. Full salary to 2nd November, half-salary rest.	49 2 9 42 6 5	49 2 9 42 6 5
Jessie B. Campbell, assistant teacher			20 7 5
Flora Clark, teacher	14th January to 13th April, 1889. First month full pay, second month half-pay, and third month no pay.		18 5 4
Jno. D. Robinson, teacher Aaron Upward, teacher J. S. Middenway, teacher	19th August to 18th November, 1889. Full pay Three months, 1st February, 1889. Full pay 1st December, 1889, to 14th March, 1890. Full	33 0 0	45 5 9 33 0 0 69 0 7
Jas. Brownlie, teacher			60 0 0 3 0 0
Mrs. M. Tracey, teacher	full pay, rest no pay. 21st November, 1889, to 31st March, 1890. Full pay to 31st December, half-pay to 31st January, rest no pay. Three months, from 1st January, 1890. One		28 0 0
Mrs. Ada Dempster, teacher	month half-pay.	11 4 5	11 4 5
Eliz. Thomson, assistant teacher	no pay.		22 12 5
Miss Celia Doyle, assistant teacher.	13th March, remainder no pay. 11th March to 10th June, 1889. Full pay first month, second month half-pay, and third	12 10 11	12 10 11
Mrs. Emily M'Cann, work-mistress Miss Edith Hicks, pupil-teacher		111 2 0 3 0 5	111 2 0 3 0 5

Name of Person who has received leave of absence during last five years.	Period, and whether on Half-pay or Full Pay.	Amount received in each case	Total.
Jos. Finney, Cleveland-street, as- sistant teacher.	1st September to 20th December, 1889. Full pay for September; half-pay 1st October to 11th November; 12th November to 20th	£ s. d. 42 9 2	£ s. d. 42 9 2
E. M'Neilly, mistress	December no pay. 15th January, 1889, to 26th April. Full pay 17th October, 1889, to 18th May, 1890. Full pay 17th to 31st October.	71 14 4 12 1 11	71 14 4 12 1 11
S. S. Smith, teacher	14th January, 1889, to 14th April, 1889 23rd August, 1889, to 20th December, 1889. Full	100 0 0 55 1 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} 100 & 0 & 0 \\ 55 & 1 & 10 \end{array}$
Eliz. Beavers, assistant teacher	pay. 11th February to 21st December, 1889. First two months full pay, 3rd on half-pay, and	19 14 5	19 14 5
Miss Louisa Clark, teacher	remainder no pay. 1st October to 20th December, 1889. First month full pay, 2nd month half-pay,	12 10 0	12 10 0
E. B. Debelle, teacher E. Ranclaud, assistant teacher	remainder no pay. 1st September to 30th November, 1889. Full pay 14th January to 20th June, 1889. First month full pay, second half-pay, third month no pay	84 0 0 18 0 0	84 0 0 18 0 0
Miss Sarah Evans, pupil-teacher	12th November, 1889, to 13th February, 1890.	12 0 0	12 0 0
Amelia Drew, assistant teacher	No pay 13th January to 13th February. 11th January to 30th April, 1889. Full pay to 10th April.	41 13 1	41 13 1
Miss C. Hurley, pupil-teacher (Deceased, 5th April.)	14th January, 1889, to 5th April. First month full pay, 2nd half-pay, and third month no pay.	12 10 0	12 10 0
Miss Sarah Street, pupil-teacher	12th December, 1888 to 21st June, 1889. Without pay from 1st March.	7 18 8	7, 18 8
S. Kemish, teacher	28th October, 1889, to 31st January, 1890 9th September, 1889, to 8th December, 1889. Full pay to 8th October, half-pay to 8th	40 1 3 6 15 4 2	40 13 6 15 4 2
Miss Flo. Barton, mistress	September to 9th October full pay, 9th October to 9th November half-pay, remainder	36 1 5	36 1 5
Eliz. Feeney, pupil-teacher	no pay. 11th May to 10th September, 1889. First month full pay, remainder no pay.	2 10 0	2 1 0 0
Adelaide Marshall, assistant teacher	1	14 5 0	14 5 0
Jno. Richardson, teacher	18th February to 21st June, 1889. Full pay	74 0 7 61 4 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
J. O'Ryan, teacher M. C. Nihill, teacher V. E. Smith, teacher	Three months from 1st April, 1889. Full pay 25th February to 31st July, 1889. Full pay to 24th March, half-pay to 25th April, no pay	30 0 0 15 8 7	30 0 0 15 8, 7
Mrs. Margt. Sheehan, teacher Jno. McCredie, inspector Miss M. M. Everitt, Hurlstone, mis	. 1st April to 31st August, 1890. Full pay	29 14 4 270 16 8 75 0 0	29 14 4 270 16 8 75 0 0
tress. Wm. Davies, teacher		90 0 0	90 0 0
C. S. Gow, teacher			76 0 0 21 8 8
J.o. P. Sharp, teacher	1st December, 1889, to 14th March, 1890. Ful		108 19 9 69 0 7
Mary B. Harvey, teacher	30th July to 28th October, 1890. Full pay to 31st August, half-pay to 28th September remainder no pay.		12 0 0
S. Pegum, teacher	. 13th January to 31st March, 1890. Full pay		57 0 0 2 8 6
C. McCoy, assistant teacher		9 1 10	9 1 10
G. T. Dawes, teacher	1 201 0 1 1 2000 4 0 1 17 1 1001 17	6 13 6	6 13 6
Blanche Murray, pupil-teacher	13th January to 30th June, 1890. Full pay to	200	2 0 0
Magdalana Ackerman, assistan teacher.	9th February, remainder no pay. tt 1st October to 13th February, 1890. First month full pay, second month half-pay, remainde no pay.		18 0 0
Annie Velvin, assistant teacher	14th April to 31st October, 1890. Full pay to 18th May, half-pay to 20th June, 21st June to 6th July full pay, 7th July to 31st October	0	27 2 5
Thos. Howard, assistant teacher	no pay. Three months from 13th January, 1890. Firs month full pay, second month half-pay, thir month no pay.		. 15 0 0
Jas. Bardsley, assistant teacher Minnie Legge, mistress	13th July, 1890, to 14th April, 1891		17 2 10 2 29 2 6
Margaret Anderson, assistant teacher Eliza Reeve, pupil-teacher	er 1st October to 31st December, 1890. Full pay.		28 10 0 3 0 0
Mrs. Mary Bulteau, mistress		h 33 15 2	33 15 2

Name of Person who has received leave of absence during the last five years.	Period, and whether on Half-pay or Full Pay.	Amount received in each case.	Total.
Mrs: Annie Orr, assistant teacher	18th September to 19th December, 1890. First	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 12 0 0
Miss Marion Beck, assistant teacher	month full pay, remainder no pay. 30th September to 19th December, 1890. First month full pay, second month half-pay, re-	17 8 6	17 8 6
Kate Higgins, mistress Percy Bernauer, pupil-teacher	mainder no pay. 1st March to 31st August, 1890. Full pay 24th April to 30th August, 1890. Full pay to	150 0 0 6 0 1	$\begin{array}{ccc} 150 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$
Miss Agnes Hogg, assistant teacher	23rd May, remainder no pay. 1st July to 31st October, 1890. First month full pay, second month half-pay, remainder no pay.	14 5 0	14 5 0
Mrs. Janet Taylor, teacher Wm. Thompson, teacher Wm. Garland, teacher	1st August to 30th November, 1890. Full pay 1st October to 31st December, 1890. Full pay 1st September to 31st December, 1890. Full pay	40 0 0 45 0 0 3 9 4	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 40 & 0 & 0 \\ 45 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 4 \end{array}$
Miss Jessie Burns, teacher	to 26th September, remainder no pay. 13th January to 12th May, 1890. First month full pay, second month half-pay, remainder no	11 11 4	11 11 4
Miss Emily Atkinson, teacher	28th April to 28th October, 1890. Full pay to 27th May, half-pay to 27th June, rest no pay.	12 0 0	12 0 0
Mrs. Ada Dunne, teacher	20th July to 30th November, 1891. Full pay Three months, from 29th January, 1891. Full pay 1st July to 31st December, 1891. Full pay 19th October, 1891, to 19th April, 1892. Three	27 0 0 29 14 6 50 0 0 255 18 3 63 0 0 114 0 0	27 0 0 29 14 6 50 0 0 255 18 3 63 0 0 114 0 0
Mice Pline Lewson Accelou	months full pay, rest half-pay, salary to 31st December, 1891.	60 9 8	60 9 8
Miss Eliza Lawson, teacher	12th January to 3rd May, 1891. Full pay to 15th April, remainder no pay. 15th February to 31st July, 1891. Full pay	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	26 9 1 82 10 0
Miss Fanny Flashman, mistress	Three months, from 1st March, 1891. First month full pay, second month half-pay, third month no pay.	25 10 0	25 10 0
Miss Esther Burgess, assistant teacher Miss Fanny Williams, pupil-teacher	12th January to 31st March, 1891. Full pay 3rd February to 5th June, 1891. First month full pay, rest no pay	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Thomas Howard, assistant teacher	27th January to 20th June, 1891. Full pay to 26th February, half-pay to 26th March, remainder no pay.	16 12 4	16 12 4
Miss Christina Turner, assistant teacher.	17th February to 19th June, 1891. Full pay to 16th March, half-pay to 19th April, remainder no pay.	14 0 6	14 0 6
Miss Marion Done, mistress	Nine months, from 1st May, 1891. Six months full pay, remainder no pay.	96 0 0	96 0 0
Miss Mary Hurley, pupil-teacher	5th February to 31st July, 1891. Full pay to 5th March, remainder no pay.	3 0 0	3 0 0
Mrs. Fanny, Fleming, work-mistress	1st August, 1891, to 31st January, 1892. First month full pay, second month half-pay, remainder no pay.	11 5 0	11 5 0
Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, mistress	28th August to 18th December, 1891. First month full pay, remainder half-pay.	37 13 5	37 13 5
Miss Emma Wignell, mistress	21st September to 18th December, 1891. First month full pay, remainder half-pay.	34 15 1	34 15 1
Miss Isabella Murphy, teacher	20th Jenuary to 30th April, 1891. First month full pay, second month half-pay, remainder no pay.	.22 10 10	22 10 10
Miss Amelia Grant, assistant teacher Miss Lizzie Mulholland, assistant teacher.	9th July to 8th October, 1891. Full pay 6th July to 6th October, 1891. First month full pay, second month half-pay, remainder no pay.	28 10 0 14 5 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Jno. M'Donnell, teacher	Three months, from 1st January, 1891. Full pay. 18th January to 14th April, 1891. Full pay 14th April to 2nd October, 1891. Full pay to	57 0 0 21 17 9 4 10 3	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Mrs. Sarah Shaw, mistress	10th May, remainder no pay. 1st April to 31st July, 1891. First month full pay, second month, half-pay, third month no pay.	18 0 0	18 0 0
Miss Charlotte Townshend, teacher	12th January to 12th May, 1891. First month full pay, second month half-pay, remainder no pay.	9 0 0	9 0 0
W. M. Jones, teacher	19th January to 16th July, 1891. Full pay to 5th May, 6th May to 19th June no pay, full pay 20th June to 16th July.	77 13 9	77 13 9
Robt. Hall, teacher	1st January to 30th June, 1891. Full pay 23rd February to 29th May, 1891. Full pay Three months 7th September full pay, to 6th December, 1891.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Miss Clara Campbell, assistant teacher	6th July to 31st December, 1891. Full pay to 30th September, half-pay to 31st October,	31 14 4	31 14 4
Mrs. Ada Moffat, mistress Miss Mary Fay, assistant teacher	November and December no pay. Six months from 1st May, 1891. Full pay 2nd March to 19th June, 1891. Full pay to 31st May no pay let to 19th June	90 0 0 40 0 4	90 0 0 40 0 4
Ino. Richardson, teacher Edith L. Wilson, pupil-teacher	May, no pay 1st to 19th June. 1st March to 17th September, 1891. Full pay. 27th January to 1st May, 1891. First month full	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 118 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$
Mary Rogers, pupil-teacher	pay, remainder no pay. 21st May to 4th September, 1891. Fu'l pay to 19th June, remainder no pay.	3 0 0	3 0 0
Maria Tresnan, assistant teacher	Three months from 5th October, 1891. First month full pay, rest no pay.	9 10 0	9 10 0

Name of Person who has received leave of absence during the last five years.	Period, and whether on Half-pay or Full Pay.	Amount received in each case.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annie Redmond, teacher	25th April to 31st August 1891. Full pay to 22nd May, half-pay to 19th June, remainder	36 11 8 12 13 11	36 11 8 12 13 11
Jno. O'Neill, teacher	no pay. Three months, from 1st July, 1891. First month full pay, second month half-pay, and rest	12 0 0	12 0 0
Miss Maria Leydon, teacher	no pay. 14th October, 1890, to 12th March, 1891. First month full pay, half-pay to 12th December, remainder no pay.	10 17 9	10 17 9
Miss Alice Leathem, teacher	12th January to 5th May, 1891. First month full	13 11 6	13 11 6
Miss H. Wittstock, teacher	pay, second month half-pay, remainder no pay. 16th November, 1891, to 31st March, 1892. First month full pay, second month half-pay, re- mainder no pay.	4 0 0	4 0 0
Alfred Farr, teacher	8th December, 1890, to 10th March, 1891. Full pay Three months from 6th April, 1891. First month full pay, second month half-pay, third month	27 0 0 16 10 0	27 0 0 16 10 0
Ino. Lansdowne, teacher	no pay. Three months from 12th January, 1891. First month full pay, second month half-pay, remainder no pay.	17 1 10	17 1 10
Edw. Donnelly, teacher	6th July to 18th December, 1891. Full pay to 9 August, half-pay to 9th September, remainder no pay.	12 10 0	12 10 0
A. Wood, teacher	9th April, 1888, to 9th December, 1888, Full pay	266 13 4 75 0 0	266 13 4 75 0 0
	Total	£	8,978 15 8

(4.)

The total amount paid away to persons on leave of absence from the Public Service during the last five years.

Total£53,440 11 $0\frac{1}{2}$

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
EW SOUTH WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN SHOWING THE NAMES OF MEN EMPLOYED WHOSE WIVES OR CHILDREN ARE ALSO EMPLOYED IN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 November, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd March, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- "A Return showing the names of all men employed in the Civil Service
- "whose wives or children are also employed in the Civil Service, specifying
- "the positions held and salaries received by each of such men and their
- "wives or children, as the case may be."

(Mr. Houghton.)

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.		Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.
		EXECUTI	VE AND L	EGIS	LATIVE.	•
Executive Council	Alex. C. Budge	Clerk of the Executive Council	£800 per ann.	Sor	n, clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office £180 per ann.	
Legislative Assembly	F. W. Webb	Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	£1,000 ,,			*During leave of absence to
	P. Pigott	Principal Messenger	£230 ,,		messenger, Legislative Assembly	Mr. Robertson, second clerk assistant.
,	T O'Sullivon	Messenger	£165 "		clerk, Railway Department£115 ,,	Cierk assistant.
	1. O Sumivan	Diesongoi	,,	Da	ughter, teacher, Public Instruction Department £45 8s	
	A. A. Rose-Bray	,,	£150 "	Soi	n, Government Printing Office 9s. per week.	
			0150	,	, ,, ,, 15s. ,, messenger, Legislative Assembly £150 per ann.	
	J. Cannon	• "	£150 "	,,	door-keeper, Technological Museum £120 per uni.	1
Parliamentary Reporting	Chas Robinson	Principal Short-hand Writer	£900] ','	(Herbert), short-hand writer£350	ļ
carnamentary responding	Chas, 1000mson		NIAL SEC	•		
						1
Colonial Secretary		Messenger			ife, office-keeper, Colonial Secretary's Office £70 per ann., house-keeper, Modical Board £20 ,,	
	Henry Kitching Solomon Bartlett	Corridor-cleaner			n, apprentice, Railways 5s. per day.	
Forest Department	P. J. Holdsworth	Secretary	£600 "	Ca	det £100 per ann.	
- v	J. Martin	Forester	£215 ,,	As	sistant 8s. per day .	Temporary.
	W. O'Loughlin	Machinist, employed at Government Printing	£200 ,,	Но	ousekeeper	
Local Government	George Lewis	Office. District Government Officer	£600.,	C1	erk in the Colonial Secretary's Office £170 "	
Civil Service Board	Thomas Lewis	Messenger	£140,,		ife, office-cleaner£30 ,,	*
Master in Lunacy	H. D. Cannan	Third Člerk	£225 ,,		nger, National Park£120 ,,	Approximately.
Audit Department	D. W. Gregory	Inspector of Accounts, Audit Department	£700 ,,	So	n, assistant, Railway ticket printing, Government £55 ,,	
	C Whiteall	Examiner	£400 ,,	So	Printing Office. n, Curator's assistant, Geological Branch, Mines £100 ,,	
	C. Whittell	Examiner	£400 ,,	50	Department.	
i .	William J. Jordan	Clerk	£300 · "		n, assistant court crier, District Court, Sydney 7s. per day.	
Charitable Institutions	Sydney Maxted	Director	£700 "		atron, State Children's Department	
	Jno. S. Gilmore	Clerk	£200 ,,		perintendent, Cottage Homes	Mrs. C. H. M. Dennis
				154	Sub-matron £95	(husband dead).
					Assistant matron£60 ,,	(IIII)
		,	,		Stockman, Glenfield £50 ,,	
	·			M	atron Superintendent, Liverpool Asylum£240 ,,	
					Sub-matron £95 ,, Assistant sub-matron £60 ,,	(husband dead).
Medical Advisor to the	John Costelloe	Carpenter, Coast Hospital	£1:6 ,,	Te	elegraph messenger £52	
Government.		Curpositor, Cours acorption in the control of the c	,,,		,	
Registrar-General	George Lillie	Printer and Caretaker	£190 ,,	W	ife, office-keeper£100 ,,	Both reside on the premises
Lunacy Department	Thomas Neely	Attendant at Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	£108 ,,		erk in Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney	also allowed quarters
	Tohn Brott		£103 ,,		erk in Telegraph Office, Sydney£100 ,,	fuel, and light.
	John Brett	" "	£105 ,,	G	ate-keeper at Bospital for Insane, Gladesville £50	
		,			essenger in Telegraph Office £26 ,,	
	Henry Skerritt	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	£103 ,,	•••	" at Coast Hospital £26 "	
	Alexander Picard		0100		,, in Telegraph Department £84 ,, ttendant at Hospital for Insane, Parramatta £66 ,,	1
	John Halligan		6100	A	, ,	1
	William Algie	,, ,,	£108 "	N	urse at Hospital for Insane, Parramatta £52 ,,	
	Alexander M'Kelvey	, ,, ,,	£102 ,,	A	ttendant at Hospital for Insane, Parramatta £84 ,,	1
	1	" "		N	urse at Hospital for Insane, Parramatta £48 ,,	

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.
		COLONIA	L SECRETAR	Y—continued.	
Lunacy Department— continued.	John Hillier Alfred Walker Herbert Digby Edwin Waller Frederick Fowler	Servant at Hospital for Insane, Parramatta Painter at Hospital for Insane, Parramatta Store Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park Chief Attendant and Storekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle. Superintendent, Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.	7s. 6d. per day £102 per ann £160 "	, , , , , , , , , £66 ¹ ,	
Fisherics	. Lindsay G. Thompson		£500 "	Son (H. L.), clerk in charge, Ministerial Branch, £300 ,, Lands Department. Son (Ernest L.), temporary clerk of works, Govern- £3 10s. per week. ment Architect's Department. Son (Osterley L.), temporary clerk, Registrar-General's £135 per ann. Department.	
	J. A. Jamieson	Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Macleay River.	£20 "	Wife, post and telegraph mistress£62 ,,	
•	W. J. Whaites	Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Nam- bucca River.		S. A. R. Whaites, school teacher	, `
	R. Hellings	Boatman and Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Sydney.		Letter-sorter, General Post Office	
	Wm. Lannen	Messenger	£120 ,,	Son (Richard), Ruling Branch, Government Printing 10s. per diem. Office. Son (John), compositor, Government Printing Office Paid by piece work (Joseph), carriage builder, Railway Department 10s. per day. (Patrick), "9s. 6d.",	
		•	TREASURY.		
Treasury	F. Kirkpatrick	Under Secretary	£1,000 per ann	Son (Thomas Henry), draftsman, Department of Roads £250 per ann.	
•	James Pearson*	Accountant	£800 ,,		*On leave previous to retire ment on 7th April, 1892
Customs	Daniel C. Smith	Acting Messenger	£200 ,, 10s. 6d. per day		And £40 allowance for quarters.
	W. Champion J. M'Carthy J. A. Jamieson C. Alderton James Powell C. E. Gordon William Smyth	Acting Coast Waiter, Broken Bay Acting Officer of Customs, Bateman's Bay " " M'Leay Heads Messenger and Officer-keeper, Newcastle Collector of Customs Inspector 1st Tide-surveyor, Sydney	£200 per ann £52 ,, £25 ,, £108 ,, £1,000 ,, £600 ,,	""">""">""">"""">"""">""">""">""" #52 """ """>""">""">""">""" #26 "" """>"">" #450 ""	quarters.
	J. J. Hill J. B. Spencer C. W. Caldwell W. B. Simpson W. H. Whyte C. C. Pope	4th Clerk Landing-waiter Inspecting Locker Inspector of Refineries Tide-surveyor, Newcastle Sub-collector of Customs (Moama)	£325 ,, £340 ,, £415 ,,	,, (C. H.), probationary clerk, Customs Department £50 per ann. ,, (F. W.), assistant locker ,, £180 ,, ,, (J. L.), clerk, Public Instruction Department, £175 ,, ,, (G. N.), road superintendent, Roads Department £250 ,, ,, (J. W. H.), probationary clerk (Newcastle)	-
	W. C. Rush	Clerk (Newcastle)	£290 ,,	,, (S. F.), tide-waiter, Newcastle	
	W. Benson	Locker, tobacco factory	£200 ,, £180 ,,	" (H. F.), post and telegraph master	:

•

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held,	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.
	•	TRI	EASURY—cont	inued.	
Customs—continued Marine Board Health Department Stores Department Shipping Master Government Printing Office.	George S. Chapman Charles W. Bloomfield Charles G Griffiths Charles S. Ormiston John C. Atkinson	Engineer Coxswam Boatman Night Watchman Gatekeeper (Pyrmont) Tide-waiter " Acting Customs Officer, Port Macquarie Principal Keeper, Green Cape Superintendent Light-ship "Bramble," Sydney. Principal Keeper, Nelson's Bay Ist Assistant Light-keeper, Seal Rocks Coxswain, pilot launch Messenger Engine-driver of launch Book-keeper Shipping Cle k Packer Cleik Shippirg-master, Newcastle Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps Superintendent Accountant Overseer	£145 per ann £145	Daughter (Jessie), school teacher. £204 per ann. Son (John), boatman £133 ,, " (S. C.), messenger £40 ,,	*This amount inc'udes £30 in heu of quarters.
-	Samuel Leake Thomas Wall Edward G. Wilton	", (temporary) ,, (permanent)	Paid by the piece 1s. 1d. per 1,000 ens, and 1s. 4d per hour. £190 per ann	(William), mail boy, General Post Office £52 per ann.	D)

Department.	Name of I'mployee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.
	are also employed.				

TREASURY—continued.

		110	ASULI-comi	www.
Government Printing Office—continued.	William J. Hayes	Assistant Sub-overseer, Jobbing Branch	£300 per ann.	(Ernest G), clerk, Treasury
Canon communicati	David Hunter	Compositor	£200 "	(F.), lithographic printer, Lands Department £52 ,, (G.), assistant operator, Sussex-street Post Office 2s 6d. per week
	John Lutton	,, (temporary)	Paid by the piece, 1s. 1d per 1,000 ens, and 1s. 4d. per hour.	(John), compositor (temporary) Paid by the piece 1s. 1d. per 1,000 ens, and 1s. 4d per hour.
			per nour.	(Robert G), compositor (temporary) ,, ,, (George), pupil-teacher, Public Instruction £30 per ann.
	H Staunton . Patrick O'Connor .	33 33 ··· ··· · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	39 33 ·	(Henrietta), apprentice
	James Steward .	Assistant Sub-overseer, Gazette, Composing Branch.	£260 per ann.	(James), compositor £156 per ann. (William), assistant, Railway Ticket Branch 7s per day.
	F. Ironside	Fırst Reader	£350 ,, .	(E. A.), clerk, Audit Office
	Abraham Chapman Joseph B. Stephens	Foreman, Postage and Duty Stamp Branch Sub-overseer, Machine and Press Branch	£350 ,, £260 ,,	(Samuel J.), bookbinder £190 ,, (W. J.), clerk, Telegraph Department £200 ,
	William Tipping . William O'Loughlin	Pressman	£200 ,, 200 ,,	(S J.), messenger, Curator's Office
	S N Edwards	Engine fitter	11s. per day £160 per ann.	(Mary), folder, apprentice 1s. 6d per day. (F), fireman, Eveleigh . 8s. ,,
	John Godfrey	Printers joiner and carpenter	£225 ,,	(Margaret), apprentice 2., ,, (William), mossenger, Treasury £120 per ann.
•	Henry Roberts A Collins .	Foreman, Bookbinding Branch Bookbinder (temporary)	£375 ,. 1s. 6d. per hour	(Harriet G), apprentice 1s 6d. per day. (A B), bookbinder . 12s. ,, (R. T), bookbinder . £156 per ann.
	S Thomas	" (permanent)	£180 per ann. £160 ,,	(Florence), apprentice . 2s. per day. (Janet), sewer . 4s. ,,
	Elizabeth Moate Grace Edwards (1)	Assistant Forewoman Sewer	7s. 6d. per day	(Herbert), improver, Bookbinding Branch 8s. ,, (Grace Marr), sewer 4s. ,,
	Albert E Gaston James Ball	Assistant Foreman, Bookbinding Branch Foreman, Railway Ticket Branch	£300 per ann. £350 ,, .	(Vivian Marr), apprentice, Machine and Press Branch 7s, (Percy M), messenger, Money Order Office
	John W. Wheeler	Assistant, Branch Store	9s 6d. per day £335 per ann.	(John C. W), clerk, General Post Office
	James Tooher	Labourer	1s. per hour	(Edward), compositor (temporary) Paid by the piece. 1s. 1d. per 1,000 ens, and 1s. 4d.
	Frederick Harden Michael Candrick Edwin Abbott		1s. ,, 1s. ,, £160 per ann	(James), messenger, Justice Department

ಾ

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks
			PUBLIC WO	RKS.	
Railway Construction	T. R. Firth	Principal Assistant Engineer	£750 per ann	Son (Arthur J.), draftsman, Roads and Bridges £100 per ann. Department.	
Branch.	George Melrose	Surveyor	£400 "	Son (John W.), surveyor, Railway Department £380 ,	
Iarbours and Rivers Branch.	F. J. Fuller	Clerk, Dredge Service		", (H. H.), engineer, "Ganymede"	
	John Laing	Engineer and Master, "Samson"		(D.), inspector	
•	W. C. Bennett	Engineer, "Mikado"	£18416s.,,	(A.), engineer, "Dorus" £168 , (R.), oiler, "Newcastle" £72 , (C.), fireman, "Mikado" £132 , (Wm.) engine-driver, "Theta" £168 ,	
	J. M. Hutton John Hughes	Master, "Thetis" Engine Driver, "Archimedes"	0150.0	" (James), carpenter, Fitzroy Dock 10s. per day.	
	Edward McHue	Fireman, "Newcastle"	£158 8s. " £171 12s. "	,, (R.), boy, "Ganymede"	
	R. Birch E. Hutchings	Carpenter, ,, Mate, "Ulysses"	£171 12s	" (A.), oiler, "Neptune"	
	T. Pinkstone	Blacksmith, "Hunter" , "Fitzroy" Striker, "Pluto"	£171 12s. ,,	, (T.), boy, "Cyclops"	
	R. Donald	Master, "Neptune"	£264 "	(J. A.), seaman, "Ceres"	
	J. Thain D. Harding W. J. Rivers	", "Dione"	£23712s.,, £211 4s.,, £17112s.,,	,, (J. P.), boy, "Sydney"	
	E. J. Nicholas	Coxswain, "Titan"	"	,, (S.), boy, "Hercules"	
	G. Rees	Engine Driver, "Ganymede" Overseer, Glebe Island Bridge	0150	"" (H.), boy, "Ariel" £50 "" (G.), seaman, "Newcastle" £96 "" (E. J.), engine-driver "Zeta" £168	
	John Toohey James Kennelly Walter Scadding	Messenger	£125 ,,	Wife (Kate), housekeeper, Land Valuators Branch £35 ,, ,, (Kate), housekeeper, Branch Office	
Government Architect	J. C. Ward E. Rumsey	Machinist	13s. per day	Son (W. J. C.), telephone attendant	•
	Wm. Roberts	Clerk of Works	£415 "	Son, temporary clerk of works, Government Architect's Office 12s. 9d. per day.	
	J. T. Thorne	Temporary Clerk of Works	£350 "	Son, assistant battery-man, Telegraph Office, Albury £75 per ann., working lift, Public Works Office	
	A. Cook	Draftsman Clerk of Works Messenger	£350 ,,	,, assistant tide-waiter, Custom House	Vhen employed.)
Roads and Bridges	E. J. Statham	Supervising Enginer		Son (H. W.), assistant resident engineer, North Metropolitan District	
	S. A. Donnelly	Resident Engineer ,,	£450 ,, £300 ,,	Son (C. W.), engineering assistant, Inverell	
	J. V. Bartlett	"	£300 ,,	Department £25 per ann. Son (R. H.), engineering assistant, Cowra 10s. per day. (E. M.), engineering assistant, Orange £100 per ann.	

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.
	<u> </u>	PUBL	IC WORKS—d	ontinued.	
Sewerage Branch Ministerial Office	R. R. P. Hickson	Engineer-in-Chief	£800 per ann	Son (G. F.), engineering assistant (Permanent Staff) £200 per anu., (W. J.), engineering assistant, Railway Con-£150 ,, struction Branch.	
	C. A. Badham	Clerk	ł .	Son (H. C.), Department of Agriculture	
			JUSTICE.		
Ministerial Office	Archibald C. Fraser	Under Secretary of Justice	£1,000 per ann	Son (Archibald C.), Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, £200 per ann.	
	Thos. Edwin MacNevin	Chief Clerk	£650 "	Broken Hill. Son (Richard Thos.), Clerk of Petty Sessions, Picton	£190 from this Depart ment, £50 from Lands Department, £10 from Mines Department.
. '			·	Son (Chas. E. A.), 2nd Clerk, Office of Curator, £200 per ann. Intestate Estates.	
Petty Sessions	G. W. F. Addison	Stipendiary Magistrate, Sydney	£860 "	Son (Glentworth), Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass	£270 from this Depart ment, £100 from Lands
:			·	Son (Lancelot M.), clerk, Supreme Court £120 per ann., (P. E.), temporary clerk, Ministerial Office £50 ,,	
	Albert K. Beveridge Timothy Foley	Police Magistrate, Bega		" (H. S.), Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford £150 " " (James V.), Clerk of Petty Sessions, Muswell	£200 from Justice, £50 from Lands.
	W. S. Gunn	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Crookwell Police Magistrate, Grafton		Son (S. B.), junior clerk, Goulburn Police Office £100 per ann., (D. G.), Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hillston	£225 from Justice, £100 from Lands, £15 from
	•	_		Son (L. A.), Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Glen £150 per ann. Innes.	Mines.
	T. A. Davies	Police Magistrate, Kempsey	£490 ,,	Son (Evan A.), Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hillgrove	£200 from Jusice, £20 from Mines.
				Son (G. W. H.), Clerk of Petty Sessions, Eden	£100 from Justice, £50 from Lands.
	A. J. Kingsmill J. K. Cleeve	Police Magistrate, Penrith	£390 ,,	Son (C. J.), junior clerk, Police Court, Lismore £100 per ann. " (J. J.). Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunnedah £200 ", " (M. H.), probationer, Ministerial Office £75 "	
	F. Marsh W. H. Thomas	" " Wellington	£490 ,, £450 ,,	,, (Willoughby), Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bingara ,, (C. W.), Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bega	£200 from Justice, £50 from Lands, £75 from Justice, £250 from Lands, £10 from
Department of Prisons		Police Magistrate, Yass	£550 ,, £200 ,,	" (Archibald), clerk, Bankruptcy Department £150 per ann. " (Thomas), head assistant, Public School, Bourke- £200 "	Mines.
-	Jeremiah Steel			street, Sydney. Daughter (Kate Lucy), head teacher, Infants' School, £180 ,,	
	William Dunne	•		Horse-shoe Bend, West Maitland. Son (James H.), porter, railway station, West Mait- 25s. per week.	
, .	John Tracey	,, ,,	9/- "	land. Son (F. A.), Railway Department, Darling Harbour ,, (F. J.), Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Phillip-	Pay not known. Pay not known.
	Richard Owen	3rd Class Warder, ,,	8/- ,,	street, Sydney. Son (John), telegraph messenger, East Maitland £52 per ann.	·

OO.

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks
		Jĭ	USTICE—contin	ued.	
Department of Prizons	Daniel Mitchell	3rd Class Warder, Maitland Gaol			1
continued.	Daniel Billonoit 1111111	,		Maitland.	
••••••				Daughter (Elizabeth), pupil-teacher, Public School, £30 ,, East Maitland.	
				Son (Charles), bombardier, N.S.W. Artillery.	Pay not known.
	Sidney N. De M. Bromley	Deputy Governor, Parramatta Gaol	£210 per ann, and		
	_		quarters.	a (a) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	William Fraser	Senior Warder, ,,	9s. 6d. per day, and 1s. per day	Son (Sutherland), carter, Parramatta Gaol 7s. per day.	
		'	lodging allow-		
		_	ance.		
				Son (Wm. R.), porter, railway station, Parramatta 5s. per day.	
	Thomas Colvin	1st-class Warder, Parramatta Gaol	9s. per day, and 1s. per day lodg-		
			ing allowance.	·	
	George Mallett	39 39 444444444	9s. per day, and	" (George), 3rd-class Warder, Goulburn Gaol 8s. per day.	
			ls. per day lodg-		
			ing allowance.	Daughter (Sarah), female warder, Biloela Gaol £62 per ann.	
	Andrew Creagh	2nd-class Warder, "	8s. 3d. per day	Son (John', accountant, State Children's Relief De- £200 ,,	
	Andrew Creagn	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		partment.	
				Son (Andrew) reader, Government Printing Office 10s. per day.	
	Thomas Hogan		1 22 "	" (Wm. Ernest), post and telegraph master, Trangie £100 per ann. " (Hector), pupil-teacher, Parramatta North £60 "	
	Henry James	2nd-class Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol	8s. 3d. ,,	" (Hector), pupil-teacher, Patramatia North 200 " " (James J.), 3rd-class waider, Silverton Gaol 6s. 6d. per day.	•
	John Gray	Overseer, "	. 11s. 6d. "	Daughter (Maggie B.), mistress, Kogarah Public School £200 per ann.	
	John Longford	Senior Warder,		Son (Montague), booking clerk, Telegraph Department £52 ,, John G.), clerk, Money Order Office £140 ,,	
	Wm. B. M'Laren Patrick Phelan			1 . "	
	ratrick i netah	Oner warder, Daring auto Gaer	quarters.	Education Department.	
	Samuel F. Pollack	Schoolmaster, ,,	. £240 per ann	Son (Herbert S.), pupil-teacher, Public School, Bourke- £60 "	
	77 70 11 1	Oud day Wandan	On man dom	street. Son (Richard), telegraph operator	
	Henry Pritchard		_ X	" (James), clerk in Treasury £280 "	
	Fredk. H. West			Wife (Isabella), acting matron, Windsor Gaol £10 ,,	
			ļ	Court-house cleaner, Windsor	1.
	William Scott	W	600	Wife (Mary), acting matron, Port Macquarie Gaol £10 ,, (Susan), acting matron, Wentworth Gaol £10 ,,	
	Jas. Ed. Sheringham H. C. Scheweicker			7 TE Visiting matter Miles deal 610	
	Henry Drew	" Bingera Goal	£15 "	". (Annie Jane), acting matron, Bingera Gaol £10 ".	
	George Grant	" Silverton Gaol	£20 ,,	"(Ada Blanche), acting matron, Silverton Gaol £15 ",	
	William Trevathen	" Gunnedah Gaol	£15 "	Count house closure Cumpeduly 615	
	George Clarke	3rd Class Warder, Trial Bay Prison	. 7s. 6d. per day	1 " . " "	
		, ,		Trial Bay Prison.	
	Thomas Frost			. Wife (Johanna), acting matron, Broken Hill Gaol £10 ,,	
	John Hogan		015	(Many) acting matner (Granfall Goal 65	
	Sydney Brown			" (Katherine), acting matron, Narrabri Gaol £10 "	
•			ł	", ,, Court-house cleaner, Narrabri £20 ",	
	William F. Elliot	" Inverell Gaol	£15 "	C 1 T 11 COA	
				" Court-house cleaner, Invereil £20 "	

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed,	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.
			USTICE—conti	nued.	
Department of Prisons—continued.	Jeremiah Frewin	Gaoler at Grafton	£240 per ann 9s. 3d. per day and 1s. per day lodging allow-	Wife (Margaret), matron, Grafton Gaol £48 per ann. Son (Arthur), postmaster £211 " (John C.), assistant postmaster £140 " (Herbert) telegraph operator £104	•
	Edward West	Act ng Gaoler, Tenterfield Gaol	ance. £15 per ann	Wife (Ada J.), acting matron, Tenterfield Gaol £10 ,,	
	James Bennetts	" Bourke Gaol	£20 "	", Court-house cleaner, Tenterfield £12 ,, (Christiana), acting matron, Bourke Gaol £10 ,,	
	Elijah Easterbrook	" Murrurundi Gaol	1	Son (Wm. M.), pupil teacher	
	Wm. Dymond Randolph Felton Henry Govers Samuel Irwin	Acting Gaoler, Burrowa Gaol	£15 , £240	", (Matilda), acting matron, Burrowa Gaol £5 ", (Matilda), matron, Armidale Gaol £48 ", Son (George), relieving officer, Railway Department £212	
	Richard Birkley		£15 ,	,, ,, Court-house cleaner £7 10s.,,	
		Chief Warder, Bathurst Gaol	tzo per ann.,	Son (Walter), Railway guard, G. W. Railway, 11s. per day. Bathurst. Son (Joseph), night operator, George's Plains, G. W. £130 per ann	
	Roger Meagher	Acting Gaoler, Cowra Gaol	£15 per ann	Wife (Beatrice), acting matron, Cowra Gaol £5 ,,	
	James Boyden Christopher H. Siggins	Governor of Biloela Gaol Gaoler, Dubbo Gaol Acting Gaoler, Wellington Gaol Gaoler, Yass Gaol	£240 ,, £320 ,, £240 ,, £15 ,, £220 .,	, Court-house-cleaner, Cowra £15 Daughter (Elizabeth), matron, Tamworth Gaol £48 Wife (Mary Ann), matron, Hay Gaol £48 , (Kate Maria), matron, Biloela Gaol £100 , (Annie), matron, Dubbo Gaol £48 , (Amy E.), acting matron, Wellington Gaol £10 , (Annie), matron, Yass Gaol £48 ,	
	James Butler	" " " "	9s. per day, and	Son (Wm. James), post and telegraph master, Nelligen £190 Daughter (Ada Wmifred), school-teacher, Bolong £90 Son (John James), post and telegraph assistant, Ashfield £120 Son (Wm. Henry), postal assistant, Goulburn £100 , (Tobias), in charge of Telephone Exchange, £26 Goulburn.	
	Tercnee Lennon	" " "		Daughter (Lome), Public School teacher, Paddington £52 ,,	
	Edward Cahill	" " Berrima Gaol		Son (Wm. John), teacher at Pine Creek Public School £60 ,, (Francis Peter), teacher at Joadja Creek Public £48 ,, School.	
	Michael O'Hara	» » » ······	9s. per day, and 1s. per day lodg-	Daughter (Annie Rebecca), teacher, Public School, £36 ,, Berrima.	
	Thomas Rankin	Gaoler, at Wagga Wagga	ing allowance. £220 per ann	Wife (Maria), matron, Wagga Wagga Gaol	

- Department	Name of Employce whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.						
${f JUSTICE-}{continued.}$											
Department of Prisons—continued.	John Cotter	Gaoler, at Mudgee Gaol	£240 per ann	Wife (Bridget), matron, Mudgee Gaol	<u> </u>						
	John Stewart Arthur A. Hobden . Thomas Daley	Acting Gaoler, Campbelltown Gaol	£15 ,, £20 ,,	Department. Wife (Elizabeth), acting matron, Campbelltown Gaol £5, ,, (Jemima), acting matron, Cooma Gaol							
	George Tuckwell	Gaoler, Albury Gaol		Wife (Mary Jane), matron, Albury Gaol £48 Son (William), postmaster, Waratah £160	,						
	Helen Anderson James Lyons Eugene M'Cabe George Lesmond	Female Warder, Albury Gaol Gaoler, Wollongong Gaol Acting Gaoler, Gundagai Gaol ,, Queanbeyan Gaol	£240 ,,	Daughter (Kate), teacher, Public School	,						
	Matthew Coonan Thomas Burrell Edward G Holloway . William Urguhart	Gaoler, Deniliquin Gaol Acting Gaoler, West Kempsey Gaol Bombala Gaol Hillston Gaol	£200	" (Mary), matron, Denliquin Gaol £48 , " (Ann Jane), acting gaoler, West Kempsey Gaol £5 ,	, ,						
	Walter R. H. Pope Alfred E. A. Sparkes James Brook Patrick Moylon	Gaoler, Wilcannia Gaol	£220 ,, £20 ,, £15 ,,	, (Julia A.), matron, Wilcannia Gaol	, ,						
	Luke Queenan Daniel McDonald Michael Carroll William Kennedy	Balranald Gaol	£15 ,,	" (Mary Ann). acting matron, Balranald Gaol £5 , (Ellen), acting matron, Cobar Gaol £10 , (Margaret), acting matron, Moree Gaol £10 ,	, ,						
	Ernest W. J. Tooley James Noonan Wordsworth Clemestra	Glen Innes Gaol	£20 ,, £15 ,, £20 ,,	" (Emily), acting matron, Glen Innes Gaol £10 " (Ellen), acting matron, Bega Gaol £10 " (Anne), acting matron, Braidwood Gaol £10	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
Bankruptey Office	Fredk. W. Ottaway Aubrey Mowle	Chief Clerk in Bankruptcy	£20 ,, £350 ,,	Son (Percy C.), clerk, Customs	,						
Prothonotary's Office	Charles Muzio Deane . John L. Dunckeur	Accountant, Prothonotary's Office	£340 ,, £120 ,,	,, (Lindsay Darlington), 2nd clerk, Equity Office £230 Wife (Esther), office cleaner £62 Son (Carl Ludwig), clerk, Railway Department £120))						
Sheriff's Department	,,	Sheriff's Officer, Campbelltown District Court Bailiff, Campbelltown	£5 ,,	Wife, Court-keeper, Campbelltown £30	,,						
	John Underwood	Tipstaff	£150 "	Son, messenger boy, Patents Office £50););						
	John McCann	Court-keeper, Newcastle	£100 ,, £160 ,,	,, matron, Young Gaol £48	··						
	A. S Meares	District Court Bailiff, Port Macquarie Small Debt Court Bailiff, Port Macquarie Sheriff's Officer, Grafton	Nil	Doblic School to show	,,						
	Thomas Barclay	, Wilcannia	£160 ,, £10 ,, £5 ,,		,,						
Department of Patents Department of Master in Equity.		Court-keeper and crier and cleaner, Patents Office Third Clerk in Equity	£160 ,, £220 ,,	Wife, cleaner in office of Clerk of the Peace	"						

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	, Position held	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received	Remarks.
		PUB	LIC INSTRU	CTION.	
D 11 T 4 .4	t W T Determ				
Public Instruction	W J Bateson	Principal Teacher, Adamstown ,, Albion-street, Sydney	£336 per ann. £252 ,,	Son (J. H.), pupil-teacher, Newcastle East £72 per ann. ,, (J. W.), pupil-teacher, Surry Hills South £72 ,,	
	R. Churchill H. Lovell T. F. Dent T W. Henry F Hatley Boyd	,,, Arncliffe Teacher, Aubura North	£228 ,, £228 ,, £228 ,, £228 ,, £180 ,,	Daughter (Annic), pupil-teacher, Paddington £36 ,, Son (A. M.), clerk, General Post Office, Sydney £100 ,, (F. S.) probationer, Railway Telegraphs 2/6 per week, Daughter (Ethel), pupil-teacher, Balgownie £24 per ann	
	J. Lancaster	Teacher, Belmore River	£180 ,,	Son (H. J), post and telegraph master, Yetman £160 ,,	
	J. W. Vick	,, Blacktown	£216 "	. , (F J), Radway Department £120 ,	
	J. Naylor	,, Bombala	£228 ,, £180 ,,	" (Mary), teacher, Milbang Provisional School £84 ",	
	E J. Bourke N. R. Poidevin P. O'Riley	,, Bulli	£228 , , . £216 ,, £336 ,,	Son (J. E), pupil-teacher, Croydon £66 , , , (L O.), pupil-teacher £48 , , Wife (Elizabeth), work mistress £66 , Son (P F.), teacher, Yallaroi £90 , , (W. Wyatt), assistant teacher £180 , ,	
	P Newman	" Cámpbelltown	£228 ,,	" (M. Wyatt), assistant teacher £150 "	
	J. J. Carolan L Henry	,, Castle Hill ,, Castle Mountain	£216 ,, £156 ,, .	Daughter (Gertrude), pupil teacher, Waterloo £24 ,, Son (E), teacher, Maclean £228 ,, ,, (L), teacher, Joadja £228 ,,	
	C. Paul J. Maloney T. M'Luckie J. Byrne R. Kersley	,, Castlereagh Upper	£156 ,, £240 ,, £120 ,, £132 ,, £132 ,,	, (M.), teacher, Seelands £144 ,, (C. C.), post and telegraph master £210 ,, (P. J.), junior clerk, Railway Audit Office £80 ,, (C.), assistant teacher, Bowral £114 ,, Wife (Margaret), pestmistress, Cookardinia £15 ,, Daughter (Annie), teacher, Tong Bong Provisional	
	W. M'Donald	" Corrimal	£216 "	School	
,	W. Archibald	" Cowper	£216 ,, £180 ,, .	, (W.), pupil-teacher £48 ,, (W.), teacher, Riley, Provisional £84 ,, (C. E.), assistant teacher, "Vermon" £84 ,, Daughter (Harriet), teacher, Everett Provisional School £84 ,,	
	H. M'Kay	" Cundumbul	£156 ,, £216 ,,	, (Annie), assistant teacher, Leichhardt £108 ,, (Ada), pupil-teacher, Wellington . £24 ,, (Elizabeth), temporary assistant £96 ,, Son (Sydney), pupil-teacher . £42 ,,	
	P. Wallace S. S. Smith H. C Brettell S. Bidwell J. Macara W. Breyley	,, Downside	£400 ,, £400 ,, £156 ,, £156 ,, £216 ,,	. (P. J.), teacher, Byng £144 ,, (S H.), teacher, Wollongong £252 ,, (E), teacher, Thackarınga £120 ,, (S. G.), teacher, Hollybrook £120 ,, Daughter (Ann), pupil-teacher, South Newcastle £24 ,,	
ŧ	E. Jobson J. H. Lovell Hugh Deasey	" Ermington	£180 ,, £180 ,, £145 ,,	Daughter (Éduh), temporary assistant teacher, Fort-st £100 ,, Son (J. H.), messenger, Electric Telegraphs £26 ,,	`

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.
		PUBLIC I	INSTRUCTION	N—continued.	
Public Instruction-con-	J. M. Souter	Teacher, Five Dock	£216 per ann	Son (J. J.), teacher, Bungwall Flat £132 per ann.	
linued.	H. V. Wigg	" Frogmoor	£180 ,,	,, (F. R.) pupil-teacher, Goulburn £72	
	T. M'Curley	" Garfield		" (T. A.), pupil-teacher, William-street £72	
	L. C. Young	,, Garra		" (J. H.), operator, Railway Telegraphs £110 "	
	W. Wheeler H. E. Fraser	"Glendon Brook	0100	,, (Edwin), operator, Railway Telegraphs	
•	W. Swann	" Glenquarry		Daughter (M.), assistant teacher, Murrumburrah £84	
	J. S. Middenway	,, Greta		Son (F.), pupil-teacher, Greta	
•	A. Thomas	"Hobby's Yards		" (A., jun.), teacher, Mossgiel£156 "	
		,, =		(H.), pupil-teacher£48	
•	E. Tyler	,, Homebush	£240 "	Daughter (Isabelle), pupil-teacher£48	
	W. A. Crawford	" Hurstville West	£216 ,,	, (Alice), pupil-teacher, Crown-street £48	
	7 015			Son (W. G.), clerk, Railway Audit Office £40 ,,	
	J. O'Ryan	" Ingleburn	£228 ,,	" (E.), pupil-teacher£48 "	•
	J. Gillespie	" Jerry's Plains		" (J.), pupil-teacher, Cook's Hill	
	R. F. Cooper	" Jindalce	£144 "	,, (R. F.), operator, Railway Telegraphs	
	J. Thompson	,, East Kangaloon	£156	Daughter (Janet), teacher, Fitzgerald's Valley £96 per ann.	
	M. Tuohy	, Kangyangy		Son (E.), messenger, Electric Telegraphs	
	221 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	,, <u> </u>	,,	" (O. P.), " "£24 "	
	E. Pryce	" Kellyville	£156 ,,	" (J. T.), pupil-teacher, Stanmore£48	
	F. A. Weiss	,, King's Plains	£192 .,,	" (W. H.), teacher, Hannah Bay £96	
	R. Booth	" West Leichhardt	£228 ,,	Daughter (Ann), pupil-teacher£36	
	W. Pigott	" Little Plain	£156 ,,		
	F. W. Bloore	,, Maitland, East	£252 ,,	Son (C. O.), clerk, Money Order Office, G.P.O. £120 per ann.	
	W. J. Quick	" March		. (L. W.). Electric Telegraphs£140	
				,, (A. J.), teacher, Grove Provisional School £84 ,, ,, (H. E.), Electric Telegraphs	
	E. W. Clarke	,, Merannie	£144 ,,		•
	2 Olarko	,,	,,	Son (Warwick), assistant teacher, Armidale £180 ,,	
	N. Thompson	,, Merewether	£240 "		•
		,	"	Son (A.), student in Training School£72	
	W. Webb	,, Millthorpe	£216 "	" (W., junr.), station-master, Railway Department £175 "	
			1	" (H. J.), " " £157 "	~
	H. Edmunds	" Milton	£228 "	,, (J.), teacher£72 ,,	
				,, (G.), pupil-teacher, St. Peter's £48 ,,	
•	G. Boulton	Winnerssun	£180 ,,	Daughter (R.), pupil-teacher, Waverley	
	A. Hamilton	,, Minnamurra Mobellah	6010 "	Son (G.), teacher, Mullengrove £96 ,, ,, (G.), pupil-teacher £60 ,,	
	TE. TRUMITON,	" Mobellan	£216 "	, (C. J.), pupil-teacher, Canadian Lead£42	
	W. M. Fell	" Monkerai	£132 ,,	, (W. C.), pupil-teacher, Dungog	
	D. M. Ferguson	" Moorfield's		TO 1. 1791 C. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	
	Ü	"	, , , ,	., (Clara), assistant teacher, Liverpool £84	
	J. Coleman	" Mortdale	£180 "		
	W 0 1	35 11 7 1		" (A.), teacher, Hue Hue Provisional School £72 "	
	W. Coombes	" Mosquito Island	£180 ,,	" (W. W.), attendant, Technological Museum £65 "	
	R. Todd	" Mount Hunter			
	A. G. Hamilton	" Mount Kembla	an, as Postmaster		
، ار	Ta G. Hamilion	,, mount remain	£228 per ann	Son (H. W.), pupil-teacher, Warren £42 ,,	
			·		

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuner	ation.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.
		PUBLIC	INSTRU	CTIO	N—continued.	
ablic Instruction	D Calling	Teacher, Mulgon				
tinued.	C. Clarke	,, Nelligen	£180 per £180	ann		
	Thomas Yates G. Molster	Assistant Teacher, Newtown		», ,, ··	" (E. M.), telegraph operator £110 " " (M. E), pupil-teacher, Macquarie-st. South £42 ", Daughter (Ann), teacher, Singleton Girls' School £252 ", (Eliza), assistant teacher, Newtown . £100 ",	
	E Cameron	" Nubba " Peakhurst	POLC	" "	Son (E.), pupil-teacher, Murrumburrah £60 ,, Daughter (Alice), pupil teacher, Crown-street £48 ,,	
	James Cooke	" Perth	. £180	,,	, (W. E.), teacher, Brisbanc Valley and Mayfield £96 , Half-time Schools.	
	T. Taylor	" Pitt Row	1	,,	,, (J.). pupil-teacher, Parramatta South	
	D. T. Lewis W. Hattersley	" Pitt Town	£228 ,	,,	Jaughter (Elizabeth), pupil-teacher £48 ,,	
	A. R. M'Phee .	" Pyree	£216 ,	,	Son (A. D.), teacher £108 ,,	
	W. Jones	" Pyrmont	£180 ,	,	Wife (Louie), teacher, Cleveland-street Infants' School £300 ,,	
	J. P. Green	" Raymond Terrace		ı,	Son (C. A.), pupil-teacher, Raymond terrace £48 ,, Daughter (Martha), pupil teacher, Hexham £30 ,,	
	L. Peak	" Rookwood	£228 ,	,	" (Mary), teacher, Penrith Infants' School £204 " " (Emily), temporary teacher, Awaba £84 " Son (Wm.), pupil-teacher, Burwood	
	F. E. Miller	" Rouchel	£168 ,	,	Daughter (Jessie), teacher, Rosemount House to house £5 per ann. for	
	E. B. Cragg	" Roughit	£201 ,	,	School each pupil. Son (T. D.), assistant teacher, Balmain	
Ì	G. H. Hunt	" Ryde	£240 ,,	,	Wife (E.), sewing-mistress	
	A. R. Roberts	" St. Ethel's	£228 ,,		,, (A W.), assistant teacher, Newcastle South £180 ,,	
	E. Beston	" St. Leonards East	£336 ,,		,, (J. B.), monitor, Telephone Exchange, G P.O £100 ,, ,, (J. W.), batteryman ,, £100	
	T. Dryhurst	" St. Mary's	£228 "		Daughter (Alice), pupil-teacher, St. Mary's £18	
	Albert Moore	" Scone	£228 "		Son (W. A.), assistant teacher, Darlington £120 ,,	
	T. Mılls	" Smithfield	£228 "	.	Daughter (Charlo te) assistant teacher, Liverpool £114 ,,	
	A. Lane	" Stockton	£252 "		Son (S.), draftsman, Department of Public Works £220 ,, Daughter (Maud), pupil-teacher, Newcastle	
	A. H. B. Studdy	" Summer Hill"	£252 .		Son (George), pupil-teacher, Wickham	
	J. Kelly	" Tarcutta (Upper)	£156 ,		,, (J. H.), teacher £156	
	D. Alderton	" Tempe	£228 ,,		Daughter (Lizzie), teacher, Enmore Girls' School £204	
1	O. Wrightson	" Three-mile Waterhole	£180 ,		S m (W. R.), teacher, Stony Batter Provisional School £72 ,,	
	A. Haddock	" Tremarton			Daughter (Mabel), pupil-teacher, Stockton £24 ,,	
	A. S. McNeill	" Tunnabutta	£108 ,,		" (Annie), assistant teacher, Peak Hill £84 "	
İ	D. McLachlan	" Tynedale	£180 ,,		Son (A.), teacher, Lower Palmer's Island £120 ,,	
ŀ	W. Kent	" Wallabadah	£180 "	.	Daughter (Rhoda), teacher, Tia Provisional School £84, Son (Herbert), pupil-teacher, Muswellbrook £48,	
	H. Atkinson	" Warkworth	£180 "]	" (H), teacher, Durren Durren Provisional School £72 "	
	D. Harrison	" Waverley	£336	1	Daughter (Jessie), pupil-teacher, Albion-street £24	

ĸ

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received. Remarks.								
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.												
Public Instruction—continued.	A. Gilchrist J. Anderson	Teacher, Willoughby	0050	Wife (Eliza), sewing mistress								
	J. M'Cutcheon	" Woodonga	£156 "	Son (James, junr.), telegraph operator £220 ,, ,, (G.), telegraph operator £170 ,,								
	H. Farr	" Woollahra	£400 "	. D. 14 (37. 1. D								
	H. J. Klein	" Yarramundi	£180 " .	Son (Alfred), teacher, Sandhurst £120 ,, (Herbert), Professional Branch, Department of £100 ,, Mines (G. T.), teacher, Wallamba £144 ,, (A. S.), assistant teacher, Waterloo £120 ,,								
	J. W. Brierly	, Yass	£228 ,,	", (J. A.), pupil-teacher, Richmond £60 ,, Daughter (Louisa), assistant teacher, William-street £144 ,,								
	Hugh M'Lelland	, Macquarie-street South, Sydney	£336 ,, .	Son (Hugh), Inspector of Schools, Lismore £425 ,,								
	J. Bensons	" Williamswood Provisional School	£96 ,, .	,, (J. S. M), licensed surveyor Paid by fees.								
	A Seymour	,, Darlow's Creek and Greenback Half- time Schools.	£96 ".	Daughter (B), post-mistress, Bowna £120 per ann.								
	S. Black	, Mount Terrell and Upper Wybong Half-time Schools.	£132 ,,	Son (C.), messenger, Telegraph Department 15s. per week.								
	F. Twemlow	" Pine Ridge, House-to-House School	£100 "	Daughter (Ada), teacher, Bradshaw's Flat Provisional £96 per ann. School								
		T	gara .	" (Laura), teacher, Hillview £96 "								
	William M'Intyre	Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools Member of Board of Examiners	£650 ,, £63 ,,	Son (William), draftsman, Local Government Office . £350 ,,								
	Augustus Mecham	Clerk	£280 ,,	,, (F. A.), junior clerk, Technical Education Branch £50 ,,								
	James Green	,,	£260 "	", (Archie W), junior clerk £125 ", Daughter (Edith Lucy), pupil-teacher, Crown-street £30 ", Public School.								
	Frederick Fitzmaurice	"	. £175 " .	Daughter (Agnes), pupil-teacher, Glenmore Road £24 ,, Public School.								
•	James M'Credie	District Inspector of Schools, Bathurst	£600 ,,	Son (Herbert), pupil-teacher, Glebe Public School £60 ,,								
	William H. Johnson	" Bowral	. £600 " .	, (William H), teacher, Kerraville Public School £228 ,, , (Harold P.), clerk, Railway Department £110 ,,								
	John Henry Murray	Inspector of Schools, Mittagong	£500 ,,	Daughter (Maude M.), mistress, Infants' School, Sum- £204 ,								
	John Henry Muray	Importor of soldon, interagons 11	,,	merhill. Daughter (Alice K. Rorke, widow), teacher, Yullundry £120 ,, Public School								
	TO 4 1 TO 01 1	V	£400	Son (F. S), Clerk-in charge, Lands Office, Forbes £250 ,, (Theophilus), assistant, Cook's Hill Public School £180 ,,								
•	Patrick F. Sheehy	,, Yass	£400 ,,	, (Theophilus), assistant, Cook's Hill Public School £180 , , (William), pupil teacher, Glebe Public School £60 ,								
				Daughter (Honora), assistant, Australia-street, New- £100 ,, town, Infants' Public School.								
	Peter Durie	,, Bega		Son (Walter John), clerk £150								
	Charles John Pitt	Sydney	0000	,, (Arthur L), pupil-teacher, Stanmore Public School £42								
	Gerald O'Byrne	District Inspector of Schools, Wagga Wagga .	£600 ,, .	Daughter (Rose), pupil-teacher, Wagga Wagga Public £48 " School.								
•				Daughter (Essie), pupil-teacher, Wagga Wagga Public £24 ,,								

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	marks
		PUBLIC	INSTRUCTION	N—continued.	
Public Instruction—con	John P. Rooney	Inspector of Schools, Mudgee	£500 per ann	Son (William J.), assistant, Crown-street Public School £250 per ann.	
tinued.	William Apsey	School Attendance Officer, Goulburn	£200 "	,, (John), teacher, Albion Park Public School £180 ,, (Arthur W.), teacher, Lower Lawrence Public £156 ,, School.	
				,, (Alfred G.), teacher, Winegrove Public School £108 Daughter (Blanche), teacher, Ashby Provisional School £84 ,, (Florence), teacher, Toothill Provisional £84 ,,	
	W. L. Bernard Robert George	,, ,, Waratah		(Tamas) alank Theorems	
	Edward Justelius	", ", Taree	£220 ,,	" (Martin), teacher, Buccrabandini Public School £72 "	
	William Long	" " Liverpool	£220 "	,, (Victor J.), messenger, Telegraph Department £26 ,, Daughter (Ada Grace), ex-pupil-teacher, Public School, £48 ,, Liverpool.	
				Daughter (Ruth L.), pupil-teacher, Liverpool Public £24 ,, School.	
	Carl Meyer	;; ;; Sydney	£220 ,, £32 ,,	Son (Frederick), pupil-teacher, Glebe Public School £48 ,,	
	Samuel Russell	School Attendance Officer, Bowral	£220 ,,	Daughter (Sara), teacher, Singleton Infants Public £204 ,, School.	
	Charles Stratford	,, ,, Sydney	£220 ,,	Son (Samuel J.), clerk, Technological Museum £50 ,, (William J.), pupil-teacher, Petersham Public £48 ,, School.	
	D. Swan	" West Maitland	£220 ,,	Son (Herbert), goods clerk, Railway Department £120 ,, (Wm. Edward) ,, £200 ,,	
	C. H. Thomson	" " Wagga Wagga	£220 ,,	Daughter (Allison), teacher, Illabo Public School £96 , , (Fanny J.), teacher, Ivor Provisional School £96 , Son (John N.), pupil-teacher, South Wagga Wagga £42 ,	
hurch and School Lands Branch.	John Macharg	Draftsman, Church and School Lands Branch	£300 ,,	Public School. Daughter (Lucy), pupil-teacher, Randwick Public £24 ,, School.	
echnical Education Branch.	Frederick Bridges J. H. Rumsey	Superintendent of Technical Education Operator, Technical College, Ultimo	£750 ,,	Son (Arthur W.), clerk, Department of Agriculture £120 ,, ,, (Arthur), messenger, Technological Museum £26 ,,	
rchitect for Public Schools.	William E. Kemp	Architect for Public Schools	£700 "		
DOMOUIS.	G. W. Hartnell	Clerk of Works	£390 "	Rivers Department. Daughter (Elizabeth G.), pupil-teacher, Plunkett-£24,	
	Henry Catt Ebenezer Gostelow	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	£260 ,, £260 ,,	street Public School. Daughter (Ada), pupil-teacher, Fort-st. Public School £48 Son (Ebenezer E.), teacher, Public School, Condobolin £216 ,,	
ree Public Library	R. C. Walker D. R. Hawley James M'Neil	Principal Librarian	£650 ,, £430 ,, £160 ,,	Son (A.), assisting with catalogues	
udustrial School, Parra	C. H. Spier	Superintendent	£225 ,,	" matron£115 "	
matta. Public Schools Cade Force.	H. W. Strong	Acting Adjutant, Public Schools Cadet Force		Son (J. H.), clerk, Department of Public Instruction £325 ,,	
	1				

Remarks.

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position he'd by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.
			LANDS.	
Depar'ment of Lands	W. J. Barnes J. B. Combes J. R. Edwards F. Goode J. Harvey F. J. P. Hepworth W. H. Howard James Kıllian John Kıllian M. C. Law A. O. Moriarty W. Orr J. Summerfield J. Tayler J. Vernon T. Hıll F. G. Finley	Chairman, Local Land Board, Forbes Draftsman Crown Land Agent Clerk	£700 , £250 , £250 , £300 , £250 , £175 ,, £235 per ann £800 ,	(Jane F.), assistant school teacher (locality not £100 , stated). (G. R.), Superintendent Roads, Armidale. £150 , (C. A. R.), pupil-teacher, Wagga Wagga £48 , (Mary B.), teacher, Hay £96 , (F. F. P.), clerk, Department of Justice £50 , (M. H.), probationer, Department of Lands £50 , (F. H.), probationer, Department of Works £50 , (W. H.), probationer, Department of Works £50 , (F. H.), probationer, Department of E50 , Lands. (W.), messenger, Department of Lands £130 , (M. C.), probationer, Department of Lands £50 , (Z.), clerk, Local Land Board, Cooma £225 , Assistant engineer, Department of Works £200 , (G. W.), assistant surveyor, Wagga Wagga 36/- per day. (Ellen), office cleaner, Deeds and Rabbit Branchos £52 per ann. (A. H.), clerk, Department of Mines £260 , (D.), clerk, Local Land Board, Maitland £75 , Wife (Mary), office cleaner, Local Land Board, £10 , Goulburn.
Mines and Agriculture .	Harrie Wood R. H. Ormiston James Baker Oscar Lavender Fish W. Stieme		£440 ,,	Son (H. D.), Clerk-in-Charge of Correspondence £265 per ann. , (J. F. E.), clerk
Attorney General Crown Solicitor's Office .	James Brennan E. A. Lumsdaine Charles Martin	Messenger		Wife, caretaker and cleaner

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.		Remuneration.		Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.		Remarks.				
·				POST	OFFIC	œ.						
Post Office Department.	James Waddell	Post and Telegraph Master	. Adaminiby	£180 n	er ann	1 4	*(M R.) tem	morary poetal assists	nt Adaminiha	£20 no	w 0nn	1
399 – C	William Lee	" "	Adamstown	£110	,,	•• *	*(M. A.), tem	iporary postal assista	nt, Adamstown	£25 ¯	,,	
φ	Alena Dana				••	•	†(G. W.), jur	aior letter-carrier, Ad	lamstown	$\pounds 52$	"	
	Alfred Bray	3)	Adelong	£260	99	∤ ‡	*(F. E.), tem	porary postal assistan	t, Adelong	£52	,,	
(2	B. Thomas))))	Arakoon	£130 £100	,, •		*(E.), tempor	ary postal assistant, A porary postal assistan	Albion Park	£20 £20	,,	
	A. Hunter))))	Ballina	£260	,,	" 4	*(E), tempor	ary postal assistant,	Rallina	£30	"	
	C. M. Ireland	1) 3)	Baradine	£120	,,	*	*(A. G.), tem	porary postal assistan	nt. Baradine	£15	"	
	J. C. Toose	22	Bellbrook	£190	,,	1	*(Jane), temp	orary postal assistant	t, Bellbrook	£10	"	
	J. W. Connolly		n	01.00		1	†(Jas. P.). tel	egraph messenger, K	empsev	£52	**	
	Chas. J. Robins	,,	Berrima	£160 £270	,,	;	*(A. M.), tem	porary postal assistar	nt, Berrima	£15	"	
	0.145. U. 150./115	» »	Diewaiiila	2210	,,	" }	+(C, W) scho	ator, Čoonamble ool-teacher, Wanaarin	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	#120	"	
	T. L. Coughlan	; ; ;;	Bungendore	£180	,,		*(H. E.), tem	porary postal assistan	nt, Bungendore	£30	,,	
	E. C. Dunne	22 13	Burrawang	£160	,,	#	*(Eliza), temp	porary postal assistan	it, Burrawang	£30	"	
	D. J. Elliott	" "	Burrowa	£230	,,	*	*(A. S. M.), to	emporary postal assis	tant, Burrowa	£30	,,	
	G. N. Hayward	"	Byrock	£220	,,	·· 1	†(G. W.), jur Bvrock.	nior assistant and te	elegraph messenger,	£78	"	
	F. Mackel	33 33	Campbelltown	£330		4		ssistant, Campbellton	wn	ይ ጀር		
	B. Cox	"	Cargo	£220	,,	*	*(Clara), temp	oorary postal assistan	t. Cargo	640	,,	
	W. M. Scott	"	Casino	£260	,,	*	*(Rosa), temp	orary postal assistant	t, Casino	£55	"	
	J. T. Miner	,,	Cassilis	£200	,,	*	*(Eliza), temp	orary postal assistant	t, Cassilis	$\pounds 25$,,	
	J. E. Ballard	" "	Clarence Town Coonabarabran	£220 £260	,,			orary postal assistant			,,	
	A. Morton	,, ,,	Copmanhurst	£160	,,			porary postal assistan temporary postal assis		G1 F	,,	
	S. L. Moffitt	1)))		£210	» ··	1 .22		orary postal assistan		GOO	,,	
	J. Claxton))))	Cudal	£180	,,	*	*(A.), tempora	ary postal assistant, (Judal	£20	"	
	W. Dowling	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Drake	£160	,,	. *	*(B. M.), tem	porary postal assistan	nt. Drake	£35	"	
	H. Berghofer	Postmaster, Dulwich Hill	•••••	£36	,,	· †	(C. I.), opera	tor, Dulwich Hill	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	£75	,,	
	T. W. C. Young	Post and Telegraph Master,	Emmeville	£200				ator, M arrickville oorary postal assistan		600	"	
	H. J. Chapman	y y		£230	,,	*	*(E. D.), temp	porary postal assistan	t. Germanton	£50	"	
	J. F. Parr	" "	Gosford	£220	,,	. *	*(Eliza), temp	orary postal assistant	t. Gosford	£52	"	
	J. P. Olson	,, ,,	Grenfell	£300	,,	. *	*(A. C.), temp	orary postal assistant	t, Grenfell	£50	,,	
	W. Clarke	» »		£180	,,			il-teacher			,,	
-	William Camper	"		£300 £380	,,			orary postal assistan er, clerk, Land Board		Or o	"	
	A. J. Mevnink))))		£190	"			er, ciera, Dand Board ary postal assistant, I		040	"	
	J. A. Sinclair	" "	Hillgrove	£190	"			tant and operator, Hi		000	"	
	G. J. Dennis	37 39	Howlong	£190	,,	. *	$^{f t}({f R}_{\cdot}), {f tempore}$	ary postal assistant, I	Howlong	£26	",	
	W. H. Rowland A. D. Fowler	"		£220	,,	. *	(S.), tempora	ry postal assistant, In	nverell	£75	,,	
	J. F. Tyter	"		£260 £310	"		$f(\mathbf{C}. \mathbf{A}.), \text{ temp}$	orary postal assistant	t, Jerilderie	6160	"	
	M. H. Kelly))))		£340	,,			r-carrier, Burwood ator, King-street		01.00	"	
	A. H. V. Gosbell	" "		£130	» ···	. *	(I. M.), temp	orary assistant, Koga	arah	$\pounds25$	"	
	H. J. Rowthorn	3)	Lambton	£210	3,	. *	(L. M.), tem	oorary assistant, Lam	bton	£30	"	
	A. T. M'Millan	"		£190	,,	, *	^t (Eva), tempo	rary assistant, Lawre	ence	£20	,,	
	David Thomas	23 ,3		£260	,,			orary assistant, Lithe		070	"	
	William Pugh	22		£260 £200	,,			porary assistant, Live orary assistant, Lout		COA	,,	
		2)		<i>∞</i> 2∪U	,,	1 "	(m.), cemp	orary assistant, 1000		J-20	"	

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.		Remuneration.		Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.						
	POST OFFICE—continued.												
Post Office Department—	R E Done	Post and Telegraph	Master, Macksville	£190 per an	n.	*(E. M.), temporary assistant, Macksville £12 per ann.							
continued.	W. J. L. Kyle		Manilla	£190 ,,		*(M. E.), temporary assistant, Manilla£26 ,,							
	G. Carolan		" Marsden's		•…	*(B.), temporary assistant, Marsden's£25 ,,							
	H. A. Hoare		" Marulan		•••	*(F. A.), temporary assistant, Marulan£20 ,,							
	J. W. S. Isaacs		", Millie	£160 ,,	•••	*(M. A.), temporary assistant, Millie							
	John Munro		" Moree	£200 "	•••	w/ne							
	A. Bellamy		" Mossgiel	£180 " £200 "		*(M.), temporary assistant, Mossglei							
	J. A. Parke		" Moss Vale " Mount Hope	0100	• • • •	*(M. E.), temporary assistant, Mount Hope £20 ,,							
	C. D. Logan	1	200 2771			*(Sarah), temporary assistant, Mount Victoria £25							
	C. W. Prott		Nouth Deda	£39 ,,		+(A. E.), junior letter-carrier, North Ryde							
	A. Adams	,,	", North Ryde	,,		+(A. E. S.), junior letter-carrier, Cowra £91							
						+(W. C.), junior letter-carrier, Casino£91							
	G. A. Reid	,,	" North Sydney	£325 ,,	• • •	†(A. J.), telephone assistant, North Sydney £39 "							
	G. S. Roberts		" Nowra		•••	*(E.), temporary assistant, Nowra							
•	R. S. P. Claye	,	" Nyngan		•••	*(A. B.), letter-carrier, Nyngan							
	J. Metcalf		" Oberon	0+00	•••	*(E.), temporary assistant, Oberon							
	E. J. Cornell		" Pambula		•••	*(Mary), temporary assistant, Pambula							
	D. Graham		,, Park-street Paterson		•••	†(E. M.), operator, Paterson£140 ,,							
	E. Doust	,	" D		••••	*(S.), temporary assistant, Penrith							
	C. H. Kellett	"	" Penrith	£270 "	•••	†(B. R), school teacher							
	E. V. Blackwell	.,,	" Pilliga	£190 "		*(J. M), temporary assistant, Pilliga£26							
	E. T. Mulligan		" Port Macquarie	£270 ,,		*(E. A.), temporary assistant, Port Macquarie £33 ,,							
	J. B. Wakely		" Raymond Terrace	£260 ,,		*(E.), temporary assistant, Raymond Terrace £52 ,,							
	W. H. Day		" Richmond		•••	*(A.), temporary assistant, Richmond							
	J. A. Macken		" Robertson	0100	•••								
	J. M. Hackett		Rockley		•••	.! *(F.), temporary assistant, Rockley							
	G. M. Pope		" Ryde Smith Town	6100	• • • •	*(M.), temporary assistant, Smithtown £15 ,,							
	W. J. Holahan		0-6-1-			*(A. M.), temporary assistant, Sofala£40 ,							
	S. H. Phillips		South Confton	£190 "		*(E.), temporary assistant, South Grafton £52 ,							
	I. A. Tomkinson		" South Gration Sunny Corner			#(E. A), temporary assistant, Sunny Corner £20 ,							
	J. Sampson		" Tabulum	. £180 "		*(M. A.), temporary assistant, Tabulam £25 ,							
	W. Allan		" Tareena	£180 ,,	•••	. †(W. W.), temporary assistant, Tareena £26 ,							
	J. M'Kay	. ,,	" Thackaringa	. £140 "		*(Annie), temporary assistant, Thackaringa							
	K. Mitchell	., ,,	" Tingha			1 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4							
	P. A. Dunne		" Tocumwal	80.40		*(A.), temporary assistant, Tocumwal							
	W. T. Lee		Trunkey Creek	0100									
	T. F. Bell	· "	Thomas			*(C. A.), temporary postal assistant, Tumut £26 ,,							
	R. Seton		TImomo		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	*(A. M.) temporary postal assistant, Urana £30 ,,							
	W. Mead		Wallerawang			*(C. A.), temporary postal assistant, Wallerawang £25 ,,							
	W. Keohan	. , , ,	,, Wallsend-Plattsburg	£280 ,,		1 *(E.), temporary postal assistant, Wallsend-Plattsburg £26 ,,							
	H. A. Weatherall	. ,,	, Wardell	£180 "		*(S. J.), temporary postal assistant, Wardell £26 ,,							
	W. O. Newbery	. ,,,	" Warialda			1 1/(1 (2) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
	A. H. Davies	. ,,	" Wentworth			1 * (7) (2)							
	J. Williams	. ,	" West Kempsey	£260 "	••	0100							
				ļ		†(E. A.), operator, West Kempsey							
				1		((iii. mr./) messonger, 11 ess axempso)	•						
	1	<u></u>		+ 33774-	A CONST	13							

Department.	Name of Employee whose Wife or Children are also employed.	Position held.	Remuneration.	Position held by Wife or Children, and Remuneration received.	Remarks.						
POST OFFICE—continued.											
D LOG Describerant) T Diele	1 Deet and Malaguanh Master Windson	£240 nor onn	†(M.), temporary assistant, Windsor £35 per ann.							
continued.	J. T. Marx J. C. J. Smith P. Mackel	Wiseman's Ferry. Wollombi Wollomong	£220 ,, £230 ,, £350 ,,	\uparrow (N. J.), temporary assistant, Wiseman's Ferry £20 ,, \uparrow (J. A. L.), temporary assistant and operator, Wollombi £52 ,, \uparrow (J. F.), operator, Wollongong £100 ,,							
	H. J. Lancaster J. Dalgarno W. L. Carter J. Thompson		£500 "	*(R. J.), temporary assistant, Yetman £20 †(C. R.), clerk, Money Order Office £140 †(A.), junior clerk, Public Instruction Department £75 †(G. S.), junior clerk, Money Order Office £50							
	E. B. Seymour	Senior Clerk, G.P.O. Temporary Clerk, G.P.O. Shipping Clerk's Assistant.	£390 ,, £3 10s. per week £190 per ann	‡(W. Benson), messenger, G.P.O. £65 ,, †(F. W.), temporary clerk, Treasury £120 ,, †(H. W.), clerk, Registrar-General's Department £110 ,, †(W. J.), temporary clerk, Money Order Office £50 ,,							
	J. L. Stokes W. Pettingell John Smith Thos. Archer	Storekeeper, Money Order Office Mail-guard, Cootamundra ,, G.P.O.	£250 , £190 , £190 ,	†(Thomas), post & telegraph master, South Broken Hill £120 ,, †(A.), teacher, Cootamundra £386 , †(Jas. J.), mail-boy, G.P.O. £39 ,, †(John), letter-carrier, G.P.O. £110 ,,							
	John Baird Jas. Spratt P. Rourke	,,	£160 ,, £160 ,, £130 ,,	†(L. E.), letter-sorter, G.P.O. £120 ,, †(H. L.), stamper and sorter £130 ,, †(Albert), letter-sorter £170 ,,							
	John West	38	£180 "	†(George), teacher £250 †(Ernest), teacher £120 †(John), letter-sorter £110							
	A. Duffy W. J. Mason Joseph Smith R. Dawson	Letter-carriers' Overseer Letter-carrier, G.P.O.	£180 , £190 , £170 , £140 ,	†(A.), mail-boy, G.P.O. £52 †(W.J.), letter-sorter £110 †(Jas.), letter-carrier, Bowral £115 †(A. B.), clork, G.P.O. £130							
	Jas. Gleeson	,, Albury ,, Glen Innes	£160 ,, £160 ,, £150 ,, £150 ,,	†(E. J.), telegraph messenger, Albury £52 , †(G. A.), telegraph messenger, Glen Innes £26 , †(J.), telegraph messenger, Morpeth £52 , †(F. W.), mail guard £150 ,							
	E. F. Dyer S. Fizzell Robert Cumming Saml. Bertles	,, Newtown ,, Redfern ,, Tamworth West Maitland	£140 ,, £125 ,, £150 ,, £135 ,,	†(F. N.), fireman, Tramway Department £164 5s. ", †(Thos.), letter-carrier, Redfern £52 ", †(R.bt.), letter-carrier, Tamworth £52 ", †(S., junr.), letter-carrier, West Maitland £52 ",							
Electric Telegraph Department.	G. W. Morgan R. H. Hipsley S. J. Watson	Letter-sorter, G.P.O. Assistant Manager Manager, Telephones	£140 ,, £475 ,, £425 ,,	†(G. W.), junior clerk, Instruction Department £90 †(E. G.), temporary clerk £50 †(H. J.), clerk, Railways £185 †(A. E.), operator, Telegraph Department £170							
	John Buckley T. W. Ferris	Telegraph Master, Deniliquin Clerk, Telegraph Department	£350 " £325 "	†(A. C.), assistant electrical engineer, Railways 7s. per day. †(A. M.), school teacher £96 per ann. †(Mary), operator, Telegraph Department £170 *(Lizzie), post and telegraph mistress, Waverley £220							
	J. W. R. Miller John Muir	Receiving Clerk Clerk, Telegraph Department	£325 ,, £240 ,,	†(C. J. H.), messenger, Telegraph Department £39 †(John), clerk, Audit Department £75 .,,							

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer. -1892.

† Child.

‡ Step-son.

* Wife.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN OF NEW APPOINTMENTS IN THE TREASURY AND SUB-DEPARTMENTS DURING THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF SIR HENRY PARKES AND SIR GEORGE DIBES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 February, 1893.

RETURN of New Appointments in the Treasury and Sub-Departments.—(1.)
During the Administration of Sir Henry Parkes, from 8th March, 1889, to
22nd October, 1891—31 months. (2.) During the Administration of Sir George Dibbs, from 23rd October, 1891, to date—15 months.

	Depar	tmant					Appoir	ntment.	Aggregate Annual
	Бораг	emen.					Permanent.	Temporary.	Salaries.
The Treasury—									£ s. d.
Parkes Ministry						• • •	4	6	1,840 0 0
Dibbs Ministry					•••		4	1	599 0 0
Stamp Duties—									
Parkes Ministry	•••			•• •				1	100 0 0
Dibbs Ministry.			•••		• • •	•			***********
Customs—									
Parkes Ministry					• • •		32	*27	4,892 0 0
Dibbs Ministry	•••		•••				6	*79	2,453 0 0
Government Printer—									
Parkes Ministry	•••	• • •	•••	•••		•••	30	† 58	4,546 0 0
Dibbs Ministry	•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	†10	
Stores and Stationery—									
Parkes Ministry	• • • •	·	•••	• • •	·	•••	3	4	946 10 0
Dibbs Ministry	• • •	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	3	396 0 0
Board of Health—							_		450 0 0
Parkes Ministry Dibbs Ministry	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	5		459 0 0.
Shipping Office—	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5	1	765 0 0
Parkes Ministry							-		70 0 0
Dibbs Ministry	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • • •	1	}	50 0 0
Glebe Island Abattoirs—	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	*************
Parkes Ministry		•					1	Ì	170 0 0
Dibbs Ministry		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	170 0 0
Marine Board—	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••	•••	•••	(
Parkes Ministry							3		468 0 0
Dibbs Ministry					•••	•••			100 0 0
Public Wharfs—		•			• • • •	• ' '	•••	[
Parkes Ministry					***		6		839 0 0
Dibbs Ministry	•••		•••		•••		5		491 0 0
•									

Parkes Ministry—Increase to staff, 181; increase to salaries, £14,310 { Exclusive of Salaries of extra Tide-waiters, Dibbs Ministry— do 114; do £4,704 { Customs Department, and Apprentices, &c., Government Printing Office.

This Return does not include promotions or appointments consequent on vacancies.

A. P. PEARSON, The Treasury, 22nd February, 1893. Pro Examiner of Accounts [3d.]724 -

^{*} The number of extra Tide-waiters is included in the appointment column, but the aggregate amount paid to them is not shown, as they are only paid when employed (10s. 6d. per day), the average amounts paid being from £8 to £10 per month. The cost of collecting the new duties is about 1½ per cent.

† The number of Machinists, Apprentices, Folders, and others appointed is included in the appointment column, but the aggregate amount paid to them is not shown. They are appointed on the recommendation of the Government Printer, with wages ranging from 1s. 6d. to 12s. per day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS IN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, DURING ADMINISTRATIONS OF SIR HENRY PARKES, AND SIR GEORGE DIBBS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1893.

During Administration of Sir Henry Parkes, from 8th March, 1889, to 22nd October, 1891—31 months.
"Sir George Dibbs, from 23rd October, 1891, to 24th January, 1893—15 months."

	Appointments.							F	Retiro	men	ts, &	e. '	Difference in		Difference in Amount		
Branch.	Pro sio	1 %	Cler Per.	rical.	Total.	Aggre- gate Annual Salaries.	sion	1 =	Cler Per.	Tom.	Total.	Aggregate Annual Salaries.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase, of galactic	Decrease.	
Roads and Bridges— Parkes' Ministry Dibbs' Ministry Harbours and Rivers—		134 31	::	16 4	150 35	£ 22,876 4,918	14 3	16 12	4	2	36 16	£ 9,923 3,691	114 19		£ 12,953 1,227	£ ::::}	Initd. { R.P.H., O.C., 25/1/93.
Parkes' Ministry Dibbs' Ministry Railway Construction—		9 5	1	9	19 8	3,554 1,407	'n	4 6	::	1 3	5 10.	621 2,761	14	 2	2,933	1,354 }	Initd. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} { m C.W.D.,} \\ { m J.C.,} \ 25/1/93. \end{array} \right.$
Parkes' Ministry Dibbs' Ministry Government Architect-		44 8	::	3	48 11	9,628 2,230	3	8 7		• • •	12 7	4,810 1,396	36 4		4,818 834	::::}	Initd. { H.D., H.C., 25/1/93.
Parkes' Ministry Dibbs' Ministry Sewerage—	1	14 1	· ::	3 2	18 3	3,977 412	10 	4 2		·. 2	15 4	5,970 720		·i	••••	1,993 } 308 }	Initd. \{\begin{aligned} \text{W.L.V.} \\ \text{G.B.S., 25/1/93} \end{aligned}
Parkes' Ministry Dibbs' Ministry General—	 	10 5	::	1	11 5	2,094 642		1 6		 	1 6	156 1,166	10 	ï.	1,938	····. 524}	Initd. { R.P.H., O.C., 25/1/93.
Parkes' Ministry Dibbs' Ministry Totals—		:: <u> </u>	<u>::</u>	5 7	-5° -7	550 915	::	·:-	::	i	ï	. 75	. 5		550 840	::::}	Initd. $\left\{ {f D.C.MeL., \atop H.C., 25/1/93.} \right.$
Parkes' Ministry Dibbs' Ministry	2	211 50	1	37 19	251 69	42,679 10,524	27 4	33 33	6 1	3 6	69 44	21,480 9,809	182 29	 4	23,192 2,901	1,993 2,186	

to Salaries by Parkes' do do Dibbs' do

W. H. QUODLING, Chief Accountant, 25/1/93.

During Administration of Sir Henry Parkes, from 8th March, 1889, to 22nd October, 1891—31 months ,, ,, Sir George Dibbs, from 23rd October, 1891, to 24th January, 1893—15 months.

		Appointments.							Reti	reme	nts.		Difference in		Difference in Amount		
Branch.	Pro sion	fes- nal.	Cler	ical.		Aggre- gate	Pro: sion		Cler	ical.		Aggre- gate	No. of		of Sal		
	Per.	Tem.	Per.	Tem.	Total	Annual Salaries.	Per.	Tem.	Per.	Tem.	Total.	Annual Salaries.	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Water Conservation— Parkes' Ministry (Mines) Dibbs' Ministry (do) Do (Works) Land Valuer— Parkes' Ministry		15 3 2 *1		1 3	23 }8 2	£ 5,949 1,400				1	1	£	23 7 2		£ 5,949 1,325 626	£}	Initd., H.G. McK., 30/1/93. Initd., J.B.T., 30/1/93
Dibbs' Ministry Totals— Parkes' Ministry Dibbs' Ministry	7	16 5		1 2 4	25 9	6,575 1,450	- <u>·</u> -	1	<u></u>	 i	1	600	25	-:-	6,575 1,325	550 5	inita., J.B.T., 30/1/93.
	···	"	l	•	"	1,400		<u> </u>	ļ	*	–	010			1,020	330	

Net increase to Staff during Parkes' Ministry 25
Do do Dibbs' do 7

Salaries during Parkes' Ministry £6,575
do Dibbs' do £775

J.B., U.S. for P.W.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FOREIGNERS EMPLOYED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

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

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd March, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- "(1.) The number of foreigners employed in the Public Works Depart-"ment.
- "(2.) The occupation of each.
- "(3.) The salary and length of service of each.
- "(4.) The number that are naturalised British subjects."

(Mr. Hoyle.)

Foreigners employed in the Department of Public Works.

Branch.	Number in Service.	Number Naturalised.	Remarks.
1. Head Office	1	1	
2. Harbours and Rivers	66	26	In addition to those naturalised whose papers are in order, five cannot produce papers, seven cannot give date of registration, one papers of naturalisation not finally dealt with.
3. Architect	Nil.	Nil.	
4. Railway Construction	9	5	In addition, one states he is naturalised (in 1866), but has lost papers.
5. Roads and Bridges	47	24	
6. Sewerage	7	4	
7. Water Conservation	. 2 ·	1	
8. Land Valuation	Nil.	Nil.	•
	132	61	

In addition to the information to be supplied in accordance with the Order, the dates of naturalisation have been given where obtainable, in fulfilment of a promise made on the 12th April, 1893, in reply to a Question by Mr. Darnley, M.P.

FOREIGNERS

Foreigners employed in the Department of Public Works.

Name	Occupation	Salary.	Yrs 1) eb,	Whether Naturalised	Date of Naturalisation.	Place of Registration
No. 1. HEA	AD OFFICE.						
J. Bischoff	Photographer	£250 per ann.	10		Yes	26 Nov , 1875	
No. 2. Harbours an	D RIVERS BRANCH.		 				
Albert Wellisch	Draftsman	£275 per ann.	12	10	Yes	14 Oct , 1886	
Alexander Hedberg	Ganger	12s. per diem 7s 6d. "	6 3		,,	27 Nov , 1875	
Matthew Perry	do	7s 6d,	3		No		
Justaf Smith	Fitter	12s. ,,	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$		Yes	22 Dec., 1885 1 Mar., 1889	
Augusta Grotifend	Carpenter Labourer	9s. ,, 7s. ,,	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	7	No.		
Thomas Friberg	do	7s. "		8	,,		
Frank Hillberg	do	7s .,	•••	8 6	"		
Charles Anderson James Tarkelson	do	10s. ,,	2	6	Yes	*	
John Smith	Labourer	7s 6d .,	2	4	,, N.,	*	
Constantine Trumar	do	7°. 6d. ,, 7°. ,	i	8 2	No Yes	*	
George Phillip Charles Brown	Camp-keeper Cook	£114 8s p ann.	4	8	No		
James Christensen	Seaman	£114 8s ,,	3	7	V.00	9 M 1991	
Adolph Czisz	Draftsman	14s. per diem £114 8s. p ann		$\frac{11}{7}$	Yes No	2 Mai, 1881	
Peter Jules Andrew Johnson	Seaman	£114 8s. ,,	10	4	Yes	16 Mar, 1893	
Frederick Johnson	_ do	£114 8s. ,,	10	4 5	,, No	13 April, 1893	
Julius Anderson Henry Ridder	do	7s. per diem	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	8	Yes	‡ ·· ··· ··	
John Johnson	Shipwright	12s. ,,		3	No		
Martın Ratgeus	do	12s ,,	. 14	3	Yes	1 Feb , 1883	
Benedetto Salvatori G. West	Engineer Labourer	£171 12s. p. an 7s. per dien		•••	,,	† Thinks 1876	
C. Johnson	do	7s ,,	1	11	,,	# F.F.b 1000	
O. Olsen	do	7s. " £1148s p.ann	3	6	No	5 Feb., 1892	
John Pehrson	Seaman	£114 8s. "	6	5	,,		
Rufene Gormas	do	£114 8s. "	16	11	Yes	12 July, 1888 13 May, 1885	
W. Swanson	do	£114 8s. " £114 8s. "	9	3	"	10 Feb, 1891	
Oscar Valantın Peter Secrs	Labourer	8s. per dien	n 9	9	,,	21 ,, 1890	
Jack Cook	do	7s 6d. "	7 2	9	No Yes	6 April, 1893	
Frederick Rush John Mason	Seaman Clerk of Works	7s. ,, £250 per ann		9	nes ,,	† Thinks 1864	
Isaac Nordsman	Seaman	£114 8s "	7	2	,,	19 May, 1888	
Peter Anderson	_ do	£114 8s. "	1 4 1	3 10	,, No	† Thinks 1880	
B. Knickow Louis Stearn	Labourer Engine-driver	7s. per dien £158 8s. p ann		6	Yes	13 Mar, 1882	ĺ
Charles Thompson	Fireman	£132 ,,	8	6	No	10.0 - 1 1000	
J. Hundt	Labourer	7s. per dien 8s. "	n 1	$\frac{2}{11}$	No No	16 Sept., 1869	
J. Yoochi	do	7s. ,,	4		Yes	13 May, 1885	
G. Christie	do	7s. "	5	6	No	+ Thinks 1886	[
W Krause	do do	7s ,,	5	6	Yes	† , 1885	
C Schmidt T. Manfant	do	7s. ,,	5		No		
P. Louis	do	7s. ,,	5 5	6	Yes	*	
P Stout	do	7s. " £132 per anı			res ,,	4 April, 1893	
J. Larson	Seaman	£114 8s ,,	6	4	,,	17 Mar, 1893	
John Smith	Carpenter	£171 12s. "	23 17	9 8	٠,	22 Dec, 1874 15 Mar, 1882	
Frederick Bolin Augustus Bloomdatel	Striker Engine-driver	£132 ,,, £158 8s. ,,	17		"	4 July, 1890	
William Gray	Seaman	£114 8s. "	4	8	No		
Martin Gunner	Fireman : Seaman	£132 ,, £114 8s. ,,	10	8 3	"		
Andrew Anderson Frederick Schaumann	Labourer	7s. per dier	n 10	7	Yes.	† Thinks 1864	
Carl Hammer Schroder	Engineer	£114.88	1. 1	9 7	,	§ 6 Ang , 1858	
Odin Soren Morthen Andrew Johnson	Seaman Carpenter	£114 8s. ,, £158 8s ,,	7	'	,,	4 Mar, 1890	
Charles Bennett	Seaman	£114 8s. "	3	4	,	† Thinks 1889	1
John Altred Lawrence William Schimkus	Master of Tug Seaman	£192 ,,	8 3	6 3	No.	7 Mar, 1856	
	T'S BRANCH —Nil.						
No. 4 RAILWAY CONS	struction Branch —9.			Ì			
S A. Hilliger	Draftsman	£300 per ann	12	2	No		
O. E Albers	do	£250 ,,	11	7	Yes	28 Aug, 1886	
C Dafgard	do		11	6	No Yes	23 Nov . "	
W. Friederich	do (temporary).	£200 ,,	10	1 0	Les	20 2101	

Foreigners employed in the Department of Public Works.—continued.

Andreas Jacobson	Name.	Occupation.	Salary.	Service. (28 Feb , 1893.) Yrs. Mths	Whether Naturalised	Date of Naturalisation.	Place of Registration,
C. Wilberg	No. 4. RAILWAY CONST	BUCTION BRANCH—contd.			. 		
1. C. Lolla	Trial Surv	vey Branch.					
F. H. Geisow	C. Willberg			1 - 1		1861	
Transcay Construction Branch. Supervising Engineer £450 11 4 30 Dec., 1890			GOEO.	1 1 - 1		14 Sept , 1888	
No. 5. Roads and Bridges Branch			,,			1 '	•
J. O. Neumann		Supervising Engineer	£450 ·,,	11 4	,,	30 Dec., 1890	
Andreas Jacobson. Bridge Foreman. 11a. per diem 14 , 1882 , 1882 , 1884 , 1884 , 1884 , 1885 , 1885 , 1886	No. 5. Roads and H	Bridges Branch.—47.					
Andreas Jacobson. Bridge Foreman. 11a. per diem 14 , 1882 , 1884				1 1	*1		New South Wales.
Thomas Lee	Andreas Jacobson				"		77:-4
D. B. Selman do Overseer 12s. 2 Yes No record 10 April, 1893 10 April, 1894 10 April, 1893 10 April, 1894 10 April, 18	Thomas Lee		10.			19 Aug., 1004	victoria.
J. Wuck. do Carpenter 7s. , 1 6 No John Remer do do 7s. , 1 6 No John Remer do do 7s. , 1 6 No John Remer do do 10s. , 2 No John Remer do do do 10s. , 2 No John Remer do do do 10s. , 2 No John Remer do do do 10s. , 3 No John Remer do do do 10s. , 3 No John Remer do do do 10s. , 3 No John Remer do do 4s. , 2 No John Remer do do 4s. , 2 No John Remer do do 4s. , 2 No John Remer do 3s. , 2 No John Remer do do 4s. , 2 No John Remer do do 4s. , 2 No John Remer do do 4s. , 3 No John Remer do do 7s. 3d. , 1 No John Remer do do 7s. , 3	D. B. Selman	do Overseer	10.	2		No record	New South Wales.
J. Grafasson	J. Petersohn		10s. ,,		``,	_	"
John Remer		1	m	1) [
Andrew Halmlen	John Reimer		10.				
P. Nelson	Andrew Halmlen	do do	10s. "	1 6	Yes		,,
P. Eugert		20 1 2	0- "				
August Benninger Blacksmith 75 6d. 6 11 No No A. Bettine Fagineer 75. 75	P. Eugert		0 "			Papers lost.	
A. Bettine	August Benninger	Blacksmith	7s 6d. ,			_	,,
G. Munder Louis Science Louis	Wm Dahl	l a n. T.		1 1		•••	
Louis Scieron				1 1	Ϋ́s	April, 1882	Victoria.
Andrew Matesick do 7s. 3d. 13	Louis Sciaroui	do	7s ,,	1 1	_,,		New South Wales.
B. Folk		,	l #- 91 ″			i	
E. J. Anderson		,	l # "	0.1			
A Corrad do do 8 11 do 10 n. 1893 12 do 10 n. 1893 11 n. 1893 12 n. 1893 .	F. J Anderson	,	0- "				
Ed H.n-en	A Conrad		78. ,,		Yes	10 - 1000	,,
John Bretsen	T2 1 TT	a .	17-			00 " 1000	· ·
Raymond Rossi		a	70 "			20 ,, 1000	"
Chas Olsen	Raymond Rossi	_	7s. 3d. ,,		\mathbf{Yes}		
Chas Olsen	Chas White	3.	19-	1 1 1			1
Christian Ivers do 7s 3 June, 1871 , , Anthony Schodrowski do 7s. 3d. , 1 No June, 1871 , ,	Chas Olsen	1	10- 63 "				
P. Lazzarnu	Christian Ivers		7s. "		,,	June, 1871	
Jas Shindler	P. Lazzarini		7- 93			• •	•
Jas Shindler	Jean Cert		0.01	1 - 1			
Hans Hansen	Jas Shindler		7s 3d. "			•••	
John Pettersen		_			,,	•••	
Geo Weber		do	7- 94				
Wm Geilvoch do 7s 7s 10 No No 1867 or 1877 New Zealand. Chas. Anderson do 7s. 2 2 2 1888 New Zealand. Chas. Robertson do 7s. 10 No 1888 New South Wa Chas. Kuhne do 7s. 10 No No 10 No J. B Pearson do 7s. 10 No No 10 No John Gustafson do 7s. 12 Yes 1884 New South Wa W. Germans, 5; Dane, 1; Swede, 1; total, 7.) No No 11 7 No No 1884 New South Wa W. Baltzer Principal Assist Engineer £800 per anu. 13 2 No 27 Aug , 1857 Victoria. W. Baltzer Draftsman £350 8 3 5 No New South Wa G. O. Bjornstad do £157 2 3 No New South Wal <tr< td=""><td>Geo Weber</td><td>do</td><td>7s 3d,</td><td>6 6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr<>	Geo Weber	do	7s 3d,	6 6			
Chas. Anderson	Wm Gerlyoch	_	#a ''	1 3 0 1		4 May, 1893	New South Wales.
Chas. Robertson do 7s. 7s. 10 No 1888 No New South Wa Chas Kuhne do 7s. 10 No No No	Chas. Anderson		/ ha 9.4 ''			1867 or 1877	New Zealand.
Joseph Kastner	Chas. Robertson	_	7s,	2 2			New South Walcs.
J. B Pearson do		3	70	1			
No. 6. Seweragf Branch (Germans, 5; Dane, 1; Swede, 1; total, 7.) 2	J. B Pearson		H~				
(Germans, 5; Dane, 1; Swede, 1; total, 7.) C. H Ohlfsen Baggé F. Hammer Chief Draftsman Resident Engineer Draftsman E. F Kern J. H. Brammer G. O. Bjornstad . No 7. Water Conservation, Ierigation, And Draftsman Draftsman Victoria. 27 Aug , 1857 No 8 Mar., 1893 21 Feb., 1884 4 April, 1893 5 7 8 157 , 2 3 No 18 2 7 Aug , 1857 New South Water and South Australia. 8 2500 , 3 5 5 , 4 4 April, 1893 19 2 3 No 19 3 Aug , 1891 19 4 Aug , 1891 New South Water and South			h			1884	,,
F. Hammer H. Rudolph Nesident Engineer H. Simon Chief Draftsman Resident Engineer H. 2500 H. 2400 H. 2400 H. 2500 H. 2400 H. 2500 H.							
F. Hammer H. Rudolph Resident Engineer			£800 per ann		,,	27 Aug , 1857	Victoria.
W. Baltzer E. F. Kern					No	0 M 1000	Nov C11. VII 1
E. F. Kern	W. Baltzer		6350 °				Fouth Australia.
G. O. Bjornstad do £157 , 2 3 , No 7. Water Conservation, Irrigation, and Drainage. V Czarlinski, C.E. First Survey and Record £360 , 5 5 Yes 13 Aug, 1891 Draftsman Record Profession Record Profession Record Profession Record Profession Record Recor	E. F Kern	do	£250 ,,	3 5	,		New South Wales.
Drainage. V Czarlinski, C.E. First Survey and Record £360 ,, 5 5 Yes 13 Aug, 1891 Draftsman			.C1577				
Draftsman Francous Profession (602)							
I H Simon Francoura Desferies 6027	V Czarlinski, C.E.		£360 "	5 5	Yes	13 Aug, 1891	
	J. H. Simon		£225 ,, .	2 11	No		
LAND VALUATION BRANCH -Nil.	LAND VALUATIO	N BRANCH -Nil.					

*Services not continuous.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RICHARD TARRANT, TELEGRAPH MESSENGER AT ADAMSTOWN.

(COPIES OF PAPERS, &c., RELATING TO THE DISMISSAL OF.)

.Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 September, 1892.

SCHEDULE. The Postmaster, Adamstown, to the Secretary to the Post Office. 1 August, 1892 Minute of the Superintendent of Telegraphs. 10 August, 1892 R. Henderson to the Secretary to the Post Office. 13 August, 1892 Mrs. Jane Cowan to the Secretary to the Post Office. 15 August, 1892 Report of Postmaster, Adamstown. 19 August, 1892 The Superintendent of Telegraphs to Master Richard Tarrant. 30 August, 1892 PAGE.

No. 1.

The Postmaster at Adamstown to The Secretary, General Post Office.

Adamstown, Post Office, 1 August, 1892. I beg to report that on Friday the 29th and Saturday the 30th July, the telegraph messenger did not arrive at the office until seven minutes past 9 o'clock, and it was five minutes past 9 this morning. On Friday, when he came, I asked him did he know what time it was, he said, "No, I don't," I said to him "I don't think you care," and he said "No" in a very insolent manner. I would have reported him on several occasions, on different matters, but I took into consideration that his mother was a widow, and I thought that talking to him would make him better but it has hed the expectite effect. There had I thought that talking to him would make him better, but it has had the opposite effect. I have had frequently to speak to the police to remove the number of larrikins which he gets congregated around him, and the language used by them is sometimes unfit for any person to hear, let alone children. I have very often spoken to him on this matter, and on one occasion when I threatened to report him he on again remonstrating with him about it he said in a very insulting manner, "I don't bring them here, and I am not going to send them away." But I say he does bring them, and also induces them to stop, because, should there be a message come when the "push" are with him he will say to them, "Wait a minute, I am only going to so and so's, and won't be many minutes before I am back." I have really put up with this state of things till I cannot stand it any longer without reporting him. The matter came to a climax yesterday, Sunday, when the messenger's uncle called at the office to see me (but I was away out for a walk), and wanted to know from Mrs. Lee why he had not got two pairs of trousers, instead of one pair, and why he had not got his rise, as he was entitled to it more than some that had got it. This is very pleasant on a Sunday morning! There are many more things which I could complain about, but as they are gone and past there is no need to trouble you with them; but from this out (as I know I should have done in the past), I shall make you acquainted with any misconduct on his part.

WILLIAM LEE,

Postmaster, Adamstown.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs, S.H.L. (per R.L.R.), 3/8/92. Messenger Tarrant, for any explanation he may have to offer.—E.C.C., 4/8/92. The following is the report furnished by Tarrant:—
"Richard Tarrant, I ain't going to reply." Suspend this young gentleman and recommend his dismissal.—E.C.C., 8/8/92. Station-master, Adamstown, directed to suspend Tarrant. Prepare Minute.—P.B.W., 9/8/92. Minute prepared.—J.M., 10/8/92.

No. 2.

Minute of The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

I forward herewith a report from the Station-master at Adamstown as to the conduct of Messenger Richard Tarrant, of that station. This lad, it appears, is continually late in his attendance at the office, and his conduct is altogether very unsatisfactory. I therefore recommend for the approval of the Postmaster-General that he be dismissed from the Service.

He is at present under suspension by my directions, and refuses to reply to my request for any explanation he may have to offer.

E. C. CRACKNELL, 10/8/92.

The Secretary, General Post Office.

-S.H.L., 11/8/92. Approved.—J.K., 12/8/92. Submitted.-Noted.—J.W.R. (pro Accountant), 3/9/92. S.H.L., 12/8/92.

Superintendent of Telegraphs.-

No. 3.

Mr. R. Henderson to The Secretary, General Post Office.

"Stanleyville," Albany Road, Stanmore, 13 August, 1892. Re Richard Tarrant, telegraph messenger, of Adamstown, now under suspension.

Sir,

I beg respectfully to ask that Richard Tarrant's dismissal be not confirmed until some further explanation be received.

I wish to point out that his mother is a widow, having six children to support, and I know she does not understand that her son has been either negligent in his duties or impudent to the postmaster at

Further, as regards the lad himself, he did not understand that the Postmaster-General had called on him for report when he wrote such an unwarrantable reply. I am sure he is prepared to apologise fully, and that if he be given another chance, either in Adamstown or any adjacent office, he will do his best to make amends for past conduct.

Trusting that, in view of the lad's youth (14 years) and the peculiar circumstances in which his mother is placed, the Postmaster-General may be able to accede to my request,

I have, &c., R. HENDERSON.

P.S.—I should explain that his mother wrote me to ascertain why he had been suspended, and I have written the fact to her. Her letter will reach your office not later than Tuesday.—R.H.

No. 4.

Mrs. Jane Cowan to The Secretary, General Post Office.

Dear sir, Adamstown, 15 August, 1892. On the 9th instant my son, Richard Tarrant, telegraph messenger at Adamstown, was told by Mr. W. Lee, postmaster, that he was to go home till further notice. I have been waiting expecting to hear of him being suspended, but up to date I have received none. Will you kindly inform me the cause of his being suspended, and if there has been a charge made against him, will you oblige by forwarding me a copy of the same. Trusting you will oblige,

I remain, &c.,

JANE COWAN.

Mr. Henderson called, and asked if the boy could be given another chance, and explained that he (Tarrant) is not quite fourteen years of age; that he did not tell his mother that he had been asked to explain; that his mother is a very poor widow, and the loss of the 10s. a week will be a great loss, indeed. Mr. Henderson admitted that the boy deserves dismissal for writing as he has done, but asks that his extreme youth or boyish foolishness be taken into consideration.—R.L.R., 16/8/92. Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., 16/8/92. Postmaster, Adamstown, for his remarks in the first intendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., 16/8,92. instance.—E.C.C., 18/8/92.

No. 5.

Report of The Postmaster at Adamstown.

Sir,

Messenger Tarrant appears to be getting younger. He was fourteen when he was recommended, and is now made out to be scarcely fourteen, after serving over eighteen months as messenger. When the report came back with Superintendent's minute on it, I gave it to him and told him who it was from, and told him to read it very carefully. After he had read it, I offered him paper and pencil and told him to again read it, and anything that was not true in it to note it down, and then he could write it on the report with pen and ink. All that I could get out of him was, "I am not going to reply." Thinking that he might be afraid to write in my presence, I allowed him to take the report home, and instructed him to let his mother see it. When he came back to the office I asked him had he shown the report to his mother, and he said, "Yes; but she did not say anything, and I am not going to reply." He then said, "I can work; I worked before I came here, and I can work again. What notice have I to get, a week or a month?" I said to him, "No one has mentioned notice except yourself." He replied, "By that report I will have to get notice, and want to know how much." I repeatedly asked him, "Have you shown the report to your mother?" and he said that he had; and I believe that he did, because Mrs. Cowan passes within about fifty yards of this office two or three times a day, and if she did not know before, she must have known there was something the matter when he went home from here the morning that he was suspended, and even then she allowed the matter to go six days before writing to you for information. I would respectfully draw your attention to what appears to be a contradiction, viz., Mr. Henderson says in his letter of the 13th that he had informed Mrs. Cowan of the facts of the case, why her boy had been suspended. She says in her letter of the 15th that she has been waiting to hear of him being suspended, and again she wants to know why he is suspended. I may say that I read the memo. to him that was sent to me to suspend him.

WILLIAM LEE,

Postmaster, Adamstown, 19/8/92.

Superintendent of Telegraphs for remarks.—S.H.L., 23/8/92. I do not think this lad should be re-employed; he is a disgrace to the Department.—E.C.C., 25/8/92. Submitted.—S.H.L., 27/8/92. Approved.—J.K., 27/8/92. Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L. (per R.L.R.), 29/8/92. Inform. Accountant to note.—E.C.C., 30/8/92. Noted and informed.—J.M., 30/8/92.

No. 6.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to Master Richard Tarrant.

MASTER TARRANT is informed that, in consequence of his very unsatisfactory conduct, the Postmaster-General has approved of his being dismissed from the Service.

E. C. CRACKNELL,

Superintendent, 30th August, 1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WATER CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 May, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd May, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

"(1.) The travelling expenses paid during the past twelve months to "Officials of the Public Watering Places (presided over by Mr. J. W.

"Boultbee), with the names of the several recipients.

"(2.) The total amount of expense incurred in travelling, hiring, and "salaries during the time the Department mentioned drove Mr. Waddell, "M.P., about the Bourke Electorate."

(Mr. Willis.)

No. 1.

Return showing the travelling expenses paid during the past twelve months to Inspectors of Public Watering Places.

Official.	Amount.*	Miles travelled by own conveyance.	Miles travelled by rail.
J. W. Boultbee John Low O. C. Macdougal ¹ . P. J. Makinson R. Le P. Trench J. J. Coughlan T. W. Barnes ¹ W. Donaldson H. Brown (Emergency Officer)	£ s. d. 28 13 0 95 15 3 300 0 0 264 4 0 150 5 9 178 12 0 232 10 0 229 0 0 41 12 0	6,223 4,216 3,207 5,946 5.836 5,656	254 1,706 3,428 688

Messrs. Boultbee and Low are allowed 15s. per diem with conveyance. Messrs. Barnes and Macdougal are allowed 25s. per diem by reason of the arid nature of their districts.

No. 2.

This Department has been under no expense in driving Mr. Waddell, M.P., about the Bourke Electorate.

The following is a return of the salaries and expenses incurred in conveying the Superintendent of Public Watering Places, Mr. C. H. Kerry, Photographer, as per agreement, through the district:—

Superintendent's salary 20 days

Superintendent	s sarary, 20	uays	• • •		• • •	• • •	•••	#21	8	9
Inspector's salar	ry, 14 days	•••	•••				•••	9	11	9
Superintendent'	s travelling	allowa	nce, 20) days	•••	•••	•••	15	0	0
Inspector's ²		do		days	•••	•••	• • •	17	10	0
Buggy hire (1 c	onveyance a	and hor	ses)	•••	•••	•••	·	21	0	0
Do conv	eyance and	horses	(Nyn	gan)	•••		• • •	1	0	O
Horse feed .			•••		• • •			5	18	0
	Total							\mathcal{L}_{07}	0	c

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 16 May, 1893.

* Exclusive of rail fares.

When absent from headquarters, 12s. per diem, if conveyance, including rail fares, is provided. The other officers are allowed 20s. per diem and 12s. when conveyance, including rail fares, is provided.

2 The Inspector provides his own conveyance out of this allowance.

[3d.] 941—

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES IN DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

(RETURN SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR 1892, ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 April, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 1, of 5 April, 1893.]

Question.

(1.) Travelling Expenses in Department of Lands:—Mr. Hugh McKinnon asked The Secretary for Lands,—What is the amount of money expended in travelling expenses in his Department for the year 1892?

Answer.

RETURN of the travelling expenses paid in connection with the Department of Lands for the year 1892.

Number of Officers and others.		Rates of Allowances.	Amov of Allowa		
3	The President and Commissioners of the Land	£2 per diem, exclusive of cost of conveyance	£ 485		d.• 0
5	Appeal Court. *Inspectors of Pastoral Holdings for purposes of reappraisement under the Crown Lands	£1 10s. per diem, inclusive of cost of conveyance	832	6	0
1	Acts. Counsel for the Crown in connection with Land Appeal Court cases.	£1 10s. per diem, exclusive of cost of conveyance	123		0
1	Chief Inspector	£1 per diem, exclusive of cost of conveyance (£1 5s. per diem for first seven days and £1 per		12	6
1	Inspector of Local Land Board and District Survey Offices. Registrar of Land Appeal Court	diem thereafter in the Western districts, and £1 per diem for the first seven days and 15s. per diem thereafter in other districts, ex-	152	6	3
1	Inspector of Land Offices	clusive of cost of conveyance. £1 per diem for the first seven days and 15s. per diem thereafter in the Western districts, and 15s. per diem for the first seven days and 10s. per diem thereafter in other districts, exper diem thereafter in other districts, experiments.	ј 202	1	6
14 34 1 13	Chairmen of Local Land Boards	clusive of cost of conveyance. £1 ls. per diem, exclusive of cost of conveyance. £1 per diem, inclusive of cost of conveyance £1 per diem, exclusive of cost of conveyance 15s per diem when on field duty, and £1 ls. when attending Local Land Courts, exclusive		10	
138	*Members of Local Land Boards (125), and	of cost of conveyance. +15s. per diem, exclusive of cost of conveyance	2,550	11	1
3	Chairmen's Deposition Clerks (13). Relieving Crown Land Agents	15s. per diem for the first seven days and 10s. per diem thereafter in the Western districts, and 12s. per diem for the first seven days and 9s. per diem thereafter in other districts, exclusive of cost of conveyance.	518	8 - 6	5
166	Crown Land Agents (67) and Rangers (3), salaried Surveyors (67), Draftsmen (12),	12s. per diem, exclusive of cost of conveyance	509) 3	2
7	Clerks (6), and Field Assistants (11). Rabbit Inspectors	£150 perannum, which includes cost of conveyance	743	3 8	9
	Cost of conveyance	Total amount of allowances£ ce, including railway, coach, and steamer fares	19,310 5,609		
389	-	Total expenses£	24,920) (, 0

^{*} Paid by fees.
† Memo.—In calculating allowances the number of hours is to be arrived at by counting from the hour of starting on a journey. For example, assume that A starts to a Board meeting on the 2nd December at noon, and returns to his home on the 4th at 3 p.m. At noon on the 3rd he is entitled to 15s., and a like sum on the 4th at noon, and 3s. for the additional three hours on that day at the rate of 1s. per hour.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 April, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 11, of 29 March, 1893.]

Question.

11. TRAVELLING EXPENSES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR 1892:—Mr. Hugh McKinnon asked The Colonial Treasurer,—What is the amount of travelling expenses in connection with his Department for the year 1892?

Answer.

The Treasury, £1,302 2s. 11d.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

" (RETURNS IN REFERENCE TO PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c., FROM THE YEAR 1855 TO 1891.)

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

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 9 of 13th October, 1892.]

STATEMENT of the amounts paid out of the Consolidated Revenue on account of Pensions, Gratuities, &c., from the date of the passing of the Constitution Act to 31st December, 1891, as far as can be ascertained from the annual printed statements.

of	Year payment.	Pensions— Schedule B.	Pensions voted by Parliament.	Gratuities and Retiring Allowances.	Other such charitable sums.
	24th Nov. to to 31st Dec.	£ s. d. 11 8 11	£ s. d. 191 13 4	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
856		4,789 11 1	908 6 8		
857 .		$7,763 \ 16 \ \overline{6}$	700 0 0	50 0 0	9 907 0 0
.858	•••	10,671 14 1	858 6 8	429 3 4	3,307 8 9
859		9,311 10 6	1,433 15 5	276 18 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
860		9,415 5 9	3,625 3 6	169 5 5	
861	•••	9,689 3 8	3,488 17 1	100 0 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
.862	•••	10,531 4 9	$3,041 \ 16 \ 2$	700 0 0	.
863		10,218 2 4	2,730 14 8	.00 0 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
864		9,701 7 4	$1,978 \ \ 2 \ \ 9$	292 10 0	
865		9,802 16 4	$2,072 \ 13 \ 2$	187 10 0	1,209 0 0
866	•••	11,315 0 8	2,687 16 3	277 10 0	505 11 1
.867	•••	9,401 7 1	1,850 17 3	$250 \ 0 \ 0$	77 6 8
.868		9,927 5 10	2,207 13 0	860 8 10	1,626 6 9
.869		9,043 7 9	1,689 11 9	260 13 4	100 0 0
870	•••	8,915 5 6	2,099 6 1	483 16 8	10,000 0 0
871	•••	7,271 19 2	1,355 1 8	920 0 0	20,000 0 0
872	***	9,600 5 3	2,115 11 8	616 0 0	************
873	•••	6,775 5 1	7,661 17 1	660 0 0	400 0 0
874	•••	9,056 17 .8	13,261 9 10	99 3 4	*************
875	•••	8,126 12 5	13,639 11 4	300 0 0	512 10 0
876	•••	7,626 19 10	13,327 11 8	100 0 0	300 0 0
877	•••	7,126 5 10	11,808 12 6	720 0 0	340 0 0
878	•••	7,891 13 5	10,932 15 8	2,796 13 4	250 0 0
879	•••	6,428 8 5	11,032 15 1	905 0 0	$1.801 \ 12 \ 2$
880	•••	6,311 5 7	10,569 7 8	1,505 15 0	100 0 0
881		6,819 15 0	10,109 2 0	130 0 0	1,390 6 8
882 883	•••	7,635 1 7	9,687 7 5	1,858 6 8	3,301 3 4
88 3 88 4	•••	6,746 8 7	9,626 4 10	8,149 13 4	10,916 0 3
885	••• •••	6,655 12 4	9,785 2 7	4,922 6 9	8,299 14 10
886	•••	6,446 10 6	8,477 13 9	3,964 13 2	*************************
887	•••	5,758 12 0	7,759 4 1	2,020 5 1	$210 \ 0 \ 0$
388	•••	6,023 15 8	6,938 9 8	2,617 0 0	***********
889	•••	8,337 4 3	7,801 8 1	11,000 15 4*	
890	•••	8,787 10 0	8,766 1 0	44,196 1 2*	**********
891	•••	8,520 0 0	10,610 18 10	23,993 3 1*	************
OUL		8,605 12 10	10,562 3 1	21,113 8 11*	******
	£	297,059 3 6	227,393 3 3	136,826 0 11	55,060 3 5

	Include abatements	paid t	to Civil	Service	Superannuation	Fund,	viz.	:
--	--------------------	--------	----------	---------	----------------	-------	------	---

1888	•	£ s. d.
	***************************************	4,107 15 9
1889		14,957 15 1
1890	***************************************	
1891	The state of the s	10,931 1 2
	1.	

The Treasury, New South Wales, 15th October, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY,

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements in connection with the Civil Service Superannuation Account during the years 1885 to 1891 inclusive.

				RF	CEIPTS.]			EXPENDITUR	E.			
Year.	Deductions,	Fines.	Endow- ment.	Schedule B— Transfer.	Interest on Invested Funds.	Transfer from Revenue to meet Abatements and Gratuities.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Year.	Schedule B.	Pensions under the Civil Service Act.	Gratuities.	Refund of Improper Deductions.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1885	50,621 12 11	6 0 14 0	20,000	3,500	603 11 2			74,785 18 1	1885	2,535 18 5	244 2 11	1,415 13 4	127 12 9	7 0 0	4,330 7 5	
1886	63,630 19 6	74 15 0	20,000	3,500	3,282 16 1		7 0 0	90,495 10 7	1886	2,825 6 7	2,792 18 4	5,426 8 11	116 3 1	25 16 8	11,186 13 7	
1887	64,454 3 0	65 14 0	20,000	3,500	6,473 11 3	16,414 6 7	31 16 8	110,939 11 6	1887	3,020 4 4	9,145 11 5	17,495 19 5	55 6 7	0 14 6	29,717 16 3	
1888	64,317 18 8	77 16 7	20,000	3,500	9,806 11 3	3,233 3 10	32 8 7	100,967 18 11	1888	3,481 7 10	22,004 15 0	10,449 4 3	2,194 0 5	6 16 8	38,136 4 2	13
1889	64,322 19 6	78 6 7	20,000	3,500	12,222 14 5	27,867 4 8	'808	127,999 5 10	1889	3,416 18 7	34,793 3 9	21,375 10 6	112 6 5		59,697 19 3	
1890	65,370 3 10	76 2 3		3,500	14,282 3 5	14,810 2 3	15 12 0	98,054 3 9	1890	3,357 11 6	48,573 16 7	8,969 15 8	201 8 10	421 13 2	61,524 5 9	
1891	67,454 12 1	80 13 1		3,500	16,210 15 8	16,979 3 11	77 , 6 4	104,302 11 1	1891	3,473 16 3	56,600 8 3	9,157 18 0	148 4 3	312 2 11	69,692 9 8	
Totals	440,172 9 6	514 1 _. 6	100,000	24,500	62,882 3 3	79,304 1 3	172 4 3	707,544 19 9	Totals	22,111 3 6	174,154 16 3	74,290 10 1	2,955 2 4	774 3 11	274,285 16 1	
<u>'</u>	•									Balance, 31st	December, 1891.	·····	••••••	· · · · • • • · · · · · • • • • · · · ·	433,259 3 8	
							ą	707,544 19 9						£	707,544 19 9	

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 17th October, 1892. JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

STATEMENT showing total amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund on account of Pensions, Gratuities, Abatements, &c., from 1882 to 1891 inclusive.

	7	Cear.		Pensio Schedu			Pensions Parlia			Retir Allowa Gratuiti	nce		Abatement of Pensions, in terms of Civil Service Act, voted by Parliament.	Total.
				£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£`s.d.
1882	•••	•••		7,635	1	7	9,687	7	5	5,159	10	0	***************************************	22,481 19 0
1883	•••	•••	•••	6,746	8	7	9,626	4	10	19,065	13	7	***********	35,438 7 0
1884			•••	6,655	12	4	9,785	2	7	13,222	1	7	***********	29,662 16 6
1885		•••	• • •	6,446	10	6	8,477	13	9	3,964	13	2	••••••	18,888 17 5
1886		•••	•••	5,758	12	0	7,759	4	1	2,230	5	1	•••••	15,748 1 2
1887	•••		•	6,023	15	8	6,938	9	8	2,617	0	0		15,579 5 4
1888	•••	•••	•••	8,337	4	3	7,801	8	1	6,892	19	7	4,107 15 9	27,139 7 8
1889	•••	•••	•••	8,787	10	0	8,766	1	0	29,238	6	1	14,957 15 1	61,749 12 2
1890		•••		8,520	0	0	10,610	18	10	13,062	1	11	10,931 1 2	43,124 1 11
1891	···	•••		8,605	12	10	10,562	3	1	8,595	4	4	12,518 4 7	40,281 4 10
	Tot	tals	•••	73,516	7	9	90,014	13	4	104,047	15	4	42,514 16 7	310,093 13 0

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 11th October, 1892.

JAMES J. HINCHY, Accountant.

STATEMENT showing amounts paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on account of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances, &c., to Civil Servants for the five (5) years preceding introduction of the Civil Service Act of I884.

	Year.		Pensions—S	ched	ule B.	Pensions v Parlian			Retiring A Gratuit			Tot	al.	
	٠		£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
1880		•••	· · 6,311	5	7	10,569	7	8	1,605	15	0	18,486	8	3
1881	•••	•••	6,819	15	o	10,109	2	0	1,520	6	8	18,449	3	8
1882	•••	•••	7,635	1	7	9,687	7	5	5,159	10	0	22,481	19	0
L883	•••	•••	6,746	8	7	9,626	4	10	19,065	13	7	35,438	7	0
L884	•••	 .	6,655	12	4	9,785	2	7	13,222	1	7	29,662	16	6
•			34,168	3	1	49,777	4	6	40,573	6	10	124,518	14	5

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 12th October, 1892.

JAMES. J. HINCHY, Accountant.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(RETURN RESPECTING FEMALE SCHOOL-TEACHERS WHO CONTRIBUTE TO THE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 April, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 1, of 7 December, 1892.]

Question.

- 1. Superannuation Fund:—Mr. Langwell (for Mr. Waddell) asked The Colonial Secretary,— (1.) What is the total number of female school-teachers who have been compelled to subscribe to the Superannuation Fund since its creation?
 - (2.) How many of these persons have left the Service, and what is the total sum they paid into the fund while in the Service?
 - (3.) Also, what is the total sum the female teachers, who have left the Service, have received from the Superannuation Fund.

Answer.

- (1.) 3,763. (2.) ^1,375. *\(^B\xi 12,461\) 3s. 2d. (3.) From 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1892:—Pensions, \(^E\xi 4,076\) 11s. 6d.; gratuities, \(^E\xi 1,309\) 16s. 9d. Total, \(^E\xi 5,386\) 8s. 3d.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

$N \to W$ SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETIREMENT OF MR. W. M. M. ARNOLD FROM.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1893.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th January, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,

- "(1.) Copies of all papers, correspondence, documents, Fininutes, "vouchers, &c., in connection with the retirement of Mr. W. M. M.
- "Arnold, late Clerk of Records in the Legislative Assembly Department.
- "(2.) A statement showing the amount of salary paid to Mr. Arnold as " such clerk.
- "(3.) The aggregate amount contributed by him to the Superannuation " Fund.
- "(4.) The amount of pension now annually paid to Mr. Arnold."

(Mr. Willis.)

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to The Colonial Secretary.

Legislative Assembly Chambers, Sydney, 14 April, 1890. I have the honor to enclose a letter from Mr. W. M. Montagu Arnold, Clerk of Records in Sir,

Thave the honor to enclose a letter from Mr. W. M. Montagu Arnold, Clerk of Records in this Department, with a minute by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly thereon.

Mr. Arnold, in that letter, makes application to be allowed to retire from the Service under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884, and states that his health has given way under the strain of the heavy night work, that his sight has become impaired, and that his memory has become seriously affected, which statements are sustained by Dr. Dagnall Clark's certificate.

By Mr. Arnold's retirement the Assembly will lose the services of a valuable officer, but under the circumstances I feel bound to recommend his application to your favourable consideration.

circumstances I feel bound to recommend his application to your favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,
JAMES HENRY YOUNG,

Speaker.

[Enclosures.]

Sir, Legislative Assembly Office, Sydney, 9 April, 1890.

I have the honor most respectfully to apply for leave to retire from the Public Service under the provisions of

I have the honor most respectfully to apply for leave to retire from the Public Service under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

It may be within your recollection that in February, 1888, acting under the advice and certificate of Dr. Dagnall Clark, I applied for and subsequently obtained twelve months leave of absence on half-pay. Although very much benefited by the lengthy rest then obtained from official duties, I have now with extreme regret, and at great personal sacrifice, to make the application above indicated. During the late Session, which was by no means unusually severe, my physical and mental sufferings were at times almost intolerable. My eyes are now always most painfully affected by nightwork. I suffer from chronic headaches, and my memory has become so much impaired that I am in a constant state of mental distress lest I should overlook some vital detail connected with the responsible office I have the honor to fill.

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £5 5ş. 0d.]

I have been more than twenty-three years continuously in the Public Service, and for nearly twenty-one of those years I have laboured to perform the arduous duties which devolve upon officers of this Department, and to fit myself for the higher offices in connection therewith. It is therefore with extreme reluctance, and only after anxious consultation with my medical adviser, that I have decided to relinquish my claim to the higher and more substantial promotions of this Department. Although I might be able to struggle on for a time in my present state, I feel that it would be altogether unfair to the Clerk of the House to cast upon him the responsibility of any mistake which might result from the confessedly weak state of one of his officers. I enclose herewith Dr. Dagnall Clark's certificate. "I humbly hope you may be pleased to favourably recommend my application for the approval of the Civil Service Board, and I should prefer that the time of my retirement may be fixed at whatever period may be most convenient to the business of this Department.

I have, &c.,

W. M. MONT. ARNOLD,

Clerk of Records.

Clerk of Records.

The Honourable the Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

As requested by Mr. M. Arnold I submit his letter. While sympathising with him in his failing health, and regretting that it is the cause of his proposed retirement, I feel, as he does, that it would be an injustice to others in the Department to transfer the responsibility properly belonging to the position of Clerk of Records to others while he retains the position, nor can I undertake to relieve him of or curtail "the severe nightwork," as recommended by Dr. Dagnall Clark. If Mr. Arnold's health is so impaired as to render him incapable of sustained effort with little "natural rest," he cannot, I submit, efficiently perform his duties, which are of a most trying, varied, and responsible character.

Mr. Arnold's long and efficient service will, I trust, be taken into favourable consideration when estimating the amount of the pension to be given.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

The Honorable the Speaker, &c.

[Sub-enclosure.]

MR. W. M. M. Arnold has consulted me at intervals during the past four years, suffering from chronic headaches, impairment of memory, and other symptoms of nervous exhaustion, which I have no hesitation in attributing to severe brainwork, protracted long into the small hours of the night during the sessions of Parliament. At one time his health was in imminent danger of breaking down. I look on any continuance of this severe night work as fraught with grave danger to his health, and recommend strongly that it should be so far curtailed as to allow of the natural rest so necessary to one whose duties are so responsible.

C. DAGNALL CLARK, M.B., &c.

Referred to the Civil Service Board. The Chairman, B.C., 16 April, 1892.—C.W., P.U.S. From the returns furnished to the Civil Service Board, Mr. Arnold appears to be under 40 years of age, and possibly leave of absence would afford him an opportunity to regain his health. The Board request that the report of the Medical Adviser may be obtained under section 44 of the Civil Service Act, 1884.—Thomas Littlejohn, Chairman. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 17/4/90.

The Medical Adviser, B.C., 24 April, 1890.—E.W.M.K. (pro P.U.S.) The Deputy Medical Adviser, 24/4/90.—F.N.M. Thursday, May 1st, 3 p.m.—J.A.T. The Secretary, 28/4/90.

The Deputy Medical Adviser to The Medical Adviser.

30 April, 1890.

I HAVE this day examined Mr. W. M. M. Arnold, Clerk of Records. I find that this officer is suffering from amnesia and general derangement of health; he is unfit for duty. I am of opinion that this disability is likely to prove permanent.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, M.D. Deputy Medical Adviser.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 30/4/90.—E.S., for the Medical Adviser. man of the Civil Service Board, B.C., 1 May, 1890.—C.W., P.U.S. The Chair-

The Secretary to the Civil Service Board to The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Civil Service Board, Sydney, 23 May, 1890. Sir,

In reference to the case of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold, whose proposed retirement is at present under the Board's consideration, the Government Medical Adviser has given a certificate to the effect that Mr. Arnold is suffering from "amnesia," i.e., loss of memory. As the medical officer has had no opportunity of verifying this opinion, which he adopted from Mr. Arnold's statement to him, the Board has directed that the effect is the medical officer has had no opportunity of verifying this opinion, which he adopted from Mr. Arnold's statement to him, the Board have directed that the officer in charge of the Department should be requested to state whether during the past year any serious inconvenience had arisen owing to neglect of duty on the part of Mr. Arnold which could fairly be attributable to the above cause, and which could be of sufficient importance to justify Mr. Arnold's retirement.

I should be much obliged if you would kindly furnish me with the necessary information.

I have, &c., E. G. W. PALMER,

The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly to The Secretary of the Civil Service Board.

Sydney, 27 May, 1890. Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 23rd instant, on the subject of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold's application for leave to retire from the Public Service, and in reply to state, for the information of the Civil Service Board, that I have for a considerable time noticed Mr. Arnold's failing memory and weakening sight, which have on several occasions since his return from England caused inconvenience to the Department and anxiety to me as its head, several serious mistakes having been made by him which I can only attribute to that cause.

I may add that in my opinion his health would suddenly and speedily break down if he were called upon, through the absence of one of his seniors, to work in the Chamber.

I have, &c. F. V

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The Chairman of the Civil Service Board to The Principal Under Secretary.

Proposed retirement of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold, Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly.

Sydney, 17 June, 1890.

Mr. Arnold applies to retire from the Public Service under the provisions of section 44 of the Civil Service Act. 1884 the cause assigned being averaged by the course of section 44 of the Civil Service Act, 1884, the cause assigned being amnesia, or loss of memory, and general derangement of health.

The records of the Department show that Mr. Arnold was born on the 14th May, 1851, and he is therefore under 40 years of age. As the cause assigned for his retirement is obscure, and the symptoms do not appear to be clearly defined, the Civil Service Board consider it a case in which they would be greatly assisted by the report of a Medical Board.

THOS. LITTLEJOHN,

Chairman.

medical Adviser, B.C., 19 June, 1890.—C.W., P.U.S.

The special section of the Act (44) under which Mr. Arnold applies for retirement does not mention the appointment of a Board, but after enacting that the Governor may permit the officer to retire if he produce medical evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is incapable of discharging the duties of his office and that the infirmity is likely to be permanent, provided that the Board may require the officer to be examined by the Government Medical Adviser. This appears to be a final step, and to go beyond it would, I think, create a most objectionable and inconvenient precedent.—F.N.M., B.C., 23/6/90. The Principal Under Secretary. On The Principal Under Secretary.

Refer to Board.—C.W., B.C., 24/6/90. The Chairman of the Civil Service Board.

The Chairman of the Civil Service Board to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sydney, 3 July, 1890. In the matter of the proposed retirement of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold, Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly.

THE Civil Service Board desire to be informed whether, in the opinion of the Government Medical Adviser, Mr. Arnold is at present unfit for any employment in the Public Service, or whether he is capable of performing clerical or other duties during ordinary office hours.

THOS. LITTLEJOHN, Chairman.

The Medical Adviser, B.C., 4 July, 1890.—C.W., P.U.S.
I have again examined Mr. Arnold, and I am of opinion that he is able to perform clerical or other duties during ordinary office hours, provided that they do not require any large responsibility or special effort of memory.—J. Ashburton Thompson. The Medical Adviser, 10/7/90.

I have seen Mr. Arnold, and consent.—F. Norton Manning, B.C., 10/9/90. The Principal Under ary. The Chairman of the Civil Service Board, B.C., 12 July, 1890.—C.W., P.U.S.

The Chairman of the Civil Service Board to The Principal Under Secretary. The proposed retirement of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold.

Sydney, 7 August, 1890. THE Civil Service Board are unable, upon the evidence before them, to recommend the retirement of Mr. Arnold under section 44 of the Civil Service Act, 1884, and they request that a Medical Board may be appointed to examine Mr. Arnold and to report as to his ability or otherwise to perform the duties of his position. THOS. LÎTTLEJOHN.

The Medical Adviser, B.C., 8/8/90.—C.W., P.U.S. I beg to invite attention to my memo. of the 23rd of June last; but if the Colonial Secretary so desires, a Board, under the 45th section of the Civil Service Act, might be appointed —F.N.M., B.C., 12/8/90. The Principal Under Secretary. A Board of medical men, consisting of Drs. Thompson, MacLaurin, and Scott-Skirving, may, perhaps, be appointed by the Governor in Council to examine Mr. Arnold.—C.W., 15/8/90. Approved.—H.P., 15/8/90.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly Chambers, Sydney, 14 August, 1890.

On the 14th April last, now four months ago, I had the honor to address you, enclosing a letter from Mr. W. M. Montagu Arnold, who had applied to be allowed to retire from the Public Service under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

From that date, in consequence of Mr. Arnold's defective memory and consequent unreliability, the duties properly belonging to him as Clerk of Records have been performed by the Clerk of Select Committees, whose work, being less harassing, was given to Mr. Arnold, a temporary expedient to operate during the time occupied in the settlement of the matter by the Government.

As, however, such an exchange of duties without alteration in salaries should not continue I

As, however, such an exchange of duties without alteration in salaries should not continue, I request that you will have the goodness to cause this matter to be dealt with as soon as possible.

I have, &c. JAMES HÉNRY YOUNG, Speaker.

Minute Paper for The Executive Council.

MacLaurin, M.D., M.L.C., &c.; and R. Scott-Skirving, Esq., M.B., C.M.

HENRY PARKES.

Minute

Minute of The Executive Council.

The Executive Council advise that the appointment herein recommended be approved.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—Carrington, 19/8/90. Min. 90/35, 19/8/90. Confirmed. Referred to the Medical Adviser, B.C. 27 August, 1890.—C.W., P.U.S. **2**0/8/90. Board summoned for 3 p.m., 28 August, 1890.—E.S.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 August, 1890. In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, respecting the retirement of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold from his position as Clerk of Records in your Department, under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," I have the honor to inform you that a Medical Board has been appointed to examine and report upon his mental condition, and that the matter will be attended to without unnecessary delay. I have, &c.

CRITCHETT WALKER, Principal Under Secretary.

Report of Medical Board.

Report of a Medical Board appointed under the 45th section of the Civil Service Act, 1884, to examine and report upon the case of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold, Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly.

Sydney, 28 August, 1890. WE have this day examined Mr. W. M. M. Arnold. We find that he is suffering from incipient nervous exhaustion, and that in consequence of such infirmity he is incapable of efficiently performing the duties of his office in the Legislative Assembly, and we are of opinion that his infirmity is likely to be permanent.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,

H. N. MACLAURIN,

R. SCOTT-SKIRVING

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 28 August, 1890.—Edmund Sager, Secretary. The Chairman of the Civil Service Board, B.C., 29 August, 1890.—C.W., P.U.S.

The Civil Service Board are of opinion that the report of the Medical Board shows sufficient cause

for the retirement of Mr. Arnold under the provisions of section 44 of the Civil Service Act, 1884 .-THOS. LITTLEJOHN, Chairman.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 5/9/90. Will the Auditor-General be kind enough to furnish me with a certificate of service, statement of salaries, &c., in this case?—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., Certificate of service and statement of salaries received, herewith enclosed.—E.A.R., B.C., The Principal Under Secretary. 19/9/90.

Certificate of Service, Mr. W. M. M. Arnold.

I HEREBY certify that the records of this Department show the services of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold to have been continuous from 22nd October, 1869, to 30th June, 1890, and that at the latter date he was in receipt of salary at the rate of £490 per annum as Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly.

Given at the Audit Office, Sydney, this 20th day of September, 1890.

E. A. RENNIE, Auditor-General.

STATEMENT of services and annual amount of salary received by Mr. W. M. M. Arnold.

Date of Appointment and	Rate of Pay—	Annual a	mount received.	_
Promotion.	per annum.	Year.	Amount to 31 Dec.	Percentage at per cent.
	£		£ s. d.	
22 October, 1869	250	1869	48 7 9	*
	250	1870	250 0 0	
j	250)		
1 February	238	{ 1871	239 0 0	
	238	1872	238 0 0	
1 January	250	1) ~~~		
1 January 7 May	300	1873	282 7 10	1
	300	1874	300 0 0	
	300	1875	300 0 0	
	300	1876	300 0 0	
	300	1877	300 0 0	
	300	1878	300 0 0	
İ	300	1879	300 0 0	
	300	1880	300 0 0	
	300	1881	300 0 0	
1	300	1882	300 0 0	
	300	1883	300 0 0	
1 January	350	1884	350 0 0	
1 January	370	1885	370 0 0	
1 January	390 & 29/4/-	1886	419 4 0	£29 4s., portion of salary of S. W. Jones
	390 & 29/4/-] }		on twelve months leave, on half-pay
1 April	440	1887	427 10 0	from 26 January, 1886.
1 January	490	1888	316 9 2	Twelve months leave on half-pay, from 10
	490	1889	418 10 10	April, 1888.
	490	1890	245 0 0	. ,
Total			£6,604 9 7	

Minute of The Principal Under Secretary.

WILL the Clerk of the Assembly be so kind as to cause me to be furnished with the enclosed particulars to enable me to compute the pension to be assigned to Mr. Arnold?—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 25th September,

Particulars furnished accordingly.—F.W.W., B.C., 14th October, 1890. The Principal Under Secretary.

Information required in the case of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold, Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly, with a view to retirement under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

Date of retirement.—1st November, 1890.

Length of service.—Twenty-three years and nine months; 1st February, 1867, to 22nd October, 1869, and 22nd October, 1869, to 31st October, 1890. (See letter from Public Works Department herewith.)

Amount of salary received up to 31st December, 1884.—£4,907 5s. 7d.

Age at retirement.—Thirty-nine years, five months, and seventeen days.

Present salary.—£490.

Average amount of salary for last three years.—£487 4s. 5d.

Has applicant paid 4 per cent. deduction on salary and allowances?—Yes.

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

In which way will the liability to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund (in case of a pension) be discharged, in accordance with section 55 of the Act?—In one sum by special vote on Estimates.

F. W. WEBB.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. W. M. M. Arnold.

Sir, In reply to your personal inquiries, I am directed to inform you that the amount of salary paid to you whilst engaged in this Department, from 1st February, 1867, to the 22nd October, 1869, was I have, &c., J. BARLING, £499 10s.

Under Secretary.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly Chamber, Sydney, 14 October, 1890.

With reference to the retirement of Mr. W. M. Montagu Arnold, Clerk of Records of this

Department, I have the honor to request that under the circumstances of his enforced withdrawal from the Civil Service through failing health, you will have the goodness to cause to be placed on the Estimates a sum sufficient to meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from his pension. I have, &c.,

JAMES HENRY YOUNG,

Speaker.

The amount due to the Superannuation Account in the case of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold is £196 5s. 10d., and it is submitted that authority be given for payment by the Government as recommended by Mr. Speaker.—J.O., 23/10/90.

Submitted for approval.—C.W., 23/10/90. Approved.—H.P.

Case of Mr. W. M. M. Arnold, Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly, with a view to a pension under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1854."

Date of retirement—1st November, 1890.

Length of service—23 years 9 months.

Amount of salary received up to 31st December, 1884—£4,907 5s. 7d. Four per cent. on total salary to 31st December, 1884—£196 5s. 10d.

Age at retirement—39 years.

Average amount of salary for last three years—£487 4s. 5d.

Computation of superamulation allowance—£192 17s. 2d. per annum.

Note.—The liability to the Superannuation Account, viz., £196 5s. 10d. will be discharged by the Government.—S.F., for Accountant.

Shall the necessary minute be prepared for the Executive Council?—17/10/90. Yes.— C.W., 17/10/90.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

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

Pension under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

APPLICATION having been made for Mr. W. M. M. Arnold, Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly, to retire under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," I recommend that Mr. Arnold be allowed to retire on a pension to which he is entitled by length of service, viz., £192 17s. per annum. HENRY PARKES.

Minute of the Executive Council.

THE Executive Council advise that the pension herein recommended be approved, in terms of the "Civil Service Act of 1884."—A. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—Carrington, 21/10/90. Min. 90-45, 21/10/90. Confirmed, 29/10/90.

£94 8s.

(4.) £192 17s.

[6d.]

1892 - 3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACCINATION.

(REPORT FOR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 30th March, 1893. I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Chief Secretary, the Annual Returns of Vaccinations performed during the year 1892 by the Government Vaccinators in New South Wales.

The returns for 1892 show that 4,036 vaccinations were performed during the year, of which 4,001 were successful. Of the total number, 1,326 were performed in Sydney and its suburbs, and 2,675 in country districts. It will be seen that vaccination was performed in only 24 country districts; in 81. districts in which there are Government Vaccinators no vaccinations have been reported, and it is presumed that none have been performed.

Of the successful cases, the patients in 373 were under 1 year, in 1,161 between 1 and 5 years, in 1,664 between 5 and 10 years, and in 803 upwards of 10 years of age. The unsuccessful cases were 35 or 86 per cent. of the total number.

The number of births registered in the Colony during 1892 was 40,646, and the vaccinations give a percentage of 9.84 on this number. In addition to vaccinations performed by Government Vaccinators a number are performed by private practitioners, but of these no returns are submitted. There is reason,

a number are performed by private practitioners, but of these no returns are submitted. There is reason, however, to believe that these cases would not add very materially to the percentage above given.

The Department continues to supply pure calf lymph to legally qualified practitioners of medicine on application at the office; and, while this entails a considerable expenditure of public money, yet the money is considered to be well spent, and, after careful consideration, it is not proposed to curtail the supply of lymph, which might be required in considerable quantities at any moment. In illustration of this I might point to the large number of vaccinations performed during the past year, the largest for the past eight years, occasioned by the alarm arising from the importation of small-pox by the "Oroya" and "Karlsruhe." Doubtless, if no further importation takes place, the apathy of the public on the subject will reappear, so that the small percentage of persons protected by vaccination against small-pox will not have been materially raised by the large number of vaccinations performed during the year under review. have been materially raised by the large number of vaccinations performed during the year under review. That it is a matter largely of apathy is evidenced by the fact that whenever interest in the subject is stimulated then the vaccinations immediately increase. The report of the Royal Commission on the subject of vaccination in the United Kingdon has not yet been published, and it has been deemed advisable to await its publication before recommending that the Bill prepared by the Board of Health for making vaccination compulsory should be proceeded with. The matter is a very serious one for this Colony, two-thirds of the population of which remain unvaccinated; and, in view of the increasing speed and number of the steamships visiting our ports, the chance of the importation of small-pox becomes greater and greater. If small-pox did obtain a footing here its effects would be more calamitous than would even a disastrous

In conclusion, I might draw attention to the fact that New South Wales is the only province of the Australasian group in which an enactment for compulsory vaccination does not exist, and that the Colony is therefore a danger to the other Colonies, of which they might reasonably complain. At all events, our position, when we wish them to take stringent measures, such as we have done (say) with regard to leprosy, is much weaker when we ourselves have not done our duty in directions in which I have, &c.,
T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., they have done theirs.

Medical Adviser to the Government.

RETURN (No. 1) showing the number of Births during the past thirty-two years, and the number of Vaccinations performed by Government Vaccinators during the same period.

Year.	Births.	Vaccinations.	Proportion of Vaccinations to every 100 Births registered.
1861	14,681	2,349	16.00
1862	15,434	3,155	20.44
1863	15,679	12,970	82.72
1864	16,881	10,696	63 36
1865	17,283	8,367	48.41
1000	16,950	7,606	44.87
1867	18,317	6,931	37.83
1868	18,485	11,237	60.79
1869	19,243	21,507	111.76
1870	19,648	7.084	36 54
1870	20,143.	6,482	32-16
1871	20,250	17,565	86.74
	21,444	3,152	14.69
1873	22,178	4,832	21.78
1874	22,528	3,111	13.80
1875		4,361	18.71
1876	23,298 23,851	16,881	70.77
1877	25,328	3,512	13.86
1878	26,933	5,569	20.67
1879		5,029	17.85
1880	28,162	61,239	211.21
1881	28,993	2,188	7:36
1882	29,702	882	2.81
1883	31,281	7,055	20.78
1884	33,946	2,230	6:36
1885	35,043	1,763	4.85
1886	36,284	3,230	8.67
1887	37,236	2,186	5.67
1888	38,505	2,404	6.45
1889	37,235		6.85
1090	32,051	2,197 1,567	3.96
1891	39,567		9.84
1892	40,646	4,001	
Total	827,205	253,338	30.62

RETURN (No. 2) showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1892.

	Under 1 year of age.			ge.	Fre	om 1 t	o 5 yea:	rs.	Fro	m 5 to	10 yea	rs.	From	10 yea	rs upw	ards.		Tot	al.	
Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Sydney and Suburbs:— Dr. R. T. Paton. Dr. C. U. Carruthers Dr. C. A. Edwards. Dr. W. Ewington Dr. W. H. Goode Dr. H. S. Lloyd Dr. J. Parker Dr. S. C. Watkins.	4 1 1 118 3 	124 132	8 5 1 242 3 259	8 5 1 242 3 259	13 9 6 114 7 2 2 153	11 8 8 119 1 6 2 3	24 17 14 233 1 13 4 5	24 17 14 231 1 12 4 5	35 11 5 151 10 3 1	28 3 9 117 7 11 4 20	63 14 14 268 7 21 7 21 415	63 14 14 266 7 20 7 20 411	3 1 171 2 1 178	 6 2 145 9 8	 9 3 316 9 11 9	 8 3 311 9 8 9	52 24 13 554 22 5 4	43 21 19 505 17 20 6 31	95 45 32 1,059 17 48 11 35	95 44 32 1,050 17 43 11 34 1,326
Country Districts;— Albury Armicale Bathurst Bega Campbelltown Cootamundra Dubbo Glen Innes Gresford Gunnedah Inverell Kempsey Maitland Mudgee Narrabri Newcastle Parkes Parramatta Port Macquarie Tenterfield Walcha Wallsend Wildsor	22 1 1 6 4 8 1 1 1 1 3 2 	23 1 6 2 4 1 4 1 4 3 1 1 2 2 1	45 27788.8.12114221133142233	45 2777777888111211442213314222	73 21 93 34 15 15 59 23 110 54 2 2 3 20 7	78 28 9 30 0 2 18 17 52 4 59 19 19 141 76 2 4 15 16 1	151 44 18 63 6 31 32 111 115 115 42 30 91 21 8 5 4 13 2 2	151 44 18 62 63 3 11 12 115 18 42 291 21 8 5 4 4 35 11 10	23 56 13 62 1 20 66 19 100 17 52 52 98 10 2 2 3 4 4 22 2 1	35 41 17 49 22 20 64 9 70 30 47 63 67 64 11 22 22 6 4	58 97 30 111 54 40 130 28 170 47 99 115 165 17 64 45 147 7	58 97 30 102 1 54 3 40 130 28 170 47 99 115 166 6 6 44 45 137 7	4 3 10 18 2 12 33 32 41 6 18 39 3 2 29 22 22 29	6 122 222 18 2 13 2	10 32 36 32 29 73 9 62 14 4 67 17 4 42 	10 31 22 29 73 9 62 14 34 67 17 4 42 2	122 78 20 111 5 69 3 50 162 29 205 33 94 96 157 30 4 96 6 73 5	142 65 44 103 2 62 3 55 160 21 154 47 85 118 117 14 10 14 8 52 55 15 16 16 16 17	204 143 70 214 7 131 6 105 322 50 359 80 179 214 274 44 14 125 10 3	264 143 70 202 7 181 6 105 322 50 359 80 179 213 274 44 14 125 10 29 9
	59	57	116	114	435	423	858	853	670	594	1,264	1,253	228	228	456	455	1,392	1,302	2,694	2,675
Summary:— Sydney and Suburbs Country Districts	127 59	132 57	259 116	259 114	153 435	158 423	311 858	308 853	216 670	199 594	415 1,264	411 1,253	178 228	179 228	357 456		674 1,392		1,342 2,694	
	186	189	375	373	588	581	1,169	1,161	886	793	1,679	1,664	406	407	813	803	2,066	1,970	4,036	4,001

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.

(REPORT ON, IN NEW SOUTH WALES DURING 1891.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 October, 1892.

REPORT.

The Chief Medical Inspector to The President of the Board of Health.

May 21, 1892.

Sir.

The pandemic which began in 1889 reached New South Wales in 1890. In that form influenza was new to all but the oldest practitioners of medicine, and as an epidemic it was new to a large majority both of the present and of the last generations—that is to say, if localised outbreaks be in truth manifestations of the same disease. For this reason, practically all that was known of it lay in writings published by the leaders of the profession before the middle of the present There it was uniformly represented as spreading on the wings of the The assertion was that large districts and even whole countries of great extent, were suddenly invaded by noxious breezes which on their way across the sea infected ships they overtook just as they infected cities on the farther shore. That it could probably be communicated from person to person as well was, indeed, admitted; but this was regarded (among the few who thought it had been observed) as unimportant to pandemic extensions, which were still supposed to be due entirely to an altered atmosphere whence each susceptible person took the infection for himself. Nothing therefore could be done to prevent influenza; and, in short, under that view its visitations corresponded superficially with the daimonistic concept of plague. The reappearance of the disease furnished a practical motive for examining those older writings; and it was then perceived that in the main they were thoroughly opposed to much that had been well established during the last forty years concerning disease, and especially concerning infectious disease. It appeared that the evidence adduced in them was imperfect and insufficient: consequently the conclusion based upon it failed any longer to convince; and thence efforts were made all over the civilised world to observe the facts again, and to record them with a completeness never possible before.

2. One such effort was made here. The disease became prevalent in March, 1890; arrangements for investigating it collectively were made in the middle of April; and towards the end of the same year I had the honour of reporting upon the result, in a paper which was presented to the Board on 10th December, and to Parliament on 17th December. The local conditions were especially favourable to the inquiry. The province invaded was a portion of a continent connected with the rest of the world only by sea, and thereon by numerous and frequent lines of steam-vessels. It was of great area; it contained a population that was sufficiently numerous, and yet not so large as to be in itself a source of embarrassment (1,132,000); that population was distributed between one large city (400,000), several lesser cities, and many towns and villages; these were connected by easily-mastered routes traversed by railways, steam-vessels, and coaches—rather too well connected, as it

turned out, for all details of the purpose in view; and in nearly all of them were skilful medical men, able and willing to observe. And, accordingly, a sure conclusion was reached. Here, first of all, it was shown upon evidence sufficient to convince that the spread of influenza was by slow degrees, both over the metropolitan district regarded as a place by itself, over the larger towns considered as places by themselves, and over the country as a whole; and that it was in every respect accordant with what was known to be the habit of the communicable diseases.

- 3. Nevertheless that conclusion, expressed in the sixth paragraph of the paper referred to, was restated in the interrogative form in a seventh paragraph.* The occasion of doing this was a caution which was reasonable at the time of writing, but which, from evidence then accumulating in the periodical literature of several other parts of the world, very soon afterwards appeared superfluous. The inference which had been drawn was good in the locality which furnished the facts it rested on, and the latter were as much more cogent than series of similar facts gathered elsewhere, and published at a later date, as they were more complete for the whole area examined, and less involved in not easily-apprehended details: but the character of the disease was pandemicity; and although that character implied that it was essentially the same all over the world, it did not quite follow that its mode of spread, under other and different conditions, would remain When those later series were published, exactly what had been seen here. however, it was at once apparent that the first question could be answered unhesitatingly in the affirmative, and the third in the negative, not for New South Wales alone but in general. But as to the second, there is good reason to think (and by the end of the present account it will be seen clearly) that it was ill-founded. The same suggestion has been again and again made by others after considering an insufficient body of facts; and here, also, it sprung from defective data, and a little-excusable hastiness.
- 4. Those were the conditions under which the enquiry of 1890 was conducted, and that influenza spreads by human intercourse was its important result. That it was essentially a preliminary investigation was in the nature of the case; and in consequence its conclusion (that human intercourse is the means of spread) was too little accurate to serve as a practical basis for schemes of prevention. The further questions, "How is that communication effected—by what means and in what channels?"—thereupon immediately suggest themselves; and the answer to them accordingly forms the central point of the present investigation. It can be reached only by a maze of interwoven circumstances. The schedule of questions designed to elicit these latter, and the replies made to them, will be found classified, analysed, and commented upon in the several appendices hereto. In this place conclusions alone will be mentioned, and only such reference to details will be made as from time to time may seem indispensable.
- 5. The course of the epidemic of 1890 must be recapitulated, because it will be shown that the outburst in 1891 was, in all probability, a recrudescence of it. As to its beginning, the discovered occurrences were as follows:-Two cases, which from the description of them furnished by a careful contributor appear to have been cases of influenza, occurred in a quite remote village called Hillston in July and August, 1889, in two separate households; but this illness did not spread, and the epidemic began there only some months afterwards. Then one case was reported from Albury, a large town on the Victorian border, and the main southern line of railway, during the week ending 10th December; and next to that one case in Sydney on 25th December, 1889. From that date no more cases were reported until the week ending 4th March, when each of three practitioners in the metropolitan district met with his first case of the number which belonged to the period of general prevalence. At different dates during nine succeeding weeks 108 other metropolitan contributors met with their first cases in their several practices; and a doubtful report of a first case or fresh invasion was made during the week ending 24th June, after a vacant interval of seven weeks more. Thus the progress of the disease within a small area carrying a large population was such during the period of great prevalence that individual

^{*} The questions were—"Is not human intercourse necessary to transport the contagion of this disease? Is not some stage intermediate between man and man necessary to its spread in epidemic form? Is the condition, which for convenience has been called aërial, of more consequence in production of epidemics of influenza than it is in production of other diseases which at times do, and at other times do not, assume the epidemic form?

individual practitioners met with first cases of influenza (or found their districts newly invaded) successively during a term so long as ten weeks. The same kind of deliberate spread was reported from several of the larger cities in different parts of the country from which multiple reports were received; different practitioners in the same places first saw the disease on successive dates. The same deliberate spread again was manifested over the country in general: seventy-one contributors met with their first. cases on successive dates which extended over twenty-two weeks. The table from which these facts are summarised is reproduced here (vide p. 4), in order that it may be compared with the similar table compiled from the present inquiry (vide p. 5.) Next, it now appears (Appendix I, Table A, Q. 1) that the dates on which thirty-two metropolitan contributors met with their last case of the 1890 epidemic are fixed by them between April and December—one naming 30th April, another 29th December; but thirteen of them name a date during May, and the others, in nearly equal numbers, one during June, August, September, November, and December. The corresponding dates furnished by thirty-three country contributors yield a corresponding statement (Table B, Q 1.) Some of these sixty-five contributors, it is likely, may have mentioned what they found was the end of the period of general prevalence among their patients, and others the day on which they saw what was literally their last case; but that invalidates the obvious inference that the disease lingered long after it had ceased to be general no more than does the small proportion who answered this question at all. Those who continued to meet with cases until late in 1890 may or may not comprise all who met with late cases, but the fact that late cases were met with remains.

6. But evidently this account of the various ending-dates of the first outburst runs on into the inter-epidemic period. This was examined separately (Appendix I, Tables A and B, Q 3; and the result shows that rare cases were seen between the first and second outbursts, which were distinct from the late cases just Upon the whole it seems as likely from the evidence as it is a priori that these rare cases were more numerous during six or seven months after the first and during three months before the second outburst than they were during the five months, January to June, 1891; and only two contributors spoke in general terms of having seen rare cases equally spread over the whole interval, including, therefore, those five months. (Appendix I, Q 3, further analysis). Thus it is possible that there was an entire cessation of cases between the extremely gradual ending of the first outburst, and the gradual recrudescence which culminated in the second outburst; but in this case the incompleteness of the reports in point of number becomes of consequence. Before concluding that there really was any such interval, it must be observed that the decrease and the recrudescence by their very slowness suggest a continuous smouldering of the disease, which thoroughly complete reports from the whole country would probably have demonstrated. At all events, it will not now be expected that the second outburst should have begun in the same way as the first. As preceding the outburst in Sydney, 1890, only a solitary case was reported; but in 1891 two contributors fix the beginning of the second outbreak during the week ending 5th July (Table A, Q 2*). It scarcely seems likely that the next six weeks should not have furnished other beginning-dates from other practices in suburban districts, had the information been fuller. . However, the next reports name the week ending 23rd August, and thenceforward week by week for ten weeks metropolitan contributors continued successively to report the beginnings of an epidemic prevalence of influenza among their own patients (that is, in their own suburbs) down to the week ending 26th October, and in weekly numbers which, taken as a series, strongly resemble that experienced in And similarly the series of beginnings reported from the country in 1891 does not quite correspond with that reported in 1890. Then, when the disease was newly introduced, the capital was first attacked and the country towns suffered afterwards—the number of places freshly invaded continuing small for five weeks and increasing thereafter. But in 1891 some places in the country began to suffer before the capital, though (as far as reported) in small numbers; but on the other hand the capital had for two or three weeks suffered seriously before the country

^{*} The first date of all mentioned is June 7th. But this, almost certainly, must refer to a single case; it belongs to the inter-epidemic period.

began to suffer seriously—before the reports began to show several newly-invaded districts each week. In other words, the country districts began to be invaded during those dates between July and the middle of August which in the imperfect reports from the metropolitan district stand blank, but during which some cases certainly existed there (Appendix I, Q. 3, farther analysis). The new conflagration may in some country districts have relighted from embers still smouldering there unobserved; but the more extensive outbreak again followed that of the capital in a way to suggest connection between the two, such as would be expected in the case of an infectious disease by one acquainted with local conditions of trade, &c. Lastly, as before, the outburst of 1891 had for the most part finished as regards farther extensions by the beginning of November; but the disease lingered at all events far into January, 1892, and even during the following April there was in Sydney a slight recrudescence (cases having been met with by several practitioners during that month in widely-separated parts of the city) which may or may not be the precursors of a third outbreak, and which may or may not have been limited to the capital. The behaviour of the disease, then, was that of other diseases which are communicable from person to person, and which are liable to epidemic extensions, both in 1890 and in 1891.

1890.—Showing the number of first cases reported during successive seven-day periods by different practitioners in the metropolitan district, and by different practitioners in different country places:—

Consecutive numbers of seven-day periods.		Date of ea	ch seven-da	Number of first cases noted by 113 practitioners in Sydney week by week.	Number of country places newly attacked week by week. Total, 72.			
	4 Dec. to	10 Dec.		•••	•••			1.
	11 ,, ,	1/7 .	•••		•••			
	18 ", ,	04						
	25 ,, ,,	0.1		•••			1	
	1 Jan. ,,	7 Tax		•••				
	8 ,, ,	1/			•••			
	15 ,, ,	ัดา ′′		•••				
	$\frac{1}{22}$,, ,	00						
	$\frac{7}{29}$ ", ,	4 Trob			•••			
	5 Feb. ,	´ 11	•••					
	10	10 "	•••					
	10 ′′ ′	ัดส ′′						
1	00 "	4. Man			•••		3 (a)*	
$\overset{1}{2}$	ت عرف	´ 11	•••				4	
3	10	10		•••			3 (b)	
4	10 "	ົດຮ່					$7 (b) \dots \dots \dots$	3.
5	00 " '				•••		$36 (b, a) \dots \dots \dots$	1.
6‡				•••			30 (a)	7 (b).
7	_ ^	15 "	•••		•••]	$18 (b, b, b, b, a, a) \qquad \dots$	11 (a).
8	10 "	ົດດ ົ	•••	;··			5	10.
$\stackrel{\circ}{9}$	1 00 " '	ົ ຄດ ີ	•••				$3(b, a) \dots \dots \dots \dots$	6.
10	90	G Mar	··· ···				2	3 (b).
10	7 Mi	່ 1 ດ ້			•••			(b,b).
$\frac{11}{12}$	11	90	•••					7.
13	01 '"	957	•••	•••	•••			2.
	00		•••	•••	•••	•••		3 (a).
14	28 ,, ,	´ 10		•••	•••	•••		1 (a).
15	4 June,	177	•••	•••	•••	•••		3(a,a).
16		ິ ຄ.4. ່່	•••	• • •	•••	•••	1 (a)	1 (b).
17	0.5		•••	•••	•••	•••	1 (11)	
18	25 ,, ,		•••	•••	•••	•••		1 (b).
19		, 8 ,,	•••	•••	•••	•••		1.
20		, 15 ,,		•••	•••	•••		
21		, ,,	•••	•••	•••	•••		1.
22		, 29 ,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	***************************************	ī.
23	1 0 4	, 5 Aug.	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••••	1
24	6 Aug.,		•••	•••	•••	•••	***************************************	
25		, 19 ,	•••	•••	•••	•••		2 (a, a).
26		, 26 , ,	•••	• • •	•••	•••	***************************************	- (a, a).
27	27 ,,	,, 2 Sept.		•••	•••	•••		ļ
28		, 9 ,,	•••	•••	•••	•••		1.
29	10 ,,	,, 16 ,,			• • •			1.

^{*} For the meaning of the letters (a) and (b) see Appendix I of the report for 1890, where (a) = an epidemic disease observed, and said not to differ from ordinary seasonal catarrh; and (b) = a disease of which the enumerated symptoms betokened influenza, but which the contributors thought not to differ, or not to differ much, from seasonal catarrh.

1891.—

1891.—Showing the number of first cases reported during successive seven-day periods by different practitioners in the metropolitan district, and by different practitioners in different country places:—

Consecutive numbers of seven-day periods.	Date of each s	seven-day p	eriod.		Number of first cases noted by fifty-six practitioners in Sydney week by week. Number of country places newly attacked week by week Total, 67.
1 .	1 June to 7 June				1 1.
2	8 ,, ,, 14 ,,		·· ···	•••	
3	15 ", ", 21 ",			•••	
4	22 ", ", 28 ",		•• •••		
5	29 " " 5 July		••		2
6	6 July " 12 "				
7	13 ,, ,, 19 ,,				2.
8	20 ,, ,, 26 ,,				***************************************
9	27 ,, ,, 2 Aug.				4.
10	3 Aug. ,, 9 ,,				
11	10 , , 16 ,		••	•••	1.
12	17 , , 23 ,		••		2
$\frac{13}{14}$	24 ,, ,, 30 ,,		•• •••		1
$\frac{14}{15}$.31 ,, ,, 6 Sept.		•• •••	•••	9 7.
$\frac{15}{16}$	7 Sept, 13 ,		•• •••	•••	1 6.
17	$\begin{bmatrix} 14 & & & 20 & \\ 21 & & & 27 & \end{bmatrix}$	•••		••	10 4.
• 18	1 " " ",	•••		•••	8 5.
19	1 5 Oct 10	•••	,	•••	14 10.
$\frac{10}{20}$	19 " 10 "	•••	•• •••	•••	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \dots & \dots & 12. \end{bmatrix}$
$\frac{20}{21}$	20 " " 26 "	•••	•• •••	•••	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$
$\frac{21}{22}$	1 = " " " = " ",		•• •••	•••	1 5.
$\frac{22}{23}$	3 Nov 9		••	•••	2.
$\frac{23}{24}$	10 " 16 "		•• •••	, • •	,
$\frac{21}{25}$	17 " " 23 "		••	•••	***************************************
	" " ,, 20 ,,		•••	•;•	 1.

7. Those data do not, however, comprise all of the same class that can be The course of the epidemic may be deduced from the preceding tables, regarding a single place; that is to say, the metropolitian district. There, plainly enough, it progressed through moderate beginnings to an acme of general prevalence, from which it more rapidly declined. But a special question was asked in order to elicit the experience of individual practitioners both in the several neighbouring districts of that one place, Sydney, and in many distinct districts over the country. (Appendix I, Q. 14.) It was found that in nearly all those distinct districts, whether adjoining as in the metropolis or widely separated as in the rest of the province, the disease became prevalent by steady increase, and after reaching an acme fell more rapidly than it had grown; to which must be added (as being to the same effect in relation to infectiousness) the experience of a rather considerable proportion of observers (about one-ninth) who found the course of the epidemic fluctuating. This is an extremely important record, for it places any person who chooses still to rely upon the hypothesis of aërial dissemination in the following dilemma, thus far not perceived by him. Either the infection must be equally diffused through the atmosphere, or unequally. In both cases it might be reasonably suggested that even if the cause of illness were at a certain moment distributed over a district or country, yet its effects would be felt gradually: for, it might be said, the natural defences of the body are effectual in most cases against the first assaults, but inadequate to a prolonged siege; whence capitulations must occur in gradually-increasing numbers, which would culminate (just as they have been shown to do above) somewhere about the same date in accordance with the general similarity of human constitutions to each other. But in the case of equal distribution at all events the weakest in every part of the country should begin to suffer at the same time; this has been alleged, but, as has been known for eighteen months past, it does not happen. The alternative remains; namely, to suppose that the cause of disease is unequally distributed through the air. In that case it must float in masses, so that if they were visible they would resemble detached cirrhi against a blue sky, or clouds of ephemerides on a summer evening. There is nothing a priori improbable about that notion. But it has already been shown* that influenza attacks separate

^{*} On the map attached to the 1890 report; or refer to table B, Appendix I, and observe (excepting Broken Hill) that Gunning is on a branch of the Southern main line, Casino near the coast in the extreme north, Cootamundra on the Southern main line, Bourke 500 miles to the west on the main Western line, Inverell off the main Northern line, &c., &c.

separate towns on the same area successively during many weeks, but quite irregularly in point of geographical distribution. The clouds of infection, then, must sail through the air, but they must not sweep over the earth. They must rather resemble bombs; and, since no town has been struck twice during the same invasion, it is clear that they must be precisely aimed at particular places. But that is absurd. Then, on the one hand, the aërial theory accounts for all the facts of the case under neither modification; and, on the other hand, the observed behaviour of influenza is precisely what would be expected of a disease that was communicable from person to person, and, in fact, does correspond with the behaviour of other diseases that are known to be so communicated whenever they invade a susceptible population large enough to furnish an epidemic. The conclusion therefore is that influenza is a

communicable disease too, and that it spreads from the sick. 8. It remains, not to test, but to illustrate this induction by examples, if that But it must not be expected that many thoroughly serviceable cases will be found among the attached contributions (Q.12c., p. 33) on a point which is beset by fallacies as soon as the broad survey is relinquished to examine details. Still there are some which are satisfactory. Thus Dr. Lambert, of Berrima, mentions that a widow lady who had been attacked was visited by her three married sons; they contracted the disease, communicated it to their families, and the three households became centres of infection to the districts in which they were respectively situated, and which until then had escaped invasion. Dr. Blackwood, of Cooma, says that the first case in his district occurred in a household 20 miles from the town: one member visited friends who were suffering in Goulburn, and returned home; on the third day she and a baby were down with the disease, and two days later the whole household; neighbours who visited them developed it in two or three days, and it spread thence over a radius of 14 miles. Dr. Wilson, of Narrabri, says that a lady returned to her home ill, after a long journey, that her son, who had stayed at home in Narrabri, fell ill next, two other children next to him, and so on within that household; then a neighbour who had visited there was attacked two days after her visit, and the rest of this second household became ill at intervals of a day or so until all were laid up but one; and these, Dr. Wilson notes, were the first households invaded in the district—an important statement, because the town is the terminus of the north-western railway line, and because there are other practitioners resident there. Again, Dr. Parry, of Emmaville, says, that a storekeeper who had been to Sydney returned ill; in a few days his wife and children were attacked, and from that household the disease spread rapidly through So also, Dr. Neill, of Bear Hill, a very small mining township numbering 261 inhabitants, and situated in a basin among granitic hills 1,400 feet above the sea, says that the first case which occurred there was in the wife of an hotelkeeper who returned from Sydney: she had made a part of the long journey by train, and a woman and child who had influenza very badly were in the same compartment with her; she fell ill after reaching home, and the rest of her household followed; then cases occurred in the adjoining house, and then in the next to that; and so the disease spread to the whole of the isolated village, in which ninety-six cases occurred, distributed among nearly the whole number of households. But all the contributions under Q. 12 (b), 12 (c), and 13, should be read in connection with this point; whence it will be seen that the wide induction already mentioned is illustrated at least as clearly and as frequently as can be expected, considering the rarity with which circumstances allow this kind of observation to be satisfactorily made.

9. The questions now to be examined are those more strictly appertaining to this farther investigation of influenza. They are: What is the mode of communication in detail? Is the infection transmitted from person to person, and in that way alone, as with small-pox; or is it transmitted by the sick to a medium external to the body, and thence taken in by the healthy, as with cholera? Is it capable of transmission in active form upon the air after leaving the body, and if so to what distance? By what channel, and in what form, does it leave the body? In seeking the answers many matters have to be examined, which apparently do not bear directly upon the central point.

10. Comparative Virulence.—Influenza in 1890 consisted in an illness which was recognised and described unmistakably as the same that had been already noticed in other parts of the world by 178 of the 270 contributors to the collective investiga-

tion

tion of that year; but it was described less clearly by forty-one others, while still forty others expressed the opinion that the prevalent disease they had seen did not distinctly differ from ordinary seasonal catarrh. The contributions to the present investigation do not in any case (save one, in which an opinion that there had not been any influenza at all is curtly expressed) hint at any such doubt; all contributors in 1891 are unanimous in regarding the disease as thoroughly Secondly, in not a few instances, contributors who in 1890 said distinguished. that influenza had not visited their towns or districts, now, after their experience in 1891, indirectly modify their statement by observing with reference to questions the answers to which necessitate comparison between the two epidemics, that they cannot make comparison because the disease assumed so mild a form in 1890 that no special note was taken of it. Thirdly, it appears (Appendix I, Q. 5, p. 18) that larger numbers of persons were attacked in 1891, according to the experience of forty-four out of a total of fifty-four who mention this point; and then, fourthly (Appendix I, Q. 7, p. 19), that sixty-one contributors out of 108 were of opinion that the illness was more severe than in 1890. From all this, it seems certain that the second visitation (or rather recrudescence) of influenza was in all respects more serious than the first.

11. Incidence.—The proportion of the population that was attacked cannot be ascertained. About 32,500 cases were attended (Appendix I, Q. 5, p. 18) by 148 contributors—the average number attended by each was therefore about 219; and, as 148 is more than one-fourth of the total number of practitioners the total number of persons medically attended may have been not more than 120,000 or 130,000. Of course, this calculation is altogether untrustworthy—a larger number may have been medically attended, or a smaller number; but since the epidemic visited every populous place, it seems highly probable that not less than 100,000 (at the least) sought advice. Approximately that would be one-eleventh of the total population, and a very considerable proportion to be incapacitated for a longer or shorter time during about three months. But many contributors expressed an opinion that those whom they attended were but a part, sometimes it is said but a small part, of the total number who were attacked in their districts. So that, notwithstanding that these calculations have little value as regards absolute number, yet they may fairly be taken to indicate a very general infection of the people, and (which is the point here in view) a still more general susceptibility to the infection, at least in the more virulent form which it took in 1891. They also indicate, however, a matter of great importance to any scheme of prevention. The proportion of the total population medically attended has been guessed at one-eleventh; but no doubt a larger proportion was attacked. In other countries the latter proportion has been usually set at from one-fourth to one-third at least (and, for instance, in the case of Bear Hill quoted above, the proportion actually was about one-third). Now the difference between the proportion medically attended and that attacked must chiefly consist of persons who were decidedly ill, but not so as to be obliged to seek advice; and if that difference be approximately expressed by the difference between one-eleventh and one-fourth, then the difficulties attendant upon any scheme of notification that might be propounded would be seen to be serious, or even altogether fatal to it. They point also to this, which it may be as well to mention here. Influenza is very often indeed a serious illness—for instance, in about one-third of the total cases, since (it is thought) such a proportion had to seek medical assistance: necessarily it is from these latter that descriptions of the disease are compiled; and therefore those descriptions draw, necessarily also, a blacker picture of influenza than full knowledge of all the circumstances would warrant. The disease does, in a proportion of all cases, cause serious and even fatal disorders both of body and mind, and it has those effects in a large proportion of neglected cases; but upon the whole it seems that the chances that any individual of ordinary prudence who catches influenza will suffer serious damage therefrom must be but small.

12. Incubation Period.—This general susceptibility to the disease is not sufficient alone to explain the rapidity with which it spreads; for, in comparison with other infectious diseases, it has spread rapidly here, and elsewhere on other occasions it has spread even faster still. This feature is due mainly to the short incubation period, which is now generally taken to average two days. The fifty-two contributors who deal with this point (Q. 13, p. 35) support a similar conclusion. Many good and interesting cases will be found among their notes; but this matter is extremely difficult to observe—that is to say, suitable opportunities rarely present themselves. Class IV,

into which four out of nineteen selected cases have been thrown, contains three in which the moment was noted at which the infection was believed to have been received; and the intervals between it and the beginning of illness were forty-eight, forty-two, and thirty-one hours respectively. All three of the subjects had been exposed to risk from other sources of infection, with which two of them certainly, and the third probably, did come into contact, besides that fixed upon as the probable source for them; but the cases have a certain interest, since the symptoms supervened after an interval which on other grounds is thought to be common.

13. Influence of Age, Sex, Occupation, Environment, and Natural Resist--Of a disease which is so extremely contagious that it spreads over whole countries and attacks the inhabitants in the large proportion just referred to, it may well be asked how it happens that any at all escape, as many certainly did. sex, occupation, and environment, are all of them matters which influence liability to contract the infectious fevers; some of the latter also confer protection against second attacks by themselves. In the case of all of them, the resistance of the body is usually sufficient to destroy the cause when it is introduced to the healthy system; but to this last statement there is an exception, dependent from the dose introduced, and sometimes from the manner in which it is introduced. As to Sex, there is no evidence (Q. 10, p. 21) that it has any controlling power at all. As to Age, forty-six contributors out of 107, thought that children were less likely to be attacked, and eleven of them thought they suffered less severely when they were attacked; the other sixty-one, while answering the question more or less fully in other respects, do not mention this point. Besides these there were thirty-four who replied merely that they had noticed nothing regarding the influence of age. experience of the Public Schools shows that children can suffer, but it is not capable of revealing the proportion; for in many cases, when parents are laid up the children are kept at home. The opinion of the forty-six represents their clinical experience—that is, it was formed among that part of the population that was There are several reasons why attacked, and that was obliged to seek advice. children should have formed but a small proportion of those medically attended. Upon the whole, it remains quite doubtful, from this evidence, whether age has any controlling influence on liability to attack or not; and the generally accepted opinion in former times was that it had none. Occupation and Environment (see Q. 11a and 11b pp. 22-3) have not been shown here more than elsewhere to influence liability. Their effect seems at most to be but indirect. It has been generally observed that aggregation of persons in small and ill-ventilated spaces favours spread of the disease, and occupations which have that effect will, therefore, seem to predispose to it. Environment has a direct effect on spread of the infectious fevers only when the latter depend on the presence of filth (cholera, typhoid fever) or on a filthy air produced by overcrowding unventilated spaces (typhus). In other cases it acts by depressing the powers of natural resistance; and there is no evidence that it acts otherwise in the case of influenza. Bad ventilation, and the proximity enforced by over-crowded rooms or workshops, would, of course, tend to bring the infection cast off by one person into contact with the rest; and this is an indirect effect of environment. On the other hand, although cleanliness and good ventilation may probably tend to make spread more difficult, yet they are no sure protection; and to prove this it is enough to refer once more to the experience of that isolated mining village, Bear Hill, where the dwellings are mostly slab-huts, where the population is small and sparse in comparison with the occupied area, where natural drainage is good, food sufficient, and water abundant, and where dangerous accumulations of filth do not exist. Both ventilation of dwellings and perflation of the township are thorough; yet there the disease spread until nearly every household, and one-third of the total inhabitants, had been attacked in the course of about two Then Natural Resistance must have saved some, and perhaps many; and yet from several sets of answers (Q. 11d to 13, pp. 24-37) it appears that exposure to the sick at close quarters was a most important factor in determining Accounts of communication of the disease under the condition which most clearly is favourable to the transfer of infection from person to person are so very numerous, that it seems as though that condition sometimes imposes a strain upon the natural power of resistance which the latter is as little able to support in the case of influenza, as it is in vaccinia or small-pox when the virus of those diseases.

diseases is inoculated. But whether that strain be due in the present instance to enormity of dose, or to a special mode of introduction of the virus, cannot be as yet discussed.

14. Fomites.—On the highly important point of possible spread of influenza by infected articles, this investigation contributes scarcely anything. Under 12c, D, 40 and 66, something will be found, and Appendix V supplies something further. It is to be regretted that opportunity should not have served for collection of many instances of a mode of communication which is strongly probable at the least, and which, in all likelihood, would be an important factor at the present day of pandemic extensions.

15. Protection by former attack.—How many derived protection from having undergone a former attack is not a question to be asked until it has been agreed whether any at all were so protected (Appendix I, Q. 11d 1, and 11d 2, pp. 24-8.) Several details are established by the answers touching this matter, but the main question is not settled. Thus it is made quite certain—(a) That persons who have been attacked, and about the third day are apparently convalescent, but still in bed, may suffer a second attack beginning about the third day, and in every respect like the first, unless as often happens it should be more severe; (b) that persons who have passed through an ordinary attack, and who, being free from all "complications" are convalescent, or even have actually resumed their usual occupations, may after from fourteen to twenty-one days suffer a second time exactly as they did at first; (c) that persons who have entirely recovered from a first attack may suffer a second, two or even four months afterwards; (d) that even three attacks may be suffered within a few months; and, as may now be expected (e) that those who have suffered during one epidemic are very commonly indeed attacked during a second, when that occurs after an interval of about a year. So the absence of protection is proved in a rather considerable proportion of cases by occurrence of a second attack soon after the first; and as second attacks after a longer interval, or, say, after a year, are infinitely more common than they are after a short interval, it may fairly be suspected that the protection sometimes conferred, if any, is but transitory. On the other hand, there is evidence enough that second attacks do not necessarily occur even under circumstances which apparently are unusually favourable to infection. fail to be observed, however, that the weight of such instances is but trivial, and that it is not at all clear that they are probably more numerous than similar instances which show that persons who have never suffered may escape, though similarly In fact, there is here a suggestion that circumstances apparently favourable to infection are not always so in reality—that is, apart from protection and natural resistance: besides, if a special kind of communication between the sick and the well were indispensable, then it would be likely that caution acquired through suffering might cause some persons unconsciously so to regulate their intercourse with the sick as often to prevent that special kind of communication from taking place. But however that may be, it will probably be concluded that if influenza protect at all against itself it does so uncertainly for the one part, and temporarily for

16. Liability to attack, then, seems not to have been modified, either by sex, or age, or occupation, or environment, or (importantly) by former attack; and these conclusions are in accord upon the whole with those which have been drawn elsewhere both of old and more recently concerning the same factors. stage now reached may therefore be stated as follows: Influenza is a disease that can be communicated from person to person; susceptibility to it is very general; the reason seems to be that the conditions which contribute to protection from other infectious diseases have but little influence over it, and accordingly it actually does attack a large proportion of invaded populations; yet in the present example a majority escaped, small though it may have been—probably more than half, at all The infection is easily communicated because nearly half suffer: why, then, do more than half escape? If the modern notion which has been frankly avowed by a few, and which is clearly borne in mind by many others be sound, namely, that although influenza can be communicated by the sick to the healthy direct, yet that the infection is widely air-borne from the sick as well,—how can more than half of a population escape infection since they are practically without defences of the kinds which can save them from typhoid or from small-pox? Instead of continuing to regard large populations, let it be inquired next what the course of

events is in households when the disease enters them by a single member. (Q. 12a. p. 28.)

17. It has already been seen (par. 8 ante) that in isolated places the beginning of the epidemic has so often been by the entry of a case of influenza from which continuous spread throughout the community has been watched, as to justify a surmise that whenever circumstances permit it will be found that this constitutes the main means of spread between towns, &c. If that be so, then the same should be the main means of spread between households within towns; and accordingly among the ninety-seven answers to a question designed to elicit the fact, many are found in which the beginning of household outbreaks is ascribed to the arrival of a person who has contracted the disease outside. Either the member first attacked has been one whose occupation caused him to be exposed to the unseen dangers of crowded places, or rooms, or railway carriages, or else who has visited a sick friend. And if the main means of communicating the disease from household to household be importation by the infected, then within households the disease should pass from member to member until all or nearly all have suffered (unless strict isolation be practised). Accordingly, again, this also is noticed by many contributors: they say that when the disease has once entered a family it usually runs through it, with exception sometimes of one or two members; and those whose experience lies clearly in that direction are in preponderating proportion to the rest. But there is a considerable number who assert the contrary. They say that the disease in their experience did not generally run through the household; that this was exceptional, and that the difference was not due to isolation of There are several careful contributors who, speaking from such household experiences, even declare that they remain unsatisfied that the disease is communicable at all; and in some cases the reason seems to be that they saw many members attacked simultaneously. The general statement warranted by these answers seems to be that household propinquity conduces to extension of the disease as a rule; but apparently there are very numerous exceptions. That, it is true, is no more than is seen in scarlet fever; but then many members of every family are protected either by age, or by a previous attack. Similar defences against influenza are practically wanting. Its observed behaviour, as an infectious disease, therefore, appears capricious, and certainly is incompatible with the modern theory of aërial spread, even if it be applied only to such short distances as are comprised within the four walls of an average dwelling. It is what happens in epidemics of cholera when a common water supply is specifically contaminated. A special mode of communication must be assumed necessary to the spread of influenza in order to co-ordinate all its phenomena; propinquity alone, although it may be necessary, is insufficient by itself.

18. There is no reason to suppose that any of the excreta are concerned. In every demonstrated case—that is in every positive instance—personal communication with the sick is seen to be necessary, and communication at close quarters (except fomites, which constitute a mode of direct communication); so, the medium of communication must be the secretions. Of these saliva, and the faucial and bronchial mucus are the only ones with which occasional, and probably frequent, contact is certain. Now, it has lately been shown that the bacillus of influenza exists in the cells of the purulent bronchial secretion, and often in an almost pure cultivation. It has also been shown that the disease can be inoculated with it (apes, rabbits); and thence it is clear that this purulent secretion, when it exists, constitutes a means of communicating the infection. But this circumstance, that influenza can be spread by purulent bronchial secretion in the fresh state, does not explain all the points concerning spread here gathered together; for purulent expectoration, when it is met with, is a late occurrence. There is no evidence at all to suggest that influenza is only communicated by persons who furnish that secretion, and by them only after they have reached the stage of illness at which it is usually seen.

19. The bacillus has a manifest predilection for mucous membranes; and since it reaches that of the bronchi late, or after the first stage of the disease has passed, and sometimes, to judge from symptoms, even never reaches it at all, it is apparent that it must first flourish on more superficial tracts. Doubtless this point will soon be directly examined bacterioscopically: in the meantime, since mucous membranes form the nidus for the bacillus, it appears extremely probable upon merely anatomical considerations that the primary infection is by the oral or faucial mucous membranes as a rule; or if sometimes it be by the nasal tract, infection of

the fauces, &c., cannot be long delayed. In consequence, the secretions of the mouth, &c., must be specifically infectious before symptoms of disease have developed, and, indeed, from the earliest moment of infection: and then mere exposure to a sick person would not be enough to infect, for micro-organisms do not leave liquids for the atmosphere even under brisk evaporation, but require splashing to detach them. This happens during coughing, but also while speaking; larger and smaller particles of saliva are then projected into the atmosphere, of which some are weighty enough to fall direct upon the nearest object, while others are minute enough to float upon the air to some moderate distance. In this way the confined air of a sleeping-room, work-room, or railway carriage, might sometimes, and to that limited extent, become an efficient carrier of the contagium; and the evidence in general weighs against there being any more diffuse or subtle infection of the air However, if the contagium can survive desiccation, then the air would doubtless become an efficient medium of communication to a greater, but still to a limited, extent by particles of dried expectoration whether merely salivary from the mouth, or mucous from the nose, fauces, and bronchi. The probability is, that all secretions liable to issue from the mouth, even in the slightest cases of influenza, should be the object of special care; and under this view it would appear to be a misfortune were attention exclusively fixed upon that purulent bronchial secretion of which alone anything definite has thus far been actually demonstrated. For this reason, it is well to repeat that while the contagion spreads from all classes of cases, and as it seems at all stages after the moment of infection, there is abundant clinical evidence that the deeper portions of the lung very frequently escape all serious implication; and therefore, although it is plain that the bacillus finds a suitable nidus in mucous membranes, there is nothing at all to show that the

respiratory mucous membrane is more suitable to it than others.

20. If the bacillus have no real predilection for the respiratory mucous membrane, but merely fixes upon that which it can as a rule most easily reach, then, as has been noticed above, its usual seat must be the digestive tract, and at first in its upper parts. Now, in brief summary, what are the characteristics of simple influenza? Susceptibility to it is very general; sex and age stand in no definite relation to attack, and it confers very little (if any) protection against itself; it is very easily communicated; its incubation period is very The onset is often quite sudden, and when a few hours of malaise precede the more severe symptoms, still suddenness marks the beginning of incapacitating Those severe symptoms are acute headache, myalgic pains, and fever which almost immediately attains its acme; there is prostration of strength, cardiac depression, and sometimes despondency. The attack ends in about fortyeight hours; but the signs of constitutional disturbance which remain are sometimes as marked as they are after other fevers when they have lasted very many days. Convalescence is slow, and commonly attended by neuralgia. Sequelæ are common. They may occur several weeks after recovery has apparently become established; and they consist chiefly in derangements of the nervous system, mental debility, melancholia which ends occasionally in suicide, and late paralyses analogous with those which occur after diphtheria. A disease capable of producing profound and lasting derangements of the nervous system must be liable to serious aggravation by superadded complaints which are consequential when they occur, but not necessary. earlier, and occasionally very acute head symptoms may indeed be due to capillary blocking by the bacillus (which has been shown to circulate in the blood) as in early stages of typhoid fever; possibly some of the earlier pulmonary congestions may own the same cause; and the laryngeal or tracheal cough which is often a prominent early symptom also may be due either to irritation of the appropriate nerves, or possibly to a local irritation of the mucous membrane. But the more serious inflammations of the lung, and its membranes it seems likely [Appendix A, Q. 9, p. 20] may be due to two distinct causes, neither of which could effectually operate but for the preceding derangements which originated during the stage first described above: Namely, first, proliferation of the bacillus itself within the bronchi and bronchioles; but, secondly, and it may be found more commonly, secondary infections essentially different from influenza, and of the same kinds as are seen, for example, in typhoid fever in its later stages. In short, influenza seems on the whole to have analogies with diphtheria, and to depend as a constitutional disease primarily from absorption of bacterial products lying on the more superficial mucous Is it not most likely that such absorption occurs earliest and chiefly from the digestive tract?

21. The object of such inquiries as the present is to ascertain the character of diseases, in order to deduce methods of prevention. Incidentally, they often yield hints useful to the clinician. In this concluding paragraph, therefore, I describe what the teaching of this investigation has been for me; and I point out that here I use the personal form of expression, because others, likely enough, may read other lessons from it. As to prevention, I refer to the circular issued by the Board on 10th February [Appendix IV] in order to observe that there is nothing of importance to be But I believe reason for laying more stress upon some points has now been shown than was apparent at the date of publication. The characteristics of the disease which have been suggested above may be summarised, as regards communicability, as follows:—Influenza spreads from the sick to the healthy; it passes from the sick to the healthy direct; it spreads by such direct communication only; and the secretions of the mouth and lungs furnish, for all practical purposes, the means of communication. Against a disease which spreads only by direct communication of its infection from the sick to the healthy, isolation of the sick on the public scale is often useful; and at first sight it seems that it could be practically employed in the present instance, since it is abundantly clear that epidemics of influenza really begin by few and scattered cases, to deal with which municipal and central authorities could easily fit themselves—easily, that is to say, as long as mere But these are very far from comprising the mechanical organisations are in view. whole business. Notification of the cases as they arise is an essential preliminary; and I believe that no one who has had practical experience of the difficulty there sometimes is in getting early notification of several diseases which are manifested by conspicuous signs and symptoms, and whose epidemic march is slow, will pretend that the same method could possibly be effectual against a disease which in a considerable proportion of cases never becomes easily and certainly identifiable, which is often so slight in its effects as to escape serious notice even by the patient himself, and which spreads with remarkable rapidity. Under these circumstances, notification and isolation as a public defence must be abandoned. The resource is to make the essentially contagious character of influenza as widely known as possible, in order to encourage the practice of such domestic isolation as ordinary dwelling-houses may permit; and in order that persons who understand that they are as much under a moral obligation not to spread disease as they are to avoid injuring their neighbours in any other way, may abstain from resort to public places (vehicles, meetings) as soon as they feel ill during a time when influenza is prevalent, from paying visits, from receiving visitors, from sending their children to school, and so forth. Upon the need for such measures, and that more frequent insistance publicly upon the simply contagious character of this disease would procure observance of them in an important and increasing number of households, I believe all will agree. But, in my opinion, great stress should be laid upon the infectious character possessed by the secretions of the mouth and lungs, so that people in general may be brought to understand the high importance of avoiding contact with them. And in order that they may be avoided, several things that seem necessary may be mentioned here. Thus, as a precaution (of important use apart from influenza, and already a matter of good manners for that very reason), care should be taken not to speak at close quarters, to cover the mouth while coughing, and not to spit upon floors and pavements, where the expectorated matter dries, is broken up into dust, wafted upon the air, and then may be respired by others, whom, if it proceed from an infected person, So also those who are known (or, indeed, suspected) to be suffering from influenza should avoid going close to, and especially speaking close to, the healthy, and should not enter public vehicles or places of public meeting; they should furnish themselves with a vessel to spit into containing a disinfectant, such as is recommended in the Board's circular Rules for Disinfection, 1889, for use by consumptives; and their handkerchiefs (which should be frequently changed, so as never to have time to dry) and their linen should be steeped in a disinfectant before being sent out of the sick-room, or to be laundered. So also the interchange of demonstrative signs of affection which is usual between members of the same family should be pretermitted—a precaution already commonly taken by prudent people against colds and against herpes of the lip, and especially to be commended in the case of so serious a disease as influenza very often is. And, as to domestic isolation which so often is difficult or even impossible, a useful measure of it would be comparatively easy to attain if attention were centred on complete separation from the common household stock

stock of all utensils used by the sick, all surplus food that has been served to him, and of all linen, than if it were vaguely directed to some ill-understood general proceeding. These appear to me to be the points of most practical importance: I think that they should be made widely known to all public bodies, institutions, and offices, and by all municipal corporations to the people; and I should expect better results from such an educational influence in the present case, than from any law alone. Yet, in a matter of detail, it does seem that a legal enactment might prove of service. It might be made penal upon employers to allow any servant to continue at his work if the occupation were such as to bring him into direct or indirect communication public (the latter, because there is evidence to show that the contagion of this as well as of several other diseases can be carried by goods, &c.); for any person to expose himself in a public place, or vehicle; to admit any person to premises without warning him; or to send any person from premises to a public place—while suffering from, or while there remained on such premises any case of, dangerous infectious disease (under which influenza should be specifically mentioned by name), or until such premises had been disinfected to the satisfaction of some persons publicly appointed. This, it will be noticed, is a very different matter from making influenza compulsorily notifiable. Prosecutions would but rarely be undertaken, and only in very clear cases; and the enactment would serve its chief purpose, perhaps, by effectually drawing attention to the educational effort already recommended to be made in another way. Lastly, since in the course of this study it has gradually appeared to me as a highly plausible hypothesis that the most important operations of the influenza bacillus in the body are carried on in the digestive canal, I wish to point out its practical bearing upon treatment. I do not mean that the most important effects of the disease are there felt; that is often not the case, even when an attack has taken the gastro-enteric form; but it is unnecessary to say more upon this head than has been written in preceding paragraphs. The indications thus thrown into prominence are two, namely: evacuation first, and then disinfection of the prime viæ; of which the former was recognised as a mode of treatment, and successfully acted upon, a hundred and fifty years ago. But a condition attaches indispensably and obviously to this method; above all things treatment must speedily follow upon attack.

I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

APPENDIX I.

THE Board having decided that inquiry should be made into the occurrence of influenza during 1891, in continuation of the Report already made upon the epidemic of 1890, and ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed December 10, 1890, I drew up the following schedule of questions and accompanying

"A FRESH epidemic of influenza having occurred during the present year, I have the honor to inform you that it is proposed to resume the collective investigation of 1890, with co-operation of the medical profession in N.S.W., and to furnish a copy of

resume the collective investigation of 1890, with co-operation of the medical profession in N.S. W., and to furnish a copy of the result to each contributor as before.

On the present occasion it is assumed that the distinction between epidemic (or seasonal) catarrh and influenza (an epidemic fever) is beyond risk of confusion.

It is necessary to frame questions, otherwise the information contributed cannot be abstracted or tabulated. But it is not necessary that every contributor should answer every question: those only should be answered touching which he has recorded facts, or has already been led to form an opinion. On the other hand, it is hoped that any important observations may be communicated, even if they seem not to be referred to in the questions.

Outbreaks of influenza in isolated places and households can furnish information valuable to elucidate communicability and incubation.

But it will be remembered that the weight of any such observation depends entirely upon the accuracy with

and incubation. But it will be remembered that the weight of any such observation depends entirely upon the accuracy with which the facts have been recorded, and upon the care taken to exclude fallacies—of which the sources are generally over-

booked by the laity until they have been reminded of them by close questioning.

Contributors who practise in sheep-country are earnestly requested to continue their remarks upon shearing-shed fever, both by itself and in comparison with influenza?

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

(The questions to be answered with reference to your own practice.)

- At what date do you fix the termination of the epidemic of 1890?
 At what date do you fix the commencement of the epidemic of 1891?
 To what extent was the interval between the two epidemics marked by the occurrence of sporadic or rare cases?
- At what date do you fix the close of the 1891 epidemic?

CLINICAL.

5. Was the degree of incidence of the disease upon your clientèle different in the two epidemics?
6. Can you mention (a) the number, or (b) an approximate estimate of the number of cases attended by you in 1891?
7. In what respects (if any) did the clinical course of the disease in 1891 differ from the clinical course in 1890?
8. Have you administered emetics at the onset of the disease, and if so with what effect upon its course?
9. As to the symptoms that are commonly called "complications" and "sequele"—Are you of opinion that these are accidental in reality? Do you consider that influenza may be a remittent disease; a period of apparently-beginning recovery being normally followed by a recrudescence with fresh symptoms, apart from some new, not specific, excitant (such as is implied by neglect to nurse, &c.)?

ETIOLOGICAL.

10. Have you observed anything as to the influence of sex or age upon liability to attack?
11. Have you observed anything as to the following matters regarded as disposing to or protecting from attack:—

(a) Occupation (indoor, outdoor, trade, &c.)

(b) Environment (housing-ventilation, cleanliness; personal habits-food, &c.; locality-dry or wet soil, presence of filth, &c.)
Disease (1, acute specific; 2, chronic).

- (d) Former attack (enumerate cases in which attack in 1890 was followed by attack in 1891, and cases in which the same person was attacked more than once during the same epidemic, stating clearly whether both attacks were witnessed by yourself. Mention any good case in which a person who had already suffered and recovered escaped second attack, although specially exposed to infection. Note the interval between repeated attacks in the person who had already suffered and recovered. the same person).
- 12. What is your experience of communicability as illustrated by-

(a) Large households (in town or elsewhere; mention relation of subsequent cases to the first in point of time and number; result of any attempt made to isolate the first case with a view of protecting the rest of the household; or of isolating any member of an infected household with a view of protecting him from attack).
(b) Isolated households (mode of introduction, subsequent spread therein, and time-relation of such outbreak to progress of the epidemic in the district. If in any such case the mode of introduction could not be discovered, mention whether very careful inquiry was made as to tramps, chance visitors, receipt of parcels, letters, &c., and the value to which a negative result is entitled in the opinion of the contributor).
(c) Villages, &c. (as to commencement of epidemic therein, history of first case, subsequent progress, &c.)
(d) Influence of public meetings (church, school, &c).

13. Incubation.—Relate any good cases illustrating the length of the incubation period on the hypothesis of communicability, bearing in mind that the secondary cases may in some instances have been exposed to a source of contagion other than that to which attention was directed, and specifically stating that this source of fallacy either was excluded, or could not be certainly excluded.

14. In your neighbourhood was the course of the epidemic after it had begun steady (as to progressively increasing prevalence

14. In your neighbourhood was the course of the epidemic after to had begin steady (as or progressively increasing protection to an acme followed by a steady decline) or fluctuating?
15. Did the epidemic progress appear to you to be accelerated or retarded by any meteorological condition, such as wind from any particular quarter, wet, drought, heat, cold, &c.?
16. During the epidemic period was the usual course followed by cases of surgical injury with breach of surface, and of surgical operation, or was it varied from in any way?

ADDENDA.

(a) Any special observation—
(b) As to shearing-shed fever—

These circulars were sent out in December and January to 561 medical practitioners, being the total number known to reside in New South Wales. The number returned was 148 (a few more arrived too late to be included herein); no application beyond the first was made.

At the same time the medical officers of some public institutions received copies of the following

letter, and of a form which it is unnecessary to reproduce here, in addition to the schedule of questions above-mentioned. The replies to this special communication form the subject of Appendix II.

"Having decided to continue the collective investigation touching influenza, which was begun during 1890 and reported upon towards the close of that year, I now have the honor to request your attention to the enclosed papers.

One paper is a copy of that which has been forwarded to all medical practitioners; it is intended to serve you as a memorandum. The other is an example (which can be extended as required) of the form in which it is desired you should make a numerical return.

The communicability of influenza being now established, perhaps the mode in which communication takes place is the point to which attention may be most profitably turned; and that may be mediate or direct, or both; and if mediate, it may be by way of air, soil, or ingesta, separately, or in several combinations, &c., &c.

From

From institutions, or departments of institutions, to which the number of admissions day by day is very small, something may be learned as to the influence of surrounding circumstances (local, meterological, &c.) in favouring or retarding spread. You will doubtless be able to furnish valuable clinical notes also; but the general form of your report is left entirely at your discretion, with exception of the numerical return already mentioned."

The method adopted in dealing with the answers to the general circular was as follows: As the replies came in they were numbered consecutively, but in two series; one comprised the replies from the metropolitan district, the other those from the country districts. All the answers to each question were then gathered together, the number mentioned being prefixed to each answer. Each set of answers was classified; in many cases they were then analysed; and finally a comment or criticism was written upon each. By this arrangement the comments may be read first; if then it be desired to see what sort of evidence they rest upon the analyses and lists can be consulted, in which either the contributors' own words or sometimes an abstract of their words will be found. In the report proper little is mentioned besides conclusions, it being assumed that acquaintance has been already made with the subject of report.

QUESTIONS 1, 2, 3, and 4.

- 1. At what date do you fix the termination of the epidemic of 1890?
- At what date do you fix the commencement of the epidemic of 1891?
 To what extent was the interval between the two epidemics marked by the occurrence of sporadic or rare cases?
- 4. At what date do you fix the close of the 1891 epidemic?

Note.—The questions to be answered with reference to your own practice.

TABLE A .- METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

		Q. 1.	Q. 3.	Q	. 2.		Q. 4.
No.	Locality.	Epidemic of 1896 ended about —	Between the end of the 1890 Epidemic and the beginning of the 1891 Epidemic, rare cases occurred as shown. (For analysis and remarks see page 17.)	Epi	e 189 demi in on	c	The 1891 Epi- demic ended about—
58	Petersham	30 Nov	None	1.	June	4	31 Dec.
5 6	Sydney	30 Aug)) ···································		,,		24 ,
34		1 Sept	39	1.	July		20 ,,
49	Manly	30 ,,	Attended some, but very few undoubted cases	18.	Aug	• • • • •	30 Nov.
55	Sydney	27 May	One or two cases, which I took to be influenza	23	,,	•••	15 ,, (but
51	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	31 ,,	There were a few cases of febrile catarrh, resembling influenza	0.4			Jan. still*).
14	39 ········	or ,,	There were a few cases of feorme catarra, resembling influenza	$\frac{24}{31}$,,		23 Nov.
1	Strathfield	— Mav	None		,, Sept		7 Jan. '92. — Dec.
31	Sydney	1 Aug	39	1	,,		7 ,,
47	Glebe		But very slightly in my experience	ī			1 ,,
48	Sydney	30 Nov	To a very slight extent. I think I saw only 2 real cases between	1			7 Jan. '92.
3		25 ,,	None	4	,,		15 Sept.
25	Watson's Bay		***************************************	5	-		22 Dec.
53	Sydney	30 April	Saw one well marked case July 31, but no other	7	,,		30 Nov.
40	W						(but Dec.)
46 15	Waverley	19 Towns	No notes of our	10	,,	•••	30 Nov.
10	Sydney Burwood	31 Aug	No notes of any	14	"	•••	3 Dec.
11	Rockdale	15 May	None until August, then a few	15	"	•••	13 ,,
37	Summer Hill		None	15 15	,,	•••	30 Nov. 7 Dec.
59	Sydney	20 ,,	Did not notice any genuine cases	15	"	•••	
60 .	Woollahra	— Dec	None	15	"		15 ., 21 ,,
43	Annandale		2 cases, both slight	17	"	•••	2 Jan.
44	North Sydney	31 May	A doubtful case in June, another in July	17	,,		6 Dec.
9	Summer Hill		None	18	,,		1,,
61	Sydney	•••••	Very slightly; several cases of fever, followed by pneumonia,	20	,,		21 ,,
r ==			indicated that there was influenza.				
57 1 23	Homebush	21 Man	I met with only a few cases	21	,,	•••	24 ,,
7	Neutral Bay	31 May	Very slightly at beginning of the year None		"	••••	14 Nov.
50	Sydney	7 May	"	22 22	"	•••	6 Dec.
54	Petersham		Cases very rare	23	**	•••	H ''
16	Balmain	31 May	None	24	,", ;;	•••	H "
35	Sydney			26	"		19 ,
62	North Sydney		None noted	27	"		24 Nov.
24	Sydney	·	***************************************	28	,,		30 ,
33	North Sydney	•••	May have had a sporadic case or two	30	**	•••	24 ,,
19 4	Coast Hospital	15 Cont	None		,,,	•••	1 Dec.
6	Hunter's Hill	15 Sept	About one case every month	T	Oct.	•••	21 ,,
29	Burwood	30 June	None	1 1	**		15 Nov. 30
30	Stanmore		37	1	"	 	30 ,, 15 Dec.
32	Newtown	30 June	72	î	"		25 Nov.
36	North Sydney	15 Aug	;;	î	"		30 ,,
40	Sydney			1	,,		30 "
52	T. 13.1 31		Do not recollect any	1	,,		23 ,,
39	Leichhardt			2	,,	•••	11 Dec.
$\frac{41}{22}$	Kogarah Ashfield			2	,,	•••	
12	Sydney	3 Nov		3 5	,,	••	1 Dec.
20	byuney	29 Dec	From July 10, through August and September, several cases	5	"	•••	26 ,, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
27	,,	25 May	Yes, to middle of January, 1891, very scattered; then no more	5	,,	••••	26 Nov.
26	Paddington		Cases began to show from August	7	"	•••	15 Dec.
17	Sydney		A very few, especially during the first part of the interval	7	"	•••	7 ,,
2	Hurstville		***************************************	10	"		15 Nov.
38	Waverley	30 Nov		13	,,		10 T
13	Burwood Sydney		None (seasonal catarrh common)his contributor was of opinion that there had not been any influer	25	,,		15 "
21							

^{* &}quot;Still" following dates assigned to the conclusion of the period of epidemic prevalence, means that the contributor still saw rare case at the date of making report.

TABLE B —COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

····		,			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			Q 1.	Q 3.	Q. 2.	Q 4
No	Locality	Epidemic of 1890 began on—	Epidemic of 1890 ended about—	Between the end of the 1890 Epidemic and the begin ning of the 1891 Epidemic, rare cases occurred as shown	The 1891 Epidemic began on—	The 1891 Epidemic ended about-
		00.35	00.37	NT.	1 T	27.0-4
$\frac{57}{2}$	Broken Hill Gunning	20 Mar	30 Nov	None About five, beginning July, 1890	l June 15 July	31 Oct 4 Sept
$\frac{32}{7}$	Casıno Cootamundra			•	17 ,, 1 Aug.	Jan , 1892
28	Bourke	3 June	31 Dec	None	1 ".	(still) 30 Nov
72	Inverell .	10 Mar	01 200	Saw none .	1 ,,	7 Jan. 15 Γeb
82 73	Tumberumba Germanton	16 May	30 Nov.	Very slightly	6 ,,	8 ,,
79	Yass	3 Aprıl		I have noticed very few, if any	15 ,,	(still) 15 Dec
70 49	Glen Innes . Parramatta	15 June (a) 16 Mar	31 July	Have no record	1 Sept 1 ,,	31 ,, 15 Nov
26 84	Goulburn Molong	13 Aprıl	30 Sept 30 Nov	Very rarely had a case between	1 ,,	30 ,, 21 Dec
50	Moruya	Escaped	30 2101		1 ,,	29 Feb
66	Young	7 April	31 July	During the interval I think four or five	1 "	(still) 31 Jan
77	Nymagee		20 Jan ,	cases came under my notice. None	5 ,,	(still) 10 Jan
6	Lithgow	8 April	1891 (still) 30 Aug	,,	7 ,,	(still) 30 Nov
44 69	Greta .	$1 \operatorname{June}(a)$ $2 \operatorname{April}$		Nothing unusual	8 ,,	15 Dec 20 ,,
19	Cowra Crookwell	2 April		None	15 ,,	31 ,,
37 38	Uralla Picton	24 June	15 Dec.	,,	15 ,, 15 ,,	31 ,, 30 Nov.
$\frac{43}{17}$	Wagga Wagga Newcastle	20 Aug 7 April	30 Nov	None	18 ,, 23 ,,	30 ,, 15 Dec
39	Bingara	Escaped		•	23 ,,	7 ,, (still)
80	Lismore	15 July	30 Sept	Not more than twenty, pretty evenly dis	23 ,,	31 Dec (still)
29	Orange	16 April.		tributeu	24 ,,	11 Dec
$\frac{67}{30}$	Helensburgh Bowral		30 Sept	None	24 ,, 25 ,,	13 Jan. 9 Nov
$\frac{55}{3}$	Murrumburrah Windsor	24 Mar 18 April.	30 June	Cases were very rare between the epidemics A few cases kept coming in from the country		2 Dec 30 Nov.
4	Bathurst	15 ,,	30 Dec	Sportdic cases occurred, neither more noi less	1 "	15 Dec.
23	Newcastle (Stockton)	7 ,,	_	frequently than usual None	1 ,,	15 Nov.
56 65	Newcastle (Lambton) Wollongong	13 Aprıl	30 June	•	1 ,, 1 ,,	20 Dec 28 ,,
75	Kıama			Saw cases constantly until near end of 1890, then none until October, 1891	1 "	15 ,,
48	Cooma	22 April.	1 June	None .	3 ,,	15 ,, (still)
86	Wentworth			:	4 ,,	20 Dec (but1 Feb 8
35	Walcha Gunnedah	8 April	30 Aug	Never without cases of influenzoid character	5 ,, 6 ,,	31 Dec.
18 5	Penrith	16 Aprıl	31 July	Do not remember any	7 ,,	5 ,,
10 14	Raymond Terrace Richmond	25 Aprıl	1 Dec	None Practically none	7 ,, .	7 ,, 15 Nov
68	Singleton	Verymild, not noted	•	None	7 ,,	19 Dec
$\frac{22}{11}$	Armidale Maitland E.	18 Aprıl 13 ,,	15 Sept 30 June	No defined cases None for some months before October	8 ,, 9 ,,	30 Nov. 7 Dec
61 13	Narrabıı Berry	,,	8 Sept	None	9 ,, 10 ,,	6 ,, 5 Jan
			Copi		10	(still) 5 Nov.
53 63	Warren Bombala	TD	31 Aug	No distinct case	12 ,,	10 Dec.
85 27	Dubbo Emmaville	Escaped . 2 May	7 Aug.	Cannot say I met with any	13 ,, 14 ,,	10 ,,
71	Maclean	Escaped			15 ,,	31 Jan. (still)
$\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ 9 \end{array}$	Gresford Berrima	18 April	31 Aug		15 ,, 19 ,,	15 Dec 31 ,,
$\frac{36}{12}$	Bega Warialda	26 ,, 13 Sept	30 Nov. 30 Sept	An occasional case None	19 ,, 20 ,,	12 ,,
15	Blayney Newcastle(Wallsend)	Escaped	20 July	No characteristic cases	20 ,,	28 ,,
$\begin{array}{c} 58 \\ 62 \end{array}$	Tenterfield	28 ,,	31 July	I saw none .	22 ,, 24 ,,	15 Jan
64	Coonabarabran		15 Nov	One 9th September and one 17th September Infection was traced to Gulgong and	25 ,,	24 ,,
46	Murwillumbah	19 May	30 Sept	Gunnedah, respectively None	1 Nov	31 ,,
51	Muswellbrook			Appeared in 1891 in very mild form, and in	2 ,,	(still) 15 Dec
52	Bear Hill			the interval only cases of catarrh occurred In September and October a few doubtful	17 ,,	12 Jan
34	Merriwa	25 May		cases, and one typical	Escaped	
					-	

Table C .- Showing the dates on which each of several practitioners in the country towns named below met with their first cases—the first-named date has already appeared in Table II.

57. Broken Hill 1 June.	30. Bowral
25. ,, 1 September.	1 30
41. ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	55. Murrumburrah30
74. Yass15 August.	59. ,,
79. ,, 1 October.	4. Bathurst
84. Molong 1 September.	21. ,, 1 ,,
31. ,,	55 27 17 17 17 17 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
49 Parrametta 1	81. ,, 1 ,,
32 m	65. Wollongong
09	24. ,,
16 ,,	86. Wentworth 4
16. ,,	76. ,, ,
13. O100Kwell	11. Maitland East 9
8. ,,	47. ,, West
17. Newcastle 23 September.	71. Maclean
20. ,, 8 October.	40
	,,

Before judging of the general effect of the evidence given above, it should be observed that for the present purpose the metropolitan district must be taken to represent one locality. In reality it covers an area of irregular shape which measures 256 square miles; but a circle having a radius of four could be so drawn as to include all that part of it which is thickly populated, and from which the information given in Table A was supplied. Such a circle would have a superfices of about 50 square miles, and would carry 365,000 of the total population; and within it would be included the city proper, which has an area of 4.29 square miles, and a night population of 109,000. This latter, of course, is the centre for business; and to and from that centre the effective male population within the circle ebbs and flows daily, while a considerable proportion of the female population probably visit it (say) in the course of each current week. Then with regard to the country towns and districts, and the distribution of population over them, the general statement that the province measures 310,000 square miles, and is inhabited by something like 1,100,000 people is quite inadequate to the present purpose. Of course there are remote townships central to immense pastoral districts and not readily accessible, and of course there is a very sparse population scattered over thousands of square miles around them. But the greater part of the total population reside upon an area which is small compared with the total area of the province, and by railways, coach-lines, rivers, and the sea, are able to travel so easily that even that smaller area is for effective purposes still further reduced. Travel, and over very long distances, is exceedingly common; especially there is a constant circulation of commercial travellers as well as of exceedings of hypinary and the real square of hypinary and the various country towns and districts. The details given in Table I show that 55 out of a total of about 200 practitioners in the metropolitan area, met with their first cases of influenza in 1891 on various dates, of which the earliest and the latest are separated by so long an interval as 147 days; or, if it he taken that the three earliest entries do not refer to the period of general prevalance—as they containly various dates, of which the earliest and the latest are separated by so long an interval as 147 days; or, if it be taken that the three earliest entries do not refer to the period of general prevalence—as they certainly do not—then by so long an interval as 68 days. And it appears further that the number of first cases reported upon those 68 days were few and scattered at first, increased in frequency thereafter, and again became few and scattered as the latest date was approached. Then from the answers to Question 4 it is plain that there was no sudden cessation of the disease; it disappeared irregularly as it had come, though more quickly. The endings assigned to the epidemic of 1890, in answer to Question 1, tell the same tale of gradual disappearance. In Table B similar observations taken in country towns and districts are recorded. They show that the spread of the disease over the country as a whole was not same tale of gradual disappearance. In Table B similar observations taken in country towns and districts are recorded. They show that the spread of the disease over the country as a whole was not only gradual, but extremely irregular; it spread to fresh and fresh places during a period of 145 days, or if, as before, the earliest entry be excepted, then over a period of 125 days. The number of newly-invaded places was few in August, more in September, and few in October; and if the earliest and latest invaded places was few in August, more in September, and few in October; and it the earliest and latest dates do not refer in reality to the beginning and end of the period of prevalence in the places to which they apply, but to laggard cases and rare forerunners, that only emphasises the general import of the Table. There is another point that demands notice. These returns are furnished for the metropolitan district by about one-fourth of the total number of practitioners, and for the country districts by about one-fourth also; the return is therefore imperfect, and the question arises, what difference its completion would make to its import as it stands. It might add a good deal of interesting information, and very likely some of importance. But it could not alter the fact already stated, that the spread of the disease was so far gradual that contributors practising in the same place met, both with their first the disease was so far gradual that contributors practising in the same place met both with their first and their last cases at widely different dates, and that contributors who lived in different parts of the country, had just the same experience; it could not alter the recorded fact that the epidemic spread and ended gradually.

But one inference from these data is possible: It is that influenza spreads by communication of its cause from the sick to the healthy.

QUESTION 3; FARTHER ANALYSIS.

3. To what extent was the interval between the two epidemics marked by occurrence of sporadic or rare . cases? (For data see Tables A and B.)

METROPOLITAN.

- METROPOLITAN.

 18 contributors replied that they had met with no cases during the interval.

 19 others replied in doubtful words as "none, seasonal catarrh common"; "may have had a sporadic case or two"; "do not recollect any"; "did not notice any genuine cases," &c., &c.

 6 replied that they had seen cases, but without fixing the dates about which they occurred, as follows: "Two cases both slight"; "but very slightly in my experience"; "I think I saw only two real cases between"; "attended some, but very few, undoubted cases"; "cases very rare"; "I met with only a few cas. s."

 3 contributors noticed cases during the first part of the interval:—

 27. Yes; very scattered up to the middle of January, then no more until October (when the second epidemic began).

 17. A very few, especially during the first part of the interval.

 23. Very slightly at the beginning of the year (1891).

6 contributors noticed cases during the latter part of the interval:

10. None until June, July, and August, when a few occurred.

44. A doubtful case in June, another in July.

20. Several cases, beginning on July 10.

53. Saw one well-marked case on July 31, no others.

26. Cases began to show from August.

11. None until August, then a few.

1 contributor observed rare cases throughout the interval:

6. Saw about one case every month.

COUNTRY.

Country.

24 contributors replied that they had met with no case during the interval.

15 others replied in doubtful words, as "sporadic cases were neither more nor less frequent than usual"; "practically none"; "saw none"; "I have noticed very few if any"; "no distinct cases"; "nothing unusual," &c., &c.

9 replied that they had seen cases, but without fixing the dates about which they occurred, as follows: "A few cases kept coming in from the surrounding country"; "not to any large extent"; "very rarely had a case between"; "never without cases of influenzoid character"; "an occasional case"; "cases were very rare between the epidemics"; "during the interval I think four or five cases came under my notice"; "to no marked extent; nine cases during the last four-teen days of September (the beginning of the epidemic in this place is fixed at October 1)"; "very slightly."

3 contributors noticed cases during the first part of the interval:—

75. Constantly saw cases until the end of 1890, then no more until October (when epidemic began).

77. Stray cases continued to occur until the end of January, 1891, after that none (until September 5, when epidemic).

4 contributors noticed cases during the latter part of the interval:—

2. About five, beginning in July, 1890 (but then epidemic began).

50. 3 cases observed between August 24 and September 7.

52. In September and October a few doubtful cases occurred, some typical.

64. A case occurred in town on September 9; then another occurred on September 17, and a third on October 25, both these last cases being traced to infection received at Gulgong and Gunnedah, respectively (the epidemic began on October 25).

October 25).

1 contributor observed rare cases throughout the interval:—82. Not more than 20, pretty evenly distributed.

The answers to this question were 109. Forty-eight contributors replied that they had seen no cases during the interval. Fifteen others spoke more or less clearly of having seen cases infrequently, but without mentioning any particular date. The remaining replies can be divided into three classes of positive answer. Six saw cases during the fore-part of the interval, or (say) down to the end of 1890. Ten, a rather larger number, only began to meet with cases towards the end of the interval; that is to say, from June, but generally from a slightly later date, 1891; in two country towns (2 and 64) some of such cases seem not to have belonged to the interval, but to have been fore-runners of the second period of prevalence which continued with the latest of them. Then two observers, one metropolitan and one country speak of having seen a few cases equally scattered over the whole interval. one country, speak of having seen a few cases equally scattered over the whole interval.

Upon the whole it is apparent that the behaviour of influenza here has been that of other diseases which spread by direct communication from the sick to the healthy. The more susceptible having suffered in 1890 mainly within a period of three months, the infection continued to smoulder for long The more susceptible having after the great outburst; probably it smouldered continuously until favouring circumstances introduced it once more among a large susceptible population, when a fresh outburst occurred—and if the Answers 6 and 82 be accepted at their face-value, this actually did happen; but if not, at all events the second outburst was preceded by a gradually increasing number of scattered cases, whether continuous from the outburst of 1890 or freshly imported, until by travel, &c., the contagium was re-introduced in a sufficient number of populous places to cause a re-infection of the whole country.

QUESTION 5.

5. Was the degree of incidence of the disease upon your clientèle different in the two epidemics?

Forty-four replied that it was greater, nine that it was the same, one that it was smaller; country and metropolitan districts being taken together. There were many more answers than these; but the question was often misunderstood, "degree of incidence" being mistaken for "severity of illness."

QUESTION 6.

6. Can you mention (a) the number, or (b) an approximate estimate of the number of cases attended by you in 1891?

The total number of cases which the 148 replies represent was about 32,500. Rather more than a third were attended by contributors who lived in the metropolitan district. This information has value, and is occasionally referred to below.

It would be an important thing, from several points of view, to discover the number of persons actually attacked during an epidemic. This, however, is not possible at present; whether any practicable organisation could be devised for the purpose is a question which involves points elsewhere discussed. But the general opinion seems to be that any estimate based upon such data as the above must fall very far short of the truth; the persons who sought medical advice are believed to have been but a proportion of those who suffered. On the other hand, however, it follows therefrom that any clinical picture of influenza which it may be possible to compose with the present material, must, strictly speaking, represent the worst class of cases—those, namely, that necessitated medical advice by their severity.

Question 7.

7. In what respects (if any) did the clinical course of the disease in 1891 differ from the clinical course in 1890?

The following differentiating points were mentioned in the frequency shown below:—

•	Sydney.	Country.	Total
The symptoms in general were more severe	32	29	61
Greater prostration afterwards	5	9	14
Complications were more serious or more frequent	9	8	17
Duration of illness was longer	4	6	10
Depression was greater	2 .	. 2	4
Convalescence was more protracted Relapses were more common	5	7	$1\bar{2}$
Relapses were more common	2	4	10
The lungs suffered oftener	$2\overline{4}$	18	42
The lungs suffered oftener A high temperature was more suddenly attained	1	,	ī
There was higher lever as a rule,	ī	6	7
The onset was more sudden	ī	3	` 4
Irritation of larynx, pharynx, or trachea, commoner	$\tilde{3}$	ĭ	$\tilde{4}$
Gastro-intestinal symptoms were commoner and severer	10	4	14
Nervous system more frequently and severely attacked	4		4
Heart-failure commoner	$ar{2}$		$\hat{f 2}$
Absence of corvza more marked	4	2	$\bar{6}$
The disease was better defined		$ar{f 2}$	$\overset{\circ}{2}$
The attack was less sudden	•••	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$
Rigors were less common		ī	ī
The fever ran lower		ĩ	ī
The febrile period lasted longer		$\hat{f 2}$	$ar{f 2}$
There was usually delirium		3	3
The cervical vertebræ were tender in every case		ĭ	ĭ
Pains in eyes and photophobia were less common		2	$\hat{2}$
Coryza was present more often		ĩ	ī
The disease was more contagious	•••	i	î
There was no material difference	4	$\hat{2}$	6
The onset was less sudden	$\hat{2}$	~	2
	_	•••	_

There were 108 answers to this question—fifty-one from the Metropolitan District and fifty-seven from Country Districts. Sixty-one contributors thought the symptoms in general were more severe; fortytwo of them thought that pulmonary complications were commoner; seventeen thought that "complications" were more serious and more frequent—but the word seems generally used to indicate pulmonary affections; and so forth, as shown in the analysis above.

It has already been seen that the disease was more prevalent in 1891 (vide Q. 5 supra); it now appears that it was more virulent as well.

QUESTION 8.

8. Have you administered emetics at the onset of the disease, and, if so, with what effect upon its course?

There were 137 answers. 126 replied that they had not, but eight of them qualified their answers as follows:

- 20. No; but a strong purge diminishes the severity of the attack.—Dr. Norrie, Sydney. 52. No; many had spontaneous bilious vomiting at the beginning, and the effect was probably beneficial.—Dr. Muskett, Sydney.

- Sydney.
 11. No; but free purging was useful.—Dr. Alcorn, E. Maitland.
 22. No; vomiting was a prominent and early symptom in most cases.—Dr. Mallam, Armidale.
 30. No; few cases were seen sufficiently early.—Dr. Wilson, Bowral.
 40. No; the invasion was often accompanied by vomiting in children.—Dr. Orr, Maclean.
 66. No; unless kermes-mineral may be classed as an emetic, which I found answered admirably in the early stages of pulmonary complications.—Dr. Finlay, Young.
 77. No; when the intestinal tract seems principally affected, two or three six-grain doses of calomel were given to adults on the first day, and invariably seemed to cut the attack short.—Dr. Colpe, Nymagee.

Eleven replied that they had given emetics, as follows:

- Eleven replied that they had given emetics, as follows:—

 13. Once; it caused severe depression —Dr. Johnson, Burwood.

 48. Only on two occasions. The exhaustion following was too severe to justify risking it again.—Dr. Jarvie Hood, Sydney.

 62. Three times with good effect. I used them because I observed that cases which had spontaneous vomiting were favourably modified.—Dr. Newmarch, N. Sydney.

 43. Yes; five times, and with good results; recovery was hastened. (a) F. aet. 50; ill two days, very foul tongue, nausea, temperature 103.2, anti-pyrine useless; gave a scruple of sulphate of zinc, and another scruple 10 hours later; was much relieved, and when seen on the morning of the 4th day the temperature was 99, and tongue cleaning. (b) The course of the disease was apparently cut short by the same treatment in a child of 9 years; convalescence was much longer in four other cases in the same household who were otherwise treated. (c), (d), and (e): I gave emetics in three other cases after this with extremely foul tongue, without any other medicine; I found the temperature fall very rapidly, almost at once, the headache relieved and the tongue cleaned. Lung symptoms were present in all five cases, but were not severe in any of them. None got the emetic before the second day, and all the cases occurred late in the epidemic.—Dr. Cummings, Annandale.

 2. In own case only, and I was nearly well the next morning. Was generally not called in early enough.—Dr. Hart, Gunning.

- 2. In own case only, and I was nearly well the next morning. Was generally not canculin early enough.—Br. Hale, Gunning.

 15. In a few cases only, and without good results.—Dr. Lemars, Berry.

 42. In some instances; results most satisfactory.—Dr. Wren, Waggs.

 51. Yes, in young subjects. It did good temporarily, but I am not aware that any case was shortened in consequence.—Dr. Grigson, Muswellbrook.

 59. Yes; and I noticed that all cases commencing with spontaneous vomiting recovered quickly.—Dr. Bell, Murrumburrah.

 67. Once; the vomiting aggravated the head-symptoms, and had no effect on the disease.—Dr. Malcolm, Helensburgh.

 76. In two cases I did; in one with very marked benefit, in the other with benefit, but not quite so rapid. The first had a strong constitution; the second was weak and dissipated.—Dr. Breton, Wentworth.

The reasons for making this inquiry are mentioned elsewhere. (See also Additional Observations, D. p. 41.)

QUESTION 9.

9. As to the symptoms that are commonly called "complications" and "sequelæ"—are you of opinion that these are accidental in reality? Do you consider that influenza may be a remittent disease, a period of apparently-beginning recovery, being NONMALLY followed by a recrudescence with fresh symptoms, apart from some new, not specific, excitant (such as is implied in neglect to nurse, &c.)?

There were 117 answers, of which the following is a classified abstract:-

METROPOLITAN.

```
Not remittent; but implication of lungs not always due to neglect.
 Not remittent
 Not remittent.
 Not remittent.
 Not remittent; but relapses were frequent.

Not remittent; secondary rises of temperature only attended complications.

Not remittent; but there was often recrudescence of the disease apart from any (non specific) excitant.
Not remittent; out onere was often recrudescence of the disease apart from any (non specific) excitant.

Not remittent; complications a part of illness, but might be precipitated or determined by indiscretions.

Not remittent; and the complications were accidental.

Not remittent; and the complications were accidental.

Not remittent; and the complications were accidental.
 Not remittent; and the complications were accidental.
Not remittent; and the complications were accidental.

Not remittent; and the complications were accidental.

Not remittent; and the complications were continuous with the attack.

Not remittent; complications were due to indiscretion (two cases only).

Not remittent; and congestion of extreme base of lungs always present.

Not remittent; and the sequelæ were not accidental.
Not remittent; and with due care the progress of the disease was regular from onset to recovery.

Not remittent; a secondary rise of temperature occurred only attendant on complications, and the complications were
             specific.
 Not remittent; complications were a continuation of the disease.
 Not remittent; complications were a part of the disease.
 Not remittent.
 Not remittent; the worst cases were in people who had not sought or who did not follow advice.
Not remittent.
Yes; type distinctly remittent.
Yes; remittent in many cases, but sequelæ often due to indiscretion.
Yes; and lung-trouble followed in all cases, but could be aggravated by indiscretion.
Yes; may be a remittent disease.
Yes; strongly of opinion that the disease is remittent in type.
Yes; I consider it may be remittent.
Yes; is really a remittent disease. In nearly all cases of adults that were carefully watched a recrudescence of all the symptoms took place, although there had been no indiscretion, &c., at all.
Yes; may be remittent; complications are as much a part of the disease as cardiac inflammations are of scarlet fever.
Yes; but the complications are due to indiscretions.
Yes; appears to be remittent in some cases.
Yes; many cases were undoubtedly so.
Recrudescences were sometimes not due to indiscretions.
Complications are a part of the disease, but more likely if indiscreet.
Complications could not be averted by care.
 Not remittent
 Complications could not be averted by care.
Complications did not occur with care; and there were few relapses.
 Complications and sequelse may arise in spite of all care, but are brought about by want of care. Sequelse were observed in the best-nursed cases. Sequelse were observed in the best-nursed cases.
 Sequelæ were continuous with the disease.
Sequelæ were usually due to indiscretion.
Sequelæ were accidental.
 Sequelæ were accidental.
                                                                                                                                                                        COUNTRY.
 Not remittent.
Not remittent.
  Not remittent.
  Not remittent.
  Not remittent; complications due to indiscretion.
 Not remittent; complications due to indiscretion.

Not remittent; complications present from the beginning.

Not remittent; complications due to indiscretion.

Not remittent; complications a part of the disease.

Not remittent; complications entirely due to indiscretion.
 Not remittent; complications entirely due to indiscretion.

Not remittent; complications sometimes, not always, due to indiscretion.

Not remittent; complications principally due to indiscretion.

Not remittent; complications due to indiscretion.

Not remittent; and sequelæ not a part of the disease.

Not remittent; and the sequelæ not a part of the disease.

Not remittent; and sequelæ not a part of the disease.

Not remittent; and the complications are a part of the disease.

Not remittent; and complications are due to indiscretion
  Not remittent; and complications are due to indiscretion.
Not remittent; complications are a part of the disease.
   Not remittent; complications accompany or immediately follow almost invariably.
 Not remittent.

Not remittent; complications a part of disease, but may be aggravated by indiscretion.

Not remittent; sequelæ are due to indiscretion.

Not remittent; complications and sequelæ are not a necessary part of disease any more than in scarlatina or rubeola.

Not remittent; complications are due to predisposition or to indiscretion.

Not remittent; recrudescences exceptional, complications a part of disease.

Not remittent; sequelæ accidental or extension of original disease.

Not remittent; complications due to indiscretion.

Not remittent; complications accidental.

Yes; probably, and lung symptoms were a part of the disease.

Yes; almost always remittent.

Yes; several cases seemed to be so.

Yes; many carefully watched and nursed cases seemed to remit.
   Not remittent.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Yes;
```

Yes; it may be, and complications are invariable. Yes; perhaps. Complications were a part of the disease. The sequelæ were headache and night-sweats. Yes; primary fever, recovery, then secondary fever with lung complication. Yes; some cases have never been without remission more or less. Yes; is remittent, and complications are a part of the disease.

Yes: remission occurs without indisease. Yes; remission occurs without indiscretion. Yes; certainly in a number of cases.
Yes; certainly in a number of cases.
Yes; in about 22 cases (out of 200) there was an unaccountable remission; but pneumonia was due to indiscretion.
Yes, it may be; have seen many cases, after apparent recovery, suffer all the symptoms over again, although every care taken.
Yes; in at all events three cases, am sure that a rise of temperature to 103.2 occurred with capillary bronchitis ten days after, although every care had been taken. Yes. Yes; I have no doubt remissions take place in spite of all care.
Yes, it may be remittent; the sequelæ are not accidental.
Yes; a proportion are normally remittent, and of them some are aggravated by indiscretion.
Recrudescences occurred about the fourth or fifth day. Recrudescences occurred about the fourth or fifth day.

Recrudescences occurred in many cases after apparent beginning of recovery.

Recrudescences occurred unexpectedly in carefully nursed cases.

Recrudescences—doubtful whether they are avoidable with care.

Complications are due to indiscretion.

Complications are really accidental.

Complications are due to indiscretion. Complications are a part of the disease; sequelæ are accidental. Complications are a part of the course of the disease; Complications are a part of the course of the disease.

Complications (lung) a part of disease; cared-for cases recovered steadily.

Complications (pneumonia) due to indiscretion; but sequelæ (weakness, slow convalescence, cough) a part of disease.

Complications are a part of the disease.

Complications are a ccidental, never occurring with due care. Sequelæ are due to indiscretion. Sequelæ were a part of the disease. Relapses were common, apart from indiscretion.
Relapses were not at all uncommon, apart from complications; after beginning of recovery all symptoms recurred.
Relapses occur; the same chain of symptoms showing over again. Intermittent-inclined to regard it as, in its characteristics.

This question elicited replies which cover (as far as they go) the whole ground, and they are given ract to avoid a great deal of useless repetition. They appear to warrant the following statement, in abstract to avoid a great deal of useless repetition. They appear to warrant the following statement, although they recount no cases in detail, and above all, include no temperature observations:—Influenza is not a remittent fever. Nevertheless, attacks, which have run a regular course which has ended in apparently-beginning recovery about the third day, sometimes then recur even while the patient is still in bed and carefully nursing himself, and on the fourth and fifth days, &c., repeat that regular course, the only difference being that the second course is sometimes more severe than the first. There is nothing to indicate special liability to such recrudescences in cases in which the primary attack was markedly slight; and by some contributors it was noted that the instances observed by them were free from complications (but compare Additional Observations, A 54, p. 40). Such early recrudescences stand apart from second attacks during the same epidemic after a long interval; but their relation to attacks which recur from fourteen to twenty-one days after the first requires investigation (see Answers to Q. 11 (d) 1). Besides recrudescences, complications are very apt to occur; the term practically means lung-symptoms of one or other kind. Essentially they are unavoidable, or in other words, are a part or a result of the process of the disease; but apparently they may be determined by indiscretion (such as neglect to nurse, exposure to chill, or to fatigue) and of course can be seriously aggravated by it. They cannot be certainly avoided by taking care, but they do not always arise.

A good many contributors expressed an opinion that influenza is a remittent disease, but adduced no evidence in support of it: and there was in no answer any hint of more than a single remission followed by

evidence in support of it; and there was in no answer any hint of more than a single remission followed by such a second attack as is described above and as appears to be of the nature of a recrudescence.

QUESTION 10.

10. Have you observed anything as to the influence of sex or age upon the liability to attack?

There were 141 answers. Seventy contributors answered that sex and age had no influence. The remainder replied as follows:-

METROPOLITAN.

46 cases: 26 males 5-60, majority 18-30; 20 females; few children. Children less liable.

Sex, no; believe I have seen cases in children of 1 year, besides the aged.

Adults more susceptible than children. Adults more susceptible than children.
They have no influence, but the aged are especially liable to attack.
Sex has none; the young up to puberty less often attacked.
Sex has none; not so prevalent among the very young.
Sex, none; majority of my patients were between 20 and 40.
Had cases in babies and aged, but majority, young men between 20 and 35.
I think men most liable, women less, and children much less.
They have none, unless babies are less liable; my youngest case, 4 years.
Very few infants affected. Very few infants affected.

Males more than females, and the old more than the young. Males were mostly affected, children rarely.

Cases most common in young adults, and afterwards at ages 20-30 and 50-65.

Adults more liable, and suffer more severely.

Very young and very old less liable, and suffered less when attacked.

Males were more severely attacked. Attacked adults indiscriminately as to age; very few children. Childhood less liable. Young children and babies showed an immunity. Had very few cases in infants or young children. Males and children were more liable to attack.

Males appeared more liable, and suffered more severely.

COUNTRY.

Extremes of life not so liable.

Children seldom attacked, and suffered slightly.

Unitdren seldom attacked, and suffered slightly.

Sex had none; children under 12 seemed less liable.

Infants and young children generally escaped, or suffered slightly.

Men more liable than women; young children had a slight immunity.

Illness invariably slight in young children, fever less; the old more prone.

Few attacks under age of puberty; sex, no influence.

Children less liable than adults; sex, no influence.

Adults chiefly attacked, and between 25 and 50; children less liable.

No marked influence.

No marked influence.

Sex, no influence; infants and young children, if attacked, suffered less. Had no influence; first cases in households usually adult.

Had no influence; first cases in households usually adult.

Sex, no influence; few cases in very young or very old.

Adults more frequently and severely than children, and, of adults, males.

Mostly adult males; children usually free (population has males in excess).

Sex, none; adults more liable than the young.

Children suffered in mild form, and recovered sooner.

Sex, none; the aged almost always escaped; children by far the most frequently attacked, but illness slight; adults less often, but more severely.

Children least often attacked; adult males most; then old people; then adult females.

Children very little liable to attack.

Children least often attacked; adult males most; then old people; then adult females.

Children very little liable to attack.

Elderly people more liable; children less so than others; adult men between 20-35 oftener escape than women of same ages. Attacks under 12 were rare.

Persons past middle life, but not old, were less liable to attack.

Male adults suffered chiefly (mining district, excess of males).

Males attacked more than females, and children very seldom.

Sex, had none; children not so often attacked.

The old more liable to attack.

Had none: young children less liable to attack.

Had none; young children less liable to attack. Mostly adults.

Females, young children, and old people seemed most liable.
Sex, no influence; only saw one child under 5.
All ages affected, except infancy.
The aged more liable than the young, and women less than men.
Children less liable than adults.

Children less habit than addits.

Have no influence; the old most severely attacked, the young least.

Amongst adults, females more liable than males; children from 2-15 especially prone to attack.

Have very little influence.

Males suffered most, and 80 per cent. were adults; very few children attacked.

Young children have influenza very lightly.

Adults more generally attacked than children, and the latter recover sooner when attacked, suffer less severely, and seldom have complications.

have complications.

Sex had no influence; but children escaped.

Infants and children were little liable to attack.

Children were more liable to attack than adults.

Sex, had none; very young children are not so liable to attack, and have a very mild form of the disease. Have no influence; but children had mild attacks. Very young children seemed little liable to attack.

The disease was rare in children, and infants seemed exempt.

However accurately these answers may represent the results of direct observation they are subject to an important criticism; they represent experience, not of the whole population, nor even of the whole affected population, but of that section of the latter only which sought medical advice; and the proportion of those who were attacked that never came under observation is thought to have been large. The total number of cases which furnish this experience appears from Question 6 to be less than 32,500. The number of contributors was 141. Of these thirty-four answered "no," without comment (that is, that they had not observed anything). Thirty-six answered "no" in effect, but at length. Very few thought that sex had any influence at all. As to age, forty-six thought that infants and children were

less frequently attacked than adults; eleven of the forty-six added that when the young were attacked they suffered less severely. There were five contributors (one Sydney, four country) who thought infants and children especially susceptible.

The statement that children suffered but slightly when they were attacked weighs against the opinion that they were little liable, when it is remembered that there are in any case good reasons why they should have borne but a small proportion to the whole number medically treated. Sex and age appear to stand in no direct relation to liability.

Question 11 (a).

11. Have you observed anything as to the following matters regarded as disposing to or protecting from attack—(a) Occupation (indoor, outdoor, trade, &c.)?

There were fifty answers.

- Indoor seemed to favour (suburban).
 Among policemen those doing night duty seemed more liable.
 Indoor and sedentary occupations predisposed (suburban).

13. Have no influence.18. Have no influence (urban).

20. No; except that those employed outdoor suffered more severely (urban).

22. In large households domestics were most often attacked, and were the only inmates affected in several instances (suburban).

27. Indoor occupations, especially where a good number were congregated together (urban.)

33. Those at indoor pursuits suffered most (urban).

35. All indoor and confined businesses and trades (urban).

37. Indoor and sedentary most affected (suburban).

38. I did not see that it made any difference (urban).

41. Engine-drivers, tram-conductors, and people much exposed suffered most severely (? extent of observation).

46. Does not seem to make any difference (urban).

59. Seemed to me to make little difference (urban).

60. Made very little difference (urban).

COUNTRY.

- 1. Large number of cases in men working out of doors.
- 2. Most of my patients out-door workers (farmers, &c.)
 6. Out-door trades more affected.

12. Out-door workers most attacked, but population chiefly occupied out.

13. No; out and indoor workers were among my patients.
15. Outdoor life contributed.

 No; treated members of all trades.
 Those occupied indoors were first attacked (mining town).
 Coalminers have not been as freely affected as the agricultural population. This is not because they live, as a rule, higher up the mountain range, for I have had many cases among solitary residents in the bush above the mines. 27. Miners most frequently (silver).
28. Outdoor (a town of 3,256 inhabitants, central to pastoral district).

29. Occupation seemed to have no influence one way or other (a town of 3,235 inhabitants central to populous farming and

mining district).
30. Nothing very marked (a small summer resort with good farming district, same as No. 1).
31. Very little difference (good farming district and town).
35. I do not find any influence from these conditions (pastoral district, high elevation, small village).
37. Indoor predisposes (small town, central to scattered pastoral district).
40. I have not observed that any occupation disposes to or protects from.
43. Those whose occupation tended to aggregation most liable; employment of a solitary character less exposed to attack.
49. In my experience difference of occupation had no influence (town of 11,680, and populous farming district).
52. Made no difference (mining settlement).
53. Indoor occupation disposed to disease; men in shops, and shearers seemed especially liable to it (small town, central to pastoral district).

53. Indoor occupation disposed to disease; men in shops, and shearers seemed especially liable to it (small town, central to pastoral district).
57. Outdoor more liable, indoor less so (Broken Hill, population 25,000, silver mines, no surrounding district).
58. Makes no difference (coal-mining; very large population).
63. Occupation no influence (population 900, grazing chiefly).
64. People engaged out of doors seemed to have best chance of escape (pastoral and agricultural).
65. Indoor predisposed; very few cases among 250 coal miners, though their wives and families suffered (populous coalmining district at sea level, large town).
66. No: but all connected with hotels were among the last to be attacked (town, 2500, district about 15000, arrivated).

66. No; but all connected with hotels were among the last to be attacked (town 2,692, district about 15,000, agricultural, wood, some gold).

wood, some gold).

67. At beginning of epidemic outdoor workers, especially agricultural labourers, were the greatest sufferers (sea coast and mountain range, coal-mining and agriculture; large population).

69. Make no difference (a large district, pastoral, and alluvial gold).

72. Observed no difference (large district, pastoral, farming, wine).

75. Am inclined to think occupation has no influence (large town and district, sea coast and mountains, pastoral, dairying, agricultural and coal-mining).

agricultural, and coal-mining).
Occupation has no influence (large town and district; agricultural and pastoral).

82. Indoor most prone (agricultural and alluvial gold). 84. Make no difference (same as 49 supra).

Very many contributors answered "no" without comment. Of them it can only be said that had occupation had a very marked influence they would probably have noticed and mentioned it. Fifty others answered more fully, and their statements have been given above, with such additional information as seemed necessary. Sixteen of them lived in the metropolitan district and thirty-four in the country. Six of the former and sixteen of the latter state that occupation had no influence, or, but very little. Between the opinions expressed by the remaining contributors, considered as two groups (of ten and eighteen), there is this difference:—The metropolitan group, upon the whole, furnishes evidence that indoor occupations predisposed to attack: the country group, that outdoor occupations predisposed. Three or four observers among the whole number (twenty-eight) specify as predisposing such occupations as lead to aggregation of people in confined spaces.

The justified inference is that occupation stands in no direct relation to liability to attack, and that

the latter is governed by some other circumstance.

Question 11 (b).

11. Have you observed anything as to the following matters regarded as disposing to or protecting from attack—(b) Environment (housing—ventilation, cleanliness; personal habits—food, &c.; locality—dry or wet soil, presence of filth, &c.)?

METROPOLITAN.

- 2. The cleanest and best ventilated houses had victims, but in them it was generally confined to one member. In badly ventilated houses it attacked all the family. Eight of my patients travelled to Sydney daily by train.
- ventilated houses it attacked all the family. Eight of my patients travelled to Sydney daily by train.

 10. Cases worst in badly ventilated houses.

 13. May modify character of epidemic when once it has appeared, but apparently have nothing to do with appearance or disappearance of the disease in a given locality.

 27. Ventilation with cleanliness seemed to have a certain protecting influence.

 21. Want of ventilation and cleanliness are predisposing causes.

 33. The well-housed and the badly-housed suffered equally.

 34. A damp house, almost level with the water, had all its inmates seriously ill, due chiefly to position.

 38. In dry localities the disease did not last so long.

 41. People who have well-ventilated, not draughty, houses suffer less than those in close rooms.

 43. Most cases on higher grounds and more populous parts.

 44. It seemed to have no preference for badly-housed people.

 55. Noticeably attacked the healthy.

 56. The rich seemed to be more affected than the poor.

 57. Secure of the disease in a given locality in the poor.

 58. Want of cleanliness disposed to it, and the ill-fed.

- COUNTRY.

 5. None of these matters are predisposing.
 6. Most frequently seen among cottagers where sanitary matters unattended to.
 11. Generally less virulent among the better classes, in inverse ratio to sanitation.
 13. Nothing definite; most houses here are slab huts, so plenty of air.
 15. Worst and greatest number of cases in damp, low, and ill-ventilated houses.
 17. Persons with insanitary surroundings had special complications.
 22. Found that in well-ventilated houses it did not spread to other inmates as it did in crowded and ill-ventilated ones.
 27. All live in wooden huts as a rule, and are generally reasonably cleanly in habits. The soil does not retain wet long being on the mountains, and at time of epidemic the weather was not wet. (Population of district about cases attended, 280).

28. Open-air dwellings such as tents; no apparent connection with filth, but with moisture and freshly turned soil.
31. Bad food and presence of filth may have aggravated the symptoms.
33. Crowded dormitories (asylums for infirm and destitute) seemed to dispose the inmates to attack.
37. Bad ventilation, dry soil, and filth.
43. Environment did not so much tend to induce attack as to retard recovery.
52. In this locality all dwelllings were alike, mostly bark humpies; free circulation of air, no overcrowding, all very cleanly, no accumulations of filth. Locality, a basin surrounded by mountains and watered by three running creeks; soil dry, granitic. Mining township.
53. It seemed to gain more hold in badly ventilated, unclean houses, especially wooden houses thickly covered with creepers.

57. In warm stone-built houses found the disease less frequent and less serious.
65. Nothing particular noticed for or against.
66. Good ventilation and cleanliness seemed to modify the symptoms, and confirmed tipplers seemed to be pretty well exempt.

69. Little or none.

69. Little or none.
72. Black soil (which cracks) seems to favour, dry sandy soil otherwise.
73. Equally prevalent in houses well drained and those badly; also men living in tents.
75. I think locality has nothing to do with attacks, except in making complications more likely.
80. Has attacked all alike irrespective of environment.
82. Uncleanliness and filth predispose.
83. The better class seem most affected.
85. Have not observed any influence.

Although the answers to this question are not proportionately numerous, it appears that these contributors, at all events, thought upon the whole that the disease spread uninfluenced in any marked degree by local conditions. There are several expressions of opinion that bad ventilation conduces to spread; but the Answers 27 and 52 (country) show that it can spread quite well where neither foul air nor filth are to be found—the latter being the village referred to below [12 (c) 52], in which nearly every family suffered. Thus it appears that influenza conforms in its conditions of spread to other communicable diseases; in all cases the essentials are the cause, and a defective resistance of the subject. Except when dissemination of the cause depends on the presence of filth (typhoid, cholera, &c.), or upon foul air in confined and overpopulated spaces (typhus), environment acts but a secondary part by reducing resistance. There is nothing in these answers to suggest that it bears any other or more important share in promoting an epidemic of influenza than it bears in promoting epidemics of small-pox; that is to say, it exercises only an indirect influence.

Question 11 (c).

Have you observed anything as to the following matters regarded as disposing to or protecting from attack . (c.) Disease; (1) acute, specific; (2) chronic?

METROPOLITAN.

 Predisposition to pulmonary troubles in one or two cases prolonged the cough.—Dr. MacLeod, Hurstville.
 Lying-in women and persons with chronic lung-trouble very readily take it.—Dr. Clay, Rockdale.
 Chronic lung-troubles are predisposing.—Dr. Faithful, Sydney.
 People with old lung-trouble are in great danger, and lying-in women are in the greatest jeopardy.—Dr. Bucknell, Kogarah.

43. Phthisical patients seemed specially prone to it.—Dr. Jarvie Hood, Sydney.

58. Any one with chronic lung complaints.—Dr. T. B. Clune, Petersham.

69. Chronic chest affections very dangerous as regards effects and prognosis.—Dr. Quaife, Wcollahra.

COUNTRY.

Country.

35. The subjects of chronic disease and those notably feeble have always escaped.—Dr. Boodle, Walcha.

46. Noted a few cases of chronic chest affections seemed more liable.—Dr. MacDonald, Murwillumbah.

53. A child, &t. 6 years, with tubercular consolidation of right apex contracted the disease with the rest of the family, but made a quick and excellent recovery.—Dr. Wilson, Warren.

66. Cases of skin disease already under treatment with Fowler's Solution invariably escaped, as did every case of syphilis under treatment with liquor hydrargyri perchloridi.—Dr. Finlsy, Young.

67. I cannot positively say that I have seen any case of acute specific disease suffer at the same time from influenza; chronic cases, such as have a debilitating effect, mostly suffered.—Dr. Malcolm, Helensburg.

83. (1.) No data. (2.) In phthisical cases, even in the early stages, an attack of influenza left the patient in a much worse state, and they speedily succumbed to the original disease, but in an aggravated form.—Dr. Phillips, Parramatta.

85. Noticed that persons sick from other causes did not get the disease.—Dr. Tresidder, Dubbo.

This question was not often answered, and very generally it was misunderstood. All the replies. furnished are given above. They do not call for any comment as a whole; but 11 and 41 should be compared in as far as they refer to parturient women, with 41, 48, 51, 55, 57; 11, 45, 53, Question 16, p. 39; and with Additional Observations, A. 35 and 79, and F. 9, 15, and 67. Sixty-six has interest, but is interest, but is interest. in a most important detail; namely, the number of persons there were under the treatment mentioned.

Question 11 (d) 1, and 11 (d) 2.

11. Have you observed anything as to the following matters regarded as disposing to or protecting from attack: -(d) 1. Former attack (enumerate cases in which attack in 1890 was followed by attack in 1891, and cases in which the same person was attacked more than once during the same epidemic, stating clearly whether both attacks were witnessed by yourself. Note the interval between repeated attacks in the same person). 2. Mention any good case in which a person who had already suffered escaped second attack, although especially exposed to infection.

Question 11 (d) 1.

METROPOLITAN.

A. Fifty-two contributors reported that persons who were attacked in 1890 were again attacked in 1891, namely:-

Two patients had suffered in 1890.—Dr. MacLeod, Hurstville.
 T. G. O. was attended by Dr. Taylor, at Trial Bay, 1890, initial temperature 104; was seen by myself at Young, in 1891, suffering from well-marked influenza.—Dr. Paton, Sydney.
 6.

- 6. I observed myself a second attack in one patient with an interval of about a year.—Dr. D'Englesqueville, Hunter's

- Hill.
 9. I attended several persons in 1891 whom I had attended in 1890; I saw no case of second attack in the same epidemic.—Dr. Harold Browne, Summerhill.
 10. Only three cases of 1890 followed by attack in 1891; I saw no second attack in 1891.—Dr. Blaxland, Burwood.
 11. I carefully looked for cases in 1891 where the patient had been under my care in 1890, and only found about three mild ones; I have not seen any case I should class as a second attack in the same epidemic; I consider all such cases are relapses, of which I treated many.—Dr. Clay, Rockdale.
 15. Several cases occurred to persons whom I had attended in 1890.—Dr. Cohen, Sydney.
 16 (a). My wife had attacks both in 1890 and 1891.—Dr. Carruthers, Balmain.
 22. Seven of my patients (out of forty) stated that they had suffered in 1890.—Dr. Jamieson, Ashfield.
 23. The attack in 1891 was of distinctly milder type in those who had suffered in 1890.—Dr. Mander Jones, Homebush.

bush.
26. I can recall twelve who suffered in both epidemics.—Dr. Barkas, Paddington.
27. I know of six cases in which the same individuals were attacked twice in the same epidemic (of 1890), and they all had it again, with one exception, in 1891. Six patients had influenza in October, 1890, again in January, 1891, and again in October, 1891, with one exception, and she escaped the second epidemic.—Dr. Faithful, Sydney.
31. Personally I had a mild attack in June, 1890 (catarrhal and bronchial symptoms), and a mild attack in 1891, when catarrhal symptoms were absent.—Dr. Wright, Sydney.
34. A young lady who suffered severely in 1890 returned to her home in the interior; in 1891 she again came to Sydney, suffered again and died. (b) In a school, all those with the above exception who suffered in 1890 were not again attacked in 1891; although all the remainder, with the above exception who had not the disease in 1890, did.—Dr. Milford, Sydney.
43. In a large number of cases, witnessed by myself, a second attack followed that of 1890.—Dr. Cummings, Annandale.

48. Eight or nine who suffered in 1890 were attacked in 1891, under my care.—Dr. Jarvie Hood, Sydney.
49. I have attended many persons who were attacked in both epidemics under my observation.—Dr. Watkins, Manly.
51. I had only one or two cases of attack in both epidemics and none of second attack during the same.—Dr. Crago,

I am cognisant of three cases of attack during each epidemic.—Dr. Muskett, Sydney.

Many patients who suffered before were again attacked this time; I saw no patient attacked twice in the same

5.94. Many patients who suffered before were again attacked this time; I saw no patient attacked twice in the same epidemic.—Dr. Couttie, Petershań.
55. I attended a fair number of persons who had attacks during both epidemics.—Dr. Scott Skirving, Sydney.
56. I attended eight, I think, who had been attacked in both epidemics; I saw no case of two attacks in the same epidemic.—Dr. Fairfax Ross, Sydney.
57. In two instances I saw the same persons attacked in both epidemics.—Dr. Marshall, Sydney.
59. Saw very few cases which suffered in both epidemics.—Dr. Martin, Sydney.

COUNTRY.

6. Have seen several who had been attacked in 1890; in all such cases the symptoms were much modified in 1891.— Dr. Asher, Lithgow.

10. The number of those attacked for the first time and for the second time was about equal.—Dr. Cribb, Raymond Terrace.

The number of those attacked for the first time and for the second time was about equal.—Dr. Cribb, Raymond Terrace.

14. I had a mild attack in each epidemic, lasting three days; temperature, 101-2.—Dr. Heesham, Richmond.

17. A considerable number were attacked both years.—Dr. Nickson, Newcastle.

19. Mrs. —— had a severe attack complicated with pneumonia, both in 1890 and 1891.—Dr. Fitzpatrick, Crookwell.

20. I have had at least forty cases who had the disease twice (out of 700).—Dr. Beeston, Newcastle.

21. My opinion is that an attack of the catarrhal epidemic of 1890 afforded no immunity against the epidemic of 1891; G.T. suffered December 16, 1890, and November 5, 1891. No well-marked case of a second attack of the epidemic of 1891 came under my notice.—Dr. Bassett, Bathurst.

23. A very large number who suffered in 1830 were attacked again in 1891: I do not think the former epidemic afforded any protection against the second.—Dr. Hester, Stockton, Newcastle.

25. Having suffered in the former epidemic seems to afford no protection against the second. I myself was attacked in both.—Dr. Bartley, Broken Hill.

29. I had not a dozen cases who had suffered in the previous epidemic, although it did occur again in about so many. I had no case of second attack during the same epidemic.—Dr. Van Someren, Orange.

30. I have attended cases in 1891 which also suffered in 1890.—Dr. Wilson, Bowral.

31. Many cases of attack in 1890 and in 1891 have come under my observation, but the second attack was not so severe as the first.—Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Molong.

35. A number of people who suffered in 1890 were attacked again in 1891, especially children. I had it myself in both epidemics, and severely in 1891.—Dr. Boodle, Walcha.

36. I attended R.B., in November, 1890, and again in November, 1891.—Dr. Evershed, Bega.

41. About twelve suffered in 1890 and again in 1891, but the 1890 attack appeared to afford immunity generally.—Dr. C. Emilius Thompson, Broken Hill.

47. Many cases were attacked in 1891 who had suffered in

About twelve suffered in 1890 and again in 1891, but the 1890 attack appeared to afford immunity generally.—107. C. Emilius Thompson, Broken Hill.

Many cases were attacked in 1891 who had suffered in 1890.—Dr. Blackwell, W. Maitland.

Four cases of the 1890 epidemic were attacked in 1891.—Dr. Blackwood, Cooma.

Several cases occurred who suffered slightly in 1890 and more severely in 1891. They found it difficult to believe it was the same disease.—Dr. Grigson, Muswellbrook.

Can only cite myself; was attacked in Southern Queensland, August, 1890; ill fourteen days and very prostrate; and again in Northern New South Wales, November, 1891, as severely as before, but recovery more rapid (five days.—Dr. Channing Neill. Bear Hill.

and again in Northern New South Wales, November, 1891, as severely as delore, but recovery more rapid (live days.—Dr. Channing Neill, Bear Hill.

Found attack in 1890 no protection in 1891.—Dr. Belgrave, Broken Hill.

Many of my patients suffered in both epidemics. (2,000 cases).—Dr. Nash, Wallsend.

G.T. and C.A.G. were both attacked in 1890, and suffered from double pneumonia. In 1891, the first had a very mild attack, and the second escaped altogether; both attended by myself.—Dr. Finlay, Young.

I attended three patients for distinct attacks in 1890, and these three again had distinct attacks in 1891.—Dr. Thene Vass

Thane, Yass.

About 150 persons who suffered in the first epidemic had a second attack, which was as severe, e.g., of a family of eight persons seven suffered on the first occasion and seven on the second; the one who escaped at first suffered on the second occasion. Possibly about ten had a well-marked third attack—not a relapse—separated by at least two months.—Dr. Terry, Kiama.

Had not more than a dozen nationts who were attacked in 1891 who had suffered in 1890.—Dr. Kirkland, Bathurst.

- Had not more than a dozen patients who were attacked in 1891 who had suffered in 1890.—Dr. Kirkland, Bathurst. Several times; I personally attended a man who caught three distinct attacks.—Dr. Belson, Tumberumba. I had some half-dozen cases who suffered in both epidemics, but none that suffered twice during the same.—Dr. Distinct Description Phillips, Parramatta.
- B. Eight contributors were told that persons whom they attended in 1891 had suffered in 1890, namely:-

METROPOLITAN.

5. I know of none who suffered in both epidemics, although I have met with several who said they suffered before. —

Dr. Thomas Dixson, Sydney.

Several of my patients informed me they were attacked last time.—Dr. Bucknell, Kogarah.

I attended none in 1891 whom I had attended in 1890, but I heard of some I attended in 1890 who suffered again in 1891, but did not consider themselves ill enough to ask advice.—Dr. Chisholm, Sydney. COUNTRY.

COUNTRY.

- Most of my patients declared they had suffered in 1890. —Dr. Hart, Gunning.
 Three persons came under my care in 1891 who said they had suffered in 1890, but did not seek advice. I know of no authentic case of second attack in the same person, except, of course, relapses during seeming recovery from a first attack.—Dr. Lewers, Berry.

 46. One patient said he had been attacked in 1890; no case of second attack during same epidemic.—Dr. MacDonald, Marwillumbah.

- 53. I attended two patients who said they had suffered in 1890.—Dr. Wilson, Warren.
 64. Am sure persons have suffered in both epidemics, and twice in the same, but I have not attended them.—Dr. Failes, Coonabarabran.
- C. Twenty-two contributors reported that the same persons had suffered twice during the same epidemic, namely :-

METROPOLITAN. `

16. (a) Mr. E., October 16, influenza, temperature 103; convalescent in four days, and resumed work; on November 21 all symptoms returned; the attack ran a longer course than at first, and there was bronchial complication. (b) Mr. M. was attacked October 14; severe course with bronchitis; was convalescent by end of month, and resumed work; on November 25 symptoms recurred of influenza; temperature 103; he recovered immediately under salycilate of soda.—Dr. Carruthers, Balmain.

19. I believe I saw one case where an old lady had the disease twice in 1891, namely, in September and November.—Sheldon North Sydney.

 I believe I saw one case where an old lady had the disease twice in 1891, namely, in September and November.—Dr. Sheldon, North Sydney.
 In some cases attended by myself the same person was attacked during the same epidemic twice. As a rule, the second attack was less severe than the first where there was no complication. The interval between the attacks varied between a few days and several weeks.—Dr. Norrie, Sydney.
 Six patients suffered twice (in the same epidemic?)—Dr. Barkas, Paddington.
 I know of six cases in which the same individuals were attacked twice in the same epidemic (of 1890), and they all had it again, with one exception, in 1891. Six patients had influenza in October, 1890; again in January, 1891; and again in October, 1891; with one exception, and she escaped the second epidemic.—Dr. Faithful, Sydney Sydney.

49. I have attended many persons who were attacked twice in the same epidemic under my observation.—Dr.

Watkins, Manly.

55. I attended at least two who had two attacks during the same epidemic, and in one the interval was seventeen

days.—Dr. Scott-Skirving, Sydney.

I saw two distinct attacks in the same epidemic in one person; both well-marked; the first began 30th October, the second 30th November, and the interval was seventeen days.—Dr. Houison, Sydney.

COUNTRY.

17. In 1890 I had two well-marked attacks, and in 1891 escaped. Many were attacked twice during the epidemic of 1891.—Dr. Nickson, Newcastle.

23. I saw two cases where I believe there was a second attack in the same epidemic.—Dr. Hester, Stockton,

Newcastle.

Newcasule.

27. One patient had an attack in which catarrhal symptoms and depression predominated, on 15th October, 1891, and another on 2nd December, 1891, in which headache and myalgic symptoms predominated.—Dr. Parry, Emmaville.

35. During 1890 I saw a great many people who had two distinct attacks. In 1891 I could not find a single case of its recurring after recovery, or even a well-marked relapse.—Dr. Boodle, Walcha.

41. Several cases of two distinct attacks, during 1891 epidemic—not fewer than twelve.—Dr. C. Emilius Thompson, Broken Hill

Two well-marked cases of recovery apparently complete again either contracted a fresh attack, or relapsed after intervals of four and three weeks; they were exposed to contagion in their own households.—Dr. Morgan, Wagga

Wagga.

I saw only one case of second attack during same epidemic. She was hardly convalescent from the first when she went through the same symptoms exactly again; the interval between the beginning of the two attacks was nineteen days.—Dr. C. E. Rowling, Gresford.

I attended one patient for two attacks in 1891; the interval was five and a half weeks.—Dr. Blackwood, Cooma.

Cooma.
Several patients had two distinct attacks both in 1890 and 1891; two or three of my patients had a distinct third attack in 1891; an interval of several days up to eight or nine intervening between the attacks (about 2,000 cases).—Dr. Nash, Wallsend.
S.M., αt. 6; convulsions 5th November, followed by febrile attack lasting three days, culminating in pneumonia on the fourth day; recovery complete by 15th November; diagnosis, influenza. His attack was followed almost immediately by an outbreak of influenza among other members of the household. On 1st December, being still in the house, S.M. had an attack precisely exactly similar to the first; commencing again with convulsions, and lasting three days, but without pulmonary complications this time. Both witnessed by myself.—Dr. Wilson, Narrabri.
W.K., Mrs. K., and child were all attacked twice during 1891, eight weeks intervening; witnessed by self.—

Narrabri.

66. W.K., Mrs. K., and child were all attacked twice during 1891, eight weeks intervening; witnessed by self.—Dr. Finlay, Young.

71. No cases occurred here during 1890. I attended six patients (male) who were attacked in October, 1891, and who had second attack in two months afterwards; they all lived in different localities. Several other patients suffered a more regular attack; and a normal temperature for three days, and then a second attack (in two more severe than the first) lasting three or four days. In these cases there was no complication at all, but they all got about too soon after the first illness. In the second attacks after the longer interval the symptoms of the first attack recurred in full.—Dr. Young, Maclean.

73. My wife had it twice in 1890, four months interval.—Dr. Rooke, Germanton.

85. Saw one case of a man who had a severe attack, recovered completely, and three weeks afterwards, although in perfect health, was again severely prostrated.—Dr. Tressider, Dubbo.

- D. Two contributors reported that persons had suffered three attacks during the same epidemic, namely:--

58. Many of my patients suffered in both epidemics; several patients had two distinct attacks both in 1890 and 1891; two or three of my patients had a distinct third attack in 1891, an interval of several days up to eight or nine intervening between the attacks (about 2,000 cases).
75. About 150 persons who suffered in the first epidemic had a second attack, which was as severe: e.g., of a family of eight persons seven suffered on the first occasion and seven on the second; the one who escaped at first suffered on the second occasion. Possibly about ten had a well-marked third attack—not a relapse—separated by at least two months. (Country.)

E. Twenty contributors stated, more or less positively, that they attended no person in 1891 whom they had attended in 1890, namely:-

METROPOLITAN.

- 1. In none of my patients was there any authenticated case of a previous attack. In several families many members were attacked in 1890, and these escaped in 1891, though those who escaped in 1890 had it severely in 1891.—Dr. Kyngdon, Strathfield.
- 8. I saw no second attacks.—Dr. Kesteven, North Sydney.

17. I remember no undoubted case in which the same individual was attacked in both epidemics, nor after complete recovery in the same epidemic.—Dr. Fieldstadt, Sydney.
19. I had no case where I observed patients attacked during both epidemics.—Dr. Sheldon, North Sydney.
30. I have not met with a well authenticated case of any person baving had an attack in 1890 and another in 1891.—Dr. McAlliston Standard.

Dr. M'Allister, Stanmore.
I saw no second attacks.—Dr. Service, Newtown.

33. In my practice no one has been attacked twice.—Dr. Rorke, North Sydney.
36. Do not remember any case affected in both epidemics.—Dr. Pockley, North Sydney.
38. I had no case that had influenza a second time.—Dr. Mathison, Waverley.
50. Have attended nobody for two attacks.—Dr. Warren, Sydney.

- 1. No case attacked in both epidemics, nor twice in 1891.—Dr. Fisher, Bowral.

 3. I am not aware that any of my patients of 1890 were attacked in 1891.—Dr. Gibson, Windsor.

 4. I cannot recall any case of attack in both epidemics.—Dr. W. P. Bassett, Bathurst.

 5. Persons attended by me in 1890 were not attacked in 1891.—Dr. Bond, Penrith.

 9. Do not know of any person suffering who was attacked in 1890.—Dr. Lambert, Berrima.

 11. Had no serious case recurring in individuals who had suffered before.—Dr. Alcorn, East Maitland.

 21. My opinion is that an attack of the catarrhal epidemic of 1890 afforded me immunity against the epidemic of 1891 (G. T., suffered December 16, 1890, and November 5, 1891). No well-marked case of a second attack of the epidemic of 1891 came under my notice.—Dr. Basset, Bathurst.

 24. I have had no repetition of the disease in the one patient.—Dr. Lee, Wollongong

 46. One patient said he had been attacked in 1890; no case of second attack during same epidemic.—Dr. M'Donald, Murwillumbah.

- Murwillumbah.
- Unable to say whether any suffered in the two epidemics, and cannot say that anyone had two attacks in the same. I have seen recrudescenses, but they were rare (between 1,000 and 1,500 cases).—Dr. Stapleton, Lambton.
- F. Thirteen contributors said that they saw no person attacked twice during the same epidemic.

METROPOLITAN.

- 9. I saw no case of second attack in the same epidemic.—Dr. Harrold Browne, Summer Hill.
 10. I saw no second attack in 1891.—Dr. Blaxland, Burwood.
 11. I have not seen any case I should class as a second attack in the same epidemic. I consider all such cases are relapses, of which I treated many.—Dr. Clay, Rockdale.
 51. I had no cases of second attack during the same epidemic.—Dr. Crago, Sydney.
 54. I saw no patient attacked twice in the same epidemic.—Dr. Couttie, Petersham.
 56. I saw no case of two attacks in the same epidemic.—Dr. Fairfax Ross, Sydney.

1. No case attacked twice in 1891.—Dr. Fisher, Bowral.

13. I know of no authentic case of second attack in the same person, except, of course, relapses during seeming recovery from a first attack.—Dr. Lewers, Berry.

21. No well-marked case of a second attack of the epidemic of 1891 came under my notice.—Dr. Basset, Bathurst.

22. Have had no case of second attack in one epidemic.—Dr. Mallam, Armidale.

23. I had no case of second attack during the same epidemic.—Dr. Van Someren, Orange.

37. I have not seen the same person attacked twice in the same epidemic.—Dr. Williams, Urana.

55. I saw no case of second attack in same epidemic.—Dr. Ventry Smith, Murrumburrah.

Question 11 (d) 2.

In the following answers "Self, 1890," and "Self, 1891," mean that the contributor himself suffered once only in the year mentioned, and not again either in that year or the next, although specially exposed to infection.

Thirteen contributors mentioned that they themselves suffered in 1890, and escaped further attack both in that year and in 1891:

Eleven contributors mentioned that they suffered in 1891 and escaped further attack in that year.

Thirteen contributors furnished instances of persons who suffered in 1890, and who escaped in 1891, although specially exposed to infection.

Eight contributors gave examples of persons who suffered in 1891, and who escaped further attack in that year, although specially exposed to infection.

METROPOLITAN.

The following replies are given in detail:-

In several families many members were attacked in 1890, and these escaped in 1891, though those who escaped in 1890 had it severely in 1891.—Dr. Kyngdon, Strathfield.
 Mother and children attacked in 1890, eldest daughter escaped; eldest daughter attacked in 1891, mother and children escaped.—Dr. Blaxland, Burwood.
 One who suffered in 1890 slept with another while suffering in 1891, and escaped. He was also exposed to infection in course of practice.—Dr. M. Murrary Sedney.

course of practice.—Dr. M'Murray; Sydney.

15. Self, 1890 (exposed in practice and household in 1891).—Dr. Cohen, Sydney.

19. Saw several cases where patient attacked in 1890, escaped in 1891, although specially exposed.—Dr. Sheldon, North

27. A father of family suffered in 1890, the family in 1891; although in contact with them lie did not suffer again.—Dr. Faithful, Sydney.

Mrs. R. suffered badly; after being well twenty-one days nursed her husband through a very severe attack, and her two children who sickened later, and she had no second attack.—Dr. Matthais, Sydney.

62. Self, 1891 (exposed in household and practice.)—Dr. Newmarche, North Sydney.

2. Cannot remember one case of escape from attack in second epidemic after recovery from attack in the first .- Dr. Hart, Gunning.

4. Five or six of the medical men in this town, and several of the nurses at the hospital, had one attack only.—Dr. W. P.

Five or six of the medical men in this town, and several of the nurses at the nospital, has one allowed Bassett, Bathurst.
 In 1890 a man suffered an acute attack; his family, although in constant attendance upon him, escaped. In 1891 his wife and one son were attacked. (This but one case out of many similar.)—Dr. Bond, Penrith.
 Some individuals affected in 1890 escaped in 1891, though markedly exposed.—Dr. Asher, Lithgow.
 As far as I could see, those who suffered in 1890 escaped in 1891; but my cases are too few to furnish important evidence.—Dr. Henry, Warialda.
 One who suffered a mild attack in 1891 was afterwards indefatigable in nursing others, but escaped second attack.—Dr. Lewers Berry.

17. Self, two well-marked attacks in 1890, escaped 1891.—Dr. Nickson, Newcastle.

29. Many examples of escape from second attack, though specially exposed to infection after suffering a first time.

mother and children suffered, four weeks afterwards were exposed to re-infection from husband and father, but escaped.—

Dr. Van Someren, Orange.*

45. I have notes of three persons who suffered, recovered, and escaped second attack, although specially exposed.—Dr. C. E.

Rowling, Gresford.

47. In several cases I observed that persons who had suffered escaped second attack, though specially exposed.—Dr. Blackwell, West Maitland.

West Maiatland.

54. Self, 1891; my wife and several others escaped second attack, though much exposed.—Dr. Todd, Maclean.

57. Self, both 1890 and 1891.—Dr. Belgrave, Broken Hill.

58. A large number of my patients were directly exposed to re-infection, but did not again suffer.—Dr. Nash, Wallsend.

61. Miss M. suffered in 1890; in 1891 she was the only member of a household of nine that escaped, though in constant attendance on sick.—Dr. Wilson, Narrabri.

73. My wife was twice attacked in 1890, interval four months. In 1891 all the rest of the household (8) suffered, but she escaped, although in constant attendance upon them.—Dr. Rooke, Germanton.

74. Self, 1890; and know of two or three similar cases I can vouch for.—Dr. Thane, Yass.

75. Of a family of eight, seven suffered in 1890; the one who escaped suffered in 1891, when six of the others had their

75. Of a family of eight, seven suffered in 1890; the one who escaped suffered in 1891, when six of the others had their second attack.—Dr. Terry, Kiama.

It is quite clear from these answers that people can suffer in each of two consecutive epidemics, separated from each other by an interval of about a year; it is also clear that people can suffer two distinct attacks in the course of the same epidemic, after an interval of several weeks; it even appears to be possible to suffer three times within a few months. It seems, also, that persons who have suffered once during the first epidemic are not sure to suffer during the next, even if they are very much in contact with cases of the disease (medical men in practice and the special cases); they are very much in contact with cases of the disease (medical men in practice and the special cases); nor are those persons who have suffered sure to be attacked again during the same epidemic; although after recovery they may be specially exposed to the infection. It is abundantly plain that the reaction of the body to influenza is very different from its reaction to smallpox, scarlatina, measles or even to typhoid fever. It is certainly far from receiving protection with exception of a few cases only, and far from receiving protection with a moderate proportion of exceptions. The disease seems rather to resemble diphtheria in this as in another respect. The instances of escape, under circumstances believed to be of special danger of re-infection, do not furnish any cogent reason for ascribing protective power to influenza. In the first place, they are merely negative statements that such and such persons did not contract the disease; secondly, they might easily be paralleled by a similar statement having reference to persons who have not had any attack at all previous to their special exposure. This criticism leaves the question, whether an attack of influenza confer any protection at all, broadly open. It seems that there are two distinct classes of second attacks, of which one is a relapse, or perhaps a recrudescence (due to a distinct re-infection or attacks, of which one is a relapse, or perhaps a recrudescence (due to a distinct re-infection or not, as the case may turn out), while the other is indubitably a second attack, due therefore to a second infection. The first kind has already been alluded to (vide Q 9, p. 21). In the other, the patient having suffered from a first attack, and having perfectly recovered from it, is struck down a second time after two months (in one case four months), and then suffers in all respects as in a primary attack. Between these two distinct kinds stand those cases in which a regular and uncomplicated convalescence is interrupted, after from 14 to 21 days, by a second attack in every respect like the first. These occurrences being now here sufficiently established as mere matters of fact, it would be both important and rences being now here sunciently established as mere matters of fact, it would be both important and interesting to examine the individual instances in detail with a view to discover whether the earlier relapses are really preceded by a period of perfect freedom from the disease, and are probably due to a re-infection from outside sources, or whether there may be reason to suppose that they are due to an auto-reinfection; and secondly, to establish the perfect recovery of the second class, and the circumstances under which they became re-infected. But the present notes do not enable this to be done. It should be observed that as attacks during two consecutive epidemics are here shown to be far from uncommon, it is quite possible, that they occur your frequently, for either from the second attack being slighter than it is quite possible, that they occur very frequently; for either from the second attack being slighter than the first, or, which is more probable, from the disease being on its second appearance no longer a novelty and therefore not so much feared, many who suffered twice may have treated their own cases on the second occasion

The sole inference warranted by these data is that influenza often fails to protect from a second attack when further exposure to infection happens after an interval of about a year, and sometimes fails to protect when this happens after an interval so short as two months. It remains doubtful whether the disease confer any protection at all, and perhaps the frequency with which recrudescences occur immediately after a first attack has apparently come to a close may be accepted as presumptive evidence in the negative.

Question 12(a).

12. What is your experience of communicability as illustrated by (a) large households (in town or elsewhere; mention relation of subsequent cases to the first in point of time and number; result of an attempt made to isolate the first case, with a view of protecting the rest of the household; or of isolating any member of an infected household, with a view of protecting him from attack)?

METROPOLITAN.

In large households where several were attacked we must take into account the fact that all were exposed to the same surroundings, and the immunity of some members was continued throughout the epidemic. Many families had the disease severely, while others exposed to similar sources of infection entirely escaped.—Dr. Kyngdon, Strathfield.
 In the majority of households it was limited to one or two of the family; in two or three instances all the members suffered, and in those cases bronchial symptoms were much more marked than where only one or two were attacked. Amongst the earliest victims here were two letter-carriers and two ticket collectors at the Railway Station.—Dr. Macleod, Hunstrille

Hurstville.

6. I think isolation of no use whatever, from the following experience:—At River View College, in an excellent position about 300 feet above the level of the river which surrounds it on three sides, there were about forty cases out of among a population of about 150; at St. Joseph's College, which is almost in the centre of Hunter's Hill, there were only about fifteen cases out of a population of 300, and still I was attending cases at the time in nearly every house round the college.—Dr. Cotton d'Englesqueville, Hunter's Hill.

7. The succession of cases in a family was as follows:—October 18, 1; October 20, 2; October 23, 1; October 24, 1; October 25, 1; October 26, 1; and no isolation was attempted. In another household one case occurred on November 5, and was isolated; no farther cases occurred.—Dr. Baldwin, Neutral Bay.

8.

8. I generally saw it go right through households, but saw a good many cases of odd members escaping infection, though surrounded by it.—Dr. Kesteven, North Sydney.
9. Distinctly communicable. Several outbreaks traced to disease having been introduced in a large family by the father, who was the first case in these instances, and often followed next by the mother, then by the persons most nearly in contact with them. In many houses four or five, and in one nine, down at once. No good results from attempts at isolation.—

was the first case in these instances, and often followed next by the mother, then by the persons most nearly in contact with them. In many houses four or five, and in one nine, down at once. No good results from attempts at isolation.—Dr. Harold Browne, Summer Hill.

Great irregularity as to time and number of subsequent cases. Result of ordinary isolation (?) not protective. Isolation of not-affected member by having no direct communication with patient's room, not protective.—Dr. E. G. Blaxland,

Burwood.
11. In large households, as a rule, only one or two escaped. The subsequent cases were generally attacked from two to five days from time of immediate association with case. Never able to isolate first case (except once, with success). In several instances successfully isolated one member from an infected household.—Dr. Clay, Rockdale.
12. The epidemic was undoubtedly communicated by married people from one to the other; and isolation as far as circumstances allowed did not prevent spread to other members of the family.—Dr. Eichler, City.
15. Subsequent cases occurred in rapid succession where no attempt was made at isolation. In my own household isolation was apparently successful, as three cases occurred at different intervals and were traceable to special cause as visiting the sick.—Dr. Cohen, City.
16. Very uncertain. In some places all were down together; in others they followed at irregular intervals.—Dr. Carruthers, Balmain.

19. I saw many households where all escaped in both epidemics. But in 1891 if one person in a household was attacked other members almost invariably followed.
20. I have had the members of large households, both in city and suburbs, attacked one after the other in a very short time—so short that I could not fix the incubation period. I believe isolation, if it could be effectively done, would lessen the number of attacks.—Dr. Norrie, City.

22. Single cases in a household frequently seen without any attempt at isolation being made. In two households the disease

number of attacks.—Dr. Norne, City.

22. Single cases in a household frequently seen without any attempt at isolation being made. In two households the disease rapidly ran through them in the course of a few days.—Dr. Jamieson, Ashfield.

24. Had it badly myself; no one else in the house has had it; never made any attempt to isolate. Could never get any evidence satisfactory to myself that influenza was communicable from one person to another in face of the fact that it was so intensely epidemic.—Dr. Shewen, City.

26. That it is not contagious. In most of my cases of large households all that became infected were laid up within 24 hours of each other.—Dr. Barkas, Paddington.

27. Usually by contagion. In one case in the country where I had a patient isolated away from all other members of the family, and attended by one person, no other member became infected, nor the attendant. In this case no disinfectants were used, but good ventilation and cleanliness were maintained strictly.—Dr. Faithfull, City.

29. The disease seemed to follow no rule at all. In some cases a whole household attacked at once, within 24 hours; in others, only one or two; in others, first one member and then all the rest after a few days.—Dr. Simpson, Burwood.

30. In houses the disease appeared to attack immates indiscriminately. It was not always those most exposed to risk of contagion from an existing case that developed the disease, often the reverse.—Dr. MacAllister, Stammore.

31. In some households the influenza was very severe, nearly every member being attacked simultaneously, or with only a slight interval; whilst adjoining houses in the same street were free from the disease.—Dr. H. G. A. Wright, City.

32. The disease is distinctly communicable from person to person, but apparently travels in other ways and to a much greater extent. Did not try isolation which, in my opinion, is both impracticable and as irrational, as it would be in a case of cholera or enteric fever.—Dr. Service, Newtown.

greater extent. Did not try isolation which, in my opinion, is both impracticable and as irrational, as it would be in a case of cholera or enteric fever.—Dr. Service, Newtown.

33. I am in great doubt as to the communicability of this disease. In some houses containing eight or ten individuals I had one case, although no isolation was practicable; whereas in other households containing a like number of souls every member, more or less, suffered.—Dr. Rorke, North Sydney.

34. Most of these cases (large households) were attacked about the same time.—Dr. Milford, City.

35. I do not think isolation to be of the least value, for in both small houses among the poor and in large houses of the rich I have attended single cases, the other inmates not having had the disease either last year or this.—Dr. Mathias, City.

37. Many instances occurred of large households in which the father was first attacked, all, or nearly all, members following. Usually there was an interval of 36-48 hours between each, but in some cases four, five, or six members were down together. Attempts made to isolate single members by removal failed.—Dr. Collingwood, Summer Hill.

38. As to communicability, I am not able to remark, because I attended some families where only one person suffered out of twelve, no isolation having been attempted. I often inquired of patients where they thought they got it, and the answer was always in the negative.—Dr. Matheson, Waverley.

41. In some households the whole were prostrated; in others only one escaped; in others only one suffered. Though in many cases I have seen whole families affected, still I am of opinion that isolating those suffering does not affect the spread of the disease. I noticed that there would be isolated cases in different parts of the town (say) four or five the first day. In these families perhaps there would be no fresh cases, but next day I would have several fresh cases in other parts of the town, and where the patients could not have been in presence of my former cases.—Dr. Buckn

43. Cases more frequent in large households. Isolation tried in a few cases, but with no success, owing to difficulty of complete isolation. I saw about fifteen cases in first stage on board the "Massilia" (coming to Sydney), evidently contracted in Melbourne, and my first case on shore, dated September 17 (or two days afterwards).—Dr. Cummings,

Annandale.

47. I think I cannot do better than give an outline of my own experience in my own house. I myself was attacked September 19th; my wife, who had not been out of the house for months, was attacked, September 22nd; my daughter, 24th; one son, 27th; a servant, 29th; and the nurse, who came in on September 22nd, and who had not previously come in contact with the disease, October 2nd. From the beginning the sick were isolated as much as possible, with the result that two of my sons escaped, of whom one was attacked six weeks afterwards. I do not believe that any of these persons could have come in contact with the disease except through me, and none escaped who came into direct contact with it. In another household a child, who had the disease pretty severely, was chiefly attended to by an old lady of 83, with whom she slept during her illness; the old lady escaped.—Dr. Macky, Glebe.

48. In nearly every household I attended, when one member was attacked the remainder were nearly all attacked subsequently, some simultaneously. Isolation seemed useless, but I could not speak strongly on this point.—Dr. Jarvie Hood, City.

48. In nearly every nousenoid 1 attended, when one memoer was attacked the remainder were hearly an attacked subsequently, some simultaneously. Isolation seemed useless, but I could not speak strongly on this point.—Dr. Jarvie Hood, City.
50. It varied. In some places it went right through the house, one person being attacked after another. In some instances only one case occurred in a household.—Dr. E. Warren, City.
51. In most cases of large families cases followed each other at intervals of one or two days, but generally one or more members escaped. In one house the total cases were twenty. No attempt at isolation was carried out.—Dr. Crago,

City.

52. In private houses, where the members of a family came into absolute contact, I have seen it sweep through the house. In boarding-houses, where there is not the same commingling, isolation has apparently arrested its progress. Once it began in a household where the members were in very close contact. I noticed that when it spread it did so very quickly.—Dr. Muskett, City.

57. My experience is that the disease is extremely communicable. In several households of nine and ten I have known not one escape, the cases following each other at intervals. Example: Friday, son; Saturday, daughter; Monday, daughter; Tuesday, father and mother; Wednesday, daughter. Have not attempted isolation.—Dr. Marshall, City.

58. In large households in town it usually ran through the house.—Dr. T. B. Clune, Petersham.

59. In large households I generally saw the first case followed by others in the course of two days; after that fresh cases occurring in rapid succession. Isolation appeared to have no effect.—Dr. T. M. Martin, City.

60. In most cases where it spread through a household the cases followed in quick succession, so that many were down at once. In many cases isolation undoubtedly protected several members of same family; but mostly the doctor was called in after the family was "down." In many households the father got the infection very late, and may therefore have taken it away from home, as he continued to go out. As a rule, complete isolation was not possible, such as one would insist on in scarlatina.

61. F.P., aet. 17, taken ill September 30th; a well-marked attack; quite well, October 13th; October 30th, same patient again attacked and two sisters; November 1st, mother and brother ill. Every effort to isolate in the first instance apparently with success. (b) The mother of a large family was taken ill October 29th, and completely isolated; October 31st, father and seven children all down, remainder of family following at short intervals.—Dr. Houison, City.

62. My experience goes to confirm my opinion that the disease is communicable, but that intimate contact is necessary, e.g., living in same house, or occupying same rooms during the day. (a) Mrs. W. came to visit the Ks., convalescent (?) from an attack suffered in Melbourne, together with her sister. Two days after arrival the sister fell ill, three days after Mr. K., five days after Mrs. K. and a visitor in the house, six days after a son and a servant. (b) I was attacked October 15th; my son, who sleeps in a cot beside me, fell ill on the 19th, his brother on October 20th, and sister on October 21st. The two latter sleep in nursery with nurse, and she was also attacked 21st.—Dr. Newmarch, North Sydner.

- 1. In a family of twelve in the country only two escaped, one case following another within a day or two.—Dr. Fisher,

- Noticed among large households where patient was isolated that no one else in family suffered. Amongst several large households, only the first I was called to, suffered at all.—Dr. Hart, Gunning.
 My common experience was first to find one attacked, then next day to find two or more down in the house. Observed result of attempt to isolate only in my own case, and then with good result.—Dr. Gibson, Windsor.
 Large households were in several cases prostrated within two or three days of the first case; but in other numerous instances exposure to contagion went on for weeks before the attack took place. The degree of isolation I was able to secure in some cases did not seem to protect, but the completeness of the isolation was not such as to warrant a strong opinion.—Dr. W. Prichard Bassett, Bathurst.
 Isolation was impossible. Cases seen by me on October 7th (the first) mother and two children living in back street.
- opinion.—Dr. W. Prichard Bassett, Bathurst.
 Isolation was impossible. Cases seen by me on October 7th (the first), mother and two children, living in back street. Next noteworthy cases, father, mother, and four children, living in a splendidly healthy situation, 3 miles out of town. No communication possible between the two families. From October 16th cannot state a first case from any place; whole families were attacked at the same time.—Dr. Bond, Penrith.

 A family, living 8 miles away, had a son who went to school, and who one day came home ill; the mother and seven children were soon attacked, father and one daughter exempt. A trained nurse, who came from Sydney, fell ill immediately after arriving.—Dr. Lambert, Berrima.

 When one member of a family, large or small, was laid up, the whole family usually followed suit, but not always.—Dr. Cribb, Raymond Terrace.

 Nearly always ran through the household when isolation was imposfeed or impossible—Dr. S. A. Alcorn Feet Maitland.

- Dr. Cribb, Raymond Terrace.

 11. Nearly always ran through the household when isolation was imperfect or impossible.—Dr. S. A. Alcorn, East Maitland.

 12. Isolation too imperfect; people would not look at the disease seriously, and laughed at isolation.—Dr. Henry, Warialda.

 13. Efficient isolation was seldom carried out here, though strict instructions were given. In some few cases where greater care was taken, I succeeded in preventing spread by isolation and daily fumigation of the house with sulphur. I had the first attack in 1891; four days later my housekeeper took it, and two days after that her two daughters. As I was compelled to visit many patients, I cannot say how far I may have helped to spread it, but within a few days of my being affected it was general throughout the district.—Dr. Lewers, Berry.

 14. In one house out of town, a son was attacked October 11th, mother 15th, two daughters 16th, father, son, and two others shortly after: no isolation.—Dr. Heesham, Richmond.

- In one house out of town, a son was attacked October 11th, mother 15th, two daughters 16th, father, son, and two others shortly after; no isolation.—Dr. Heesham, Richmond.
 From three-fourths to the whole of large households were attacked; isolation had no effect.—Dr. Griffith, Blayney.
 Many large households have had the complaint as from one another; at the same time solitary cases (as in my own house) have occurred in large families.—Dr. Brown, Parramatta.
 Impossible to isolate persons in country districts. In one case it was tried here, but the isolated person (a son) was attacked with the malady.—Dr. Fitzpatrick, Crookwell.
 In households attempts at isolation have appeared to me useless. In one household the sequence of cases was one case on each of the days 1(th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 16th. But my experience has been otherwise when the infected person was removed from the house. In a large establishment, numbering about thirty adults and twenty-five young people, from six years upwards, two well-marked cases occurred among the servants, and they were removed to the hospital, the one on the third, the other on the second day of attack, with the result that no fresh case occurred (1891).—Dr. W. W. Bassett, Bathurst.

- on the third, the other on the second day of attack, with the result that no fresh case occurred (1891).—Dr. W. W. Barsett, Bathurst.

 22. My own household consists of nine persons, and I and my brother-in-law were alone attacked. One nurse attended us both, and the rest of the family was cut off from communication with us.—Dr. Mallan, Armidale.

 23. When once it got into a house it generally attacked the majority of inmates at intervals of a few days. I have had as many as ten in one house, and six in another, down together.—Dr. Hester, Stockton, Newcastle.

 24. When once introduced into a household, cases usually followed in apid succession.—Dr. Lee, Wollongong.

 26. Have known whole households to be attacked simultaneously, in one case as many as nine. Have tried isolation, but found it ineffectual.—Dr. Killop, Goulburn.

 28. I knew of no cases in the town, but had heard of some at a shearing shed thirty miles away; and I could find no means of introduction to my house. But my first case in town was my wife, who was isolated from all but myself; two days after my brother, living with me, was attacked; next day I was attacked myself. Then I had no more cases for a fortnight.—Dr. Samuelson, Bourke.

 29. Have seen a whole household succumb one after another, except the mother and daughter who attended on the rest as they fell ill. In my own house, while my wife, a guest, and her child were attacked, another guest and a servant escaped, though the former succumbed after he left us, and went to the country about three weeks after. The servant never was affected.—Dr. van Someren, Orange.

 30. I have attended four in one household suffering at one time, and all have been attacked within two days of the first symptoms being noticed. Some have been isolated, but probably too late, as they suffered.—Dr. Wilson, Bowral.

 31. Isolation had little or no effect on the disease. In isolated households one member of a family has been attacked, and all the others have escaped without a single symptom.—Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Molong

- the others have escaped without a single symptom.—Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Molong.

 On being introduced to a household it nearly always spreads to all; or a few only, usually the older members escape.—
- Dr. Boodle, Walcha.

- Dr. Boodle, Walcha.
 36. In several large households the whole of the members were attacked in rapid succession, so that in less than a week from the first invasion ten, twelve, or more in the same house would be down together.—Dr. Evershed, Bega.
 37. Did not isolate; found it very communicable in small houses.—Dr. Williams, Uralla.
 38. When once introduced into a house all the members would, in a majority of cases, be affected, and, further, they would generally be attacked about the same time, so that all would be laid up at once.—Dr. Mills, Picton.
 40. In a hotel, family of nine and two maid-servants, all except the youngest child, aged four, were attacked one after another, the disease running through the family in fourteen days. The second case occurred two days after the first, the third two days after the second, and after that no definite number of days, but in rapid sequence. Others in the house wave attacked. No isolation Dre Ore & Todd Madean.
- another, the disease running through the family in fourteen days. The second case occurred two days after the first, the third two days after the second, and after that no definite number of days, but in rapid sequence. Others in the house were attacked. No isolation.—Drs. Orr & Todd, Maclean.

 39. I have no stringent proof that the disease is communicable; my general belief is that it is not.—Dr. Nagel, Bingara.

 41. My general impression was that communicability in large households was great.—Dr. C. Emilius Thompson, Broken Hill.

 43. One case of isolation of patient in a household of nine succeeded perfectly; no other case occurred; system of thorough disinfection employed. Isolation very difficult in limited accommodation of houses in this town and locality. The above case occurred in my own household. A servant was exposed to direct infection outside, was sent to her parents, recovered, and returned in a fortnight, Although I was constantly in contact with the disease I neither took it nor communicated it to my family by clothes, &c. Premises and room were constantly disinfected—chloride of lime, carbolic spray, &c.—Dr. Morgan, Wagga Wagga.

 45. In some households every member took the disease; in others only one or two were affected. No attempt at isolation was made, for in most cases the disease spread so rapidly that it was impossible.—Dr. Rowling, Gresford.

 46. My experience shows communicability is not marked, as evidenced by small number in large households being affected, and those affected were frequently simultaneously attacked. Isolation never practically done.—Dr. Macdonald, Murwillumbah.
- Murwillumbah.

 In my experience the disease is communicable. I have had several cases in the one house.—Dr. Waugh, Parramatta.
 In a large majority of cases the disease did not spread through households; in some few it did. Isolation impossible.
 I have no doubt about its communicability.—Dr. Neill, Bear Hill.
 As a rule nearly every member of a household contracted the disease within a week of the first case: some within two days of the first. No attempts made at isolation.—Dr. Wilson, Warren.
 In the same household the cases as a rule occurred almost at the same time, or else overlapped in point of time. If a break occurred the other members as a rule escaped. In my household of eight the two infected members—myself and wife—were partially isolated, and the rest escaped.—Dr. Todd, Maclean.
 All attacked in a house as a rule within two or three days after first appearance of the disease in that house, so that five or six would be ill together, the last being down before the first was fever-free. No attempts made at isolation.—Dr. Stapleton, Lambton. Stapleton, Lambton.

Have seen nine cases in one house all down within a week of the first attack. No attempts at isolation.—Dr. Nash;

Wallsend.

60. As a rule in my practice it ran through the family.—Dr. O'Dwyer, Gundagai.
61. I find the disease distinctly communicable.—Dr. Wilson, Narrabri.
62. Have seen one member of a household, when not isolated, did not communicate disease to others, but generally several

62. Have seen one member of a household, when not isolated, did not communicate disease to others, but generally several cases in same house. Have seen no attempt at isolation.—Dr. Morice, Tenterfield.
63. In most of the households I attended all those attacked were laid down within four days of each other, and often all within two days. Isolating several children of a family, after others were attacked, never prevented it, so far as I saw; although, on the other hand, I had several instances of one or two escaping in a family of six or eight persons.—Dr.

although, on the other hand, I had several instances of one or two escaping in a family of six or eight persons.—Dr. Eddie, Bombala.

64. In large households the disease is almost invariably communicated to others sleeping in the same room. Isolation, after one is attacked, does not prevent the others from having it. Members of household fall sick quickly one after another—one or two every day.—Dr. Failes, Coonabarabran.

65. A lad returned from the junior cadet encampment near Sydney. He was strictly isolated from the rest of the family. Influenza had been prevalent in this district for several weeks, but none of the family had contracted it before the boy's return. Six days after his return his mother fell ill, the next day a child, and by the tenth day all the family of six were affected. When some of them were convalescing the father was attacked.—Dr. Fielder, Wollongong.

66. Only in exceptional cases that some member of a family escaped. Isolation, when attempted in the early cases, seemed to have no effect in preventing the spread of the disease throughout the household.—Dr. Finlay, Young.

67. When the epidemic appeared in large households as a rule it very quickly went over the whole family, one or two days being the interval between subsequent cases. Up to lately patients thought so little of the disease that it was impossible to get them to take any precaution against infection. In a few cases where I attempted it I failed completely.—Dr. Malcolm, Helensburgh.

68. Although an isolated case would now and then occur in a household without infecting other members, in other houses whole families would be affected within twenty-four hours.—Dr. Read, Singleton.

69. All, or nearly all, members of families attacked, usually attacked within two days of each other.—Dr. E. R. Smith, Cowra.

74. In my experience, when it enters a house it gradually spreads through all in it, occasionally missing one or two members.

74. In my experience, when it enters a noise it grauually spreads allough and a property of the disease is beyond all question communicable.—Dr. Terry, Kiama.
75. In my belief the disease is beyond all question communicable.—Dr. Terry, Kiama.
76. In some cases every member of a household was affected; in others, one or two; and in a few it was confined to the original patient.—Dr. Breton, Wentworth.
80. Did not isolate any. As a rule, when one was attacked, most, or all, in the house suffered in succession within from two to four weeks.—Dr. Connors, Lismore.
81. In your few cases was it possible to isolate. The usual thing found was that the disease had made some progress before I

81. In very few cases was it possible to isolate. The usual thing found was that the disease had made some progress before I was called in.—Dr. Kirkland, Bathurst.
83. I have seen it run through a whole household. I have successfully isolated a single member of a large family.—Dr. Belson, Tumberumba.

83. Most of my cases in a household occurred within three or four days. I made no attempts at isolation.—Dr. Phillips, Parramatta.

84. Consider it extremely contegious.—Dr. Maguire, Molong.
85. If one in a household became infected all became infected generally. Very difficult to isolate up here.—Dr. Tresidder,

Ninety-nine contributors replied to this question, often in general terms, sometimes by an unsupported expression of opinion; and when recorded facts have prima facie appeared inconsistent with any hypothesis of spread hitherto suggested, it does not seem from these answers that any attempt was any hypothesis of spread nitnerto suggested, it does not seem from these answers that any attempt was made to explain them. A steady perusal of these replies, from beginning to end, leaves one feeling prominent, and one only—namely, of confusion. If from some answers it appear that whole families suffered as soon as one member of them was attacked, it is plain enough from others that often nothing of the kind happened. If it be occasionally said that isolation of the member first attacked sufficed to avoid illness for the rest of the household, from others it appears that isolation was useless; besides which it is often enough said that one member of large households alone suffered, although isolation was not even attempted. But the return is not to be disregarded for any of these reasons. It does not reveal anything positive as to the manner of spread; but then by itself it could not. Upon reflection, however, it is seen to warrant two statements: First, this behaviour of influenza in households is incompatible with the old notion of a noxious state of the atmosphere in general, and inconsistent even with the modern modification thereof, which (very weakly) regards the infection as widely air-borne after emanating from the sick; secondly, that the incidence of the disease upon infected households is just what would be seen if one with a dagger went by, stabbing here and stabbing there as undesigned propinquity chanced to make possible, and giving incommunicable wounds.

Question 12 (b).

What is your experience of communicability as illustrated by (b) isolated households (mode of introduction, subsequent spread therein, and time-relation of such outbreak to progress of the epidemic in the district. If in any such case the mode of introduction could not be discovered, mention whether very careful inquiry was made as to tramps, chance visitors, receipt of parcels, letters, &c., and the value to which a negative result is entitled in the opinion of the contributor).

A. The channel of introduction was not discovered. Seven answers.

METROPOLITAN.

26. In two cases the houses were isolated in extensive grounds. Six were affected in one, seven in the other, and in each case they were all affected at the same time. I made no special inquiry as to parcels, letters, tramps, &c Dr. Barkas, City.

I often enquired of patients whether they thought they had been in any place where they might have got the and the answer was always in the negative.—Dr. Mathieson, Waverley.

COUNTRY.

Country.

4. I have had many cases in the country from localities in which the next house was a mile distant, and I could not trace any communication for at any rate some time (say a week) before the attack.—Dr. Prichard Bassett, Bathurst.

6. Cases seen by me on October 7th:—The first, a mother and two children living in a back street; next noteworthy cases—father, mother, and four children living in a splendidly healthy situation 3 miles out of Penrith; no communication possible between the two families; from the last date, 16th October, cannot state a first case from any place; whole families were attacked at the same time.—Dr. Bond, Penrith.

7. Inhabitants in the country 2 miles away from any others were affected; could ascertain no mode of direct contagion of introduction by direct contagion.—Dr. Asher, Lithgow.

16. Most of the cases in my district have occurred without any sign of introduction from without.—Dr. Brown, Parramatta. (Pop. 11,680.)

24. Many cases occurred among the solitary residents of the bush that could not, I think, have been communicated.—Dr. Lee, Wollongong.

B. Introduction was avoided by isolating households. One answer.

- 52. Every family was attacked on this field, except two (the population is 261); the two [dwellings are isolated, the children were kept away from school, whilst disinfectants were freely used under my direction.—Dr. Neill, Bear Hill.
 - C. Infection was introduced, but did not spread. One answer.

COUNTRY.

- 35. A lady came from Armidale where there was believed to be no influenza at the time; shortly after, on 17th September, she developed the disease. No results followed in the large country household where she was stopping. The family took it a month later; (2) a young labouring man developed it in the bush 30 miles away, and came to town on 1st October; he is believed to have received no letters, and I can trace or suggest no source of infection; his friends, where he stayed in town, did not take it at all.—Dr. Boodle, Walcha. (This contributor fixes the date of epidemic prevalence in that district at October 5.)
 - D. Infection was introduced by an infected person or thing. Eighteen answers.

- 27. In all the cases I know of the disease was introduced by a friend or member of the family visiting an infected district
- 27. In all the cases I know of the disease was introduced by a friend or member of the family visiting an infected district and getting the disease from which the other members were affected.—Dr. Faithfull, City.
 34. In the school I have before referred to (see Q. 12 (a) 34), some visitors attended a religious service on Sunday, 11th October; these had the epidemic complaint, and two were so ill as to require treatment (one had a temperature of 104). On Sunday, October 18th, the epidemic had spread through the school as before stated.—Dr. Milford, City.
 36. My first four cases occurred in a family; the father and mother, having been to see relatives at Ashfield, were seized two days subsequently, and two out of three children two days after that—the third child, for no apparent reason, escaping.—Dr. Pockley, North Sydney.

- 12. A shearer, named A.W., came to me from Reedy Creek Station (21 miles away) suffering from influenza, on November 21st; against advice he went to his parents' house about 8 miles out in a locality where houses are about 1 or 2 miles apart; on November 23 his parents were attacked, and in rapid succession every household on the river—that is, in that section of the country.—Dr. Henry, Warialda. (The beginning of the epidemic is fixed by this contributor at October, but it became prevalent only about the third week in November).

 13. In the farm houses, the person first affected in each household was usually the father, who went out to the weekly market, or the son who drove the milk-cart in to the factory. In a few cases it commenced with a school-child.—Dr. Lewers, Berry.
- Dr. Lewers, Berry
- 15. In most cases the disease was contracted by a member of the family outside, and not from visitors, &c.—Dr. Griffiths,
- In most cases the disease was contracted by a member of the family outside, and not from visitors, &c.—Dr. Griffiths, Blayney.
 Three brothers, with their respective families, living within a radius of 3 miles, but isolated from their neighbours, and holding no communication with them other than the following, were attacked in succession. One brother paid a visit to some friends who were suffering some 20 miles away, returned home, and next day was laid up with the disease. All three families were then attacked in succession.—Dr. Griffiths, Gunnedah.
 The husband of my guest (suffering) came to see her, and then went to his home in the country; a week or ten days afterwards he was taken ill, and his children were attacked after him. Then his wife went out to him, but escaped a second infection.—Dr. Van Someren, Orange.
 A female servant in a house to which some children went, who had been removed for isolation, but who began to suffer two days after removal. No other influenza cases were anywhere near at the time (the servant removed the slops, but other communication with the patients is not excluded by the contributor).—Dr. Evershed, Bega.
 Found it brought there (to isolated households) by an affected person.—Dr. Williams, Uralla.
 Believed to have been started by receiving back an illustrated paper from an affected house. The boy first attacked fell asleep with the paper over his face, and became ill twenty-four hours afterwards. This case occurred during the recrudescence, and no other source of infection could be traced, unless it be possibly attributable to a visit to Grafton eight days before.—Dr. Orr, Maclean. (The epidemic ceased on November 30, and the recrudescence occurred on December 28,)
 First two cases in the country, 7 miles from Greta, both in women; ten days after the brother took it; all of them after a few hours' visit to Maitland. Five weeks afterwards it suddenly appeared in Greta, a number of cases at o

- Young.

 70. One household in particular had been healthy until a member returned home from a shearing-shed which had been infected; the whole family of six members were within a week laid up.—Dr. Wrigley, Glen Innes.

 74. Lady came from Sydney to Binalong; had contracted it there from servant. Forty-eight hours after her arrival her daughter caught it, and three days later a gentleman living in the house had it. No other cases near the house at all at this time.—Dr. Thane, Yass.

 75. A good case occurred in 1890. Two families, living some 20 miles from me, were attacked when no other person within 15 miles was suffering. The father in the household first attacked had gone to camp with cavalry force, and returned with it; the other family visited them and all suffered.—Dr. Terry, Kiama.

E. Miscellaneous and doubtful—Eight.

METROPOLITAN.

20. In isolated households the disease came as in town households, spread in the same way, and in my opinion its spread was to a large degree irrespective of tramps, chance visitors, letters, &c., &c.—Dr. Norrie, City.

COUNTRY.

Country.

2. Difficult to answer, as so seldom called in, except for sequelæ. The epidemic was not at all severe here, and there was no fatal case; did not make inquiries as to letters, tramps, &c. —Dr. Hart, Gunning.

30. I have had cases under my care in farms several miles apart, where the inmates covld give no information how the disease was contracted. At Joadja Creek, an isolated mining township, the first case during 1891 was supposed to have been brought from Sydney.—Dr. Wilson, Bowral.

31. It is impossible to say what the cause of the epidemic arises from, but the probability is that it is imported by tramps, perhaps visitors, &c., or, perhaps, by some obscure meteorological change.—Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Molong.

46. A few cases have been in isolated houses, but members had been in touch with the village where original cases occurred, and had also received goods and parcels from stores, and letters by post.—Dr. Macdonald, Murwillumbah.

72. Country residents usually flock to houses where anyone is sick; isolated households cannot, therefore, be found.—Dr. Lane, Inverell.

73. There is no possibility to trace the introduction of the disease to isolated households, &c., in this district. Chance visitors and tramps are continually moving about, and the disease seemed to spread very irregularly.—Dr. Colpe, Nymagee.

Nymagee.

A great many houses far away in the bush were affected, but, of course, they received visitors, letters, tramps, &c. - Dr. Tresidder, Dubbo.

It is not necessary to say much about those answers which merely record failure to discover the mode of introduction; but it may be well to mention that 6 and 16 A, represent one practitioner out of four in a town of moderate size, and one practitioner out of many in a large town of 11,680 inhabitants. The instance 52, B, gets its importance from the care with which the contributor describes the incidence of the disease on the rest of the inhabitants. Here he says nearly every family was attacked; elsewhere that he saw ninety-six patients, while the population of the township alone is 261; and therefore, as the surrounding district is very small, one-third of the inhabitants suffered. Answer 35, C, proceeds from a very careful contributor who, like the last-mentioned, is the only practitioner in his district. It illustrates the variable communication (not communicability or character) of the infection of influenza; for in another place, he unmistakably traces the introduction of the disease in its epidemic form to his town and district to two other events which occurred at a later date, and which thoroughly resemble the two now under notice in every respect except that they were, and that these were not, starting points of an epidemic (vide 12 (c.) 35.) In the fourth division, D, some valuable and many interesting examples are mentioned more or less fully. 27, 15, and 37 are clear and positive statements of experience, to which importance may be properly attached; 34, 36...36, and 74 seem specially good cases, though the first is a little defective in point of detail, and the second lacks a date by which its relation to the epidemic in that district might have been ascertained. 40 and 66 bear upon communication of infection by letter, &c.; 66 is an unsupported expression of opinion, but 40 is more fully detailed, and, although not free from a doubt recognised by the contributor himself, is worth attention and remembrance.

There are other good cases, evidently carefully observed, but not quite so carefully recorded.

The total number of the answers to this question is not large, but the weight of the evidence, not merely in number of witnesses but in character of the testimony they furnish, is very markedly in favour of the occurrence of influenza in isolated households only as the result of importing the infection thereto. Nor are hints wanting that the introduction of a sick person is not essential, but that possibly

the contagion may be carried by some indifferent article.

Question 12(c).

12. What is your experience of communicability, as illustrated by (c) villages, &c.—as to commencement of epidemic therein, history of first case, subsequent progress, &c.?

METROPOLITAN.

- 2. Among the earliest victims here were two letter-carriers and two ticket-collectors at the railway station .-- Dr. M'Leod, Hurstville.
- 43. I saw about 15 cases on board the P. & O. s.s. "Massilia," coming round from Melbourne on September 15; in early stages, and evidently contracted in Melbourne.—Dr. Cummings, Annandale. (Length of voyage, about 36 hours.)

COUNTRY.

- The influence of the first case on Gunning was not noticeable; comparatively few persons suffered (in the township); most cases occurred outside.—Dr. Hart, Gunning.
 Epidemic commenced in outlying districts and finished up in the township. First cases were patients who had visited Goulburn (29 miles), and came home sick; from which places it spread rapidly.—Dr. Drought, Crookwell.
 A widow lady was attacked. She was visited by her three sons. They all, with their families, suffered and became centres of disease in their districts, which until then had escaped.—Dr. Lambert, Berrima.
 Epidemic spread here from Tamworth through towns en route, we getting it about a week after Bingara (26 miles). Brought by travellers in my opinion, and followed course of travel both in locality and relative time.—Dr. Henry, Warialda. Warialda.
- 15. In villages; ran a course of about a fortnight and disappeared. Continued longest in the town.—Dr. Griffiths, Blayney.

 19. The first case occurring in this district, so far as my knowledge goes, was contracted in Goulburn.—Dr. Fitzpatrick, Crookwell.
- 27. A storekeeper went to Sydney, and there contracted influenza. He returned home, and in a few days his wife and children were attacked. It then spread rapidly through the township and through the mines, that mine being the first to suffer that dealt with that particular store exclusively, the store cart going backwards and forwards twice a week.—Dr. Parry, Emmaville.

 30. At Joadga Creek, an isolated mining-township, the first case during 1891 was supposed to have been brought from Sydnoy. Dr. Wilson Payrel.

Sydney.—Dr. Wilson, Bowral.

31. All villages seem to suffer alike, nearly simultaneous.—Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Molong.

35. On October 7th, at a house in town, there was a small dance at which a lady from Sydney was present who was just developing influenza. Three ladies took it who were present, one suddenly on the 10th, the others gradually, about the 11th. Another lady who was present at the dance, but who nursed the case of the 10th, began to show it gradually about the 14th. The father of one of these took it on the 17th. There were no other cases in the town at the time. (2) A woman went to Quipolly, on the railway line, where it was prevalent at the time, on October 5th. She and one child developed it on the 13th, and returned immediately, and her husband developed it on the 21st. These had no communication with the people mentioned above. From these two centres the epidemic spread rapidly.— Dr. Boodle, Walcha.
37. Found it brought here by affected persons to the town.—Dr. Williams, Uralla.
40. Believed to have been brought by a servant girl from Sydney who was the first attacked, but not until nine days after her arrival.—Dr. Orr, Maclean.
46. First cases observed in two hotels in the village, tending to show that inmates of frequented houses were more liable.—Dr. Macdonald, Murwillumbah.
48. My first case in the district was in a household 20 miles from town. Two days previously the mother had visited

Dr. Macdonald, Murwillumbah.

48. My first case in the district was in a household 20 miles from town. Two days previously the mother had visited friends at Goulburn who were suffering from the disease; on the third day she and a baby were down with it, two days later the whole household of thirteen persons was down with it. Neighbours visiting developed it in two or three days, and it spread thence over a radius of 14 miles. —Dr. Blackwood, Cooma.

51. Disease appeared first at a hamlet 8 miles from Muswellbrook; afterwards a gentleman returned from Sydney, some of his family were attacked, and shortly afterwards forty or fifty families suffered. —Dr. Grigson, Muswellbrook.

52. First case was as follows: —Mrs. H., wife of hotel-keeper, arrived here November 14th, after journeying from Sydney to Glen Innes in the same compartment with a woman and child who were suffering from influenza very severely. There was no possibility of isolating, then came cases; Mr. H., the housekeeper and child, and everybody except one inmate of the hotel. Adjoining house, eight cases; next to that five cases, and so on. Every family on the field was attacked except two.—Dr. Neill, Bear Hill. (The population is 261.)

53. See Q. 12 (0) 53.

53. See Q. 12 (b) 53.
55. The town was first attacked, and towards the end the surrounding district.—Dr. Ventry Smith, Murrumburrah.
58. My first case came from Moss Vale; my second case was one of a crop, the infection being brought from a neighbouring railway township. This crop had no connection with the first case, and ushered in the epidemic.—Dr. Nash,

60. The disease was certainly brought by passengers from Sydney to different parts of this district.—Dr. O'Dwyer,

60. The disease was certainly brought by passengers from Sygney to univerent parts of the Gundagai.
61. Mrs. D. contracted the disease in Melbourne, and returned to Narrabri. Her son, aged 6, who had remained at home, developed the disease three days after; one day later two girls, aged 5 and 13, fell ill simultaneously. Two days later Miss H., sister to Mrs. D. who slept with the latter children, contracted the disease. Mr. D. was the last victim, he being a sufferer from chronic bronchitis, &c. Two inmates of the household alone escaped, one being thrown but slightly in contact with the patients. In this household Mrs. M. seemingly contracted influenza, developing it two days after a visit there, paid while Mrs. D. was sick. Then Mr. M. followed, and at intervals of a day or so four children and two servants. Mrs. M.'s sister alone escaped in this house, and she gave a history of having had the disease during the previous epidemic. These were first households affected in the district.—Dr. Wilson, Narrabri.
62. First case here occurred in an hotel in both epidemics.—Dr. Morice, Tenterfield.

Dr. Wilson, Narrabri.

62. First case here occurred in an hotel in both epidemics.—Dr. Morice, Tenterfield.

63. The epidemic broke out suddenly and in places wide apart on one day, immediately succeeding a strong southerly gale, which lasted two days, dozens of families going down within two days.—Dr. Eddie, Bombala.

67. The first case I had at Otford was undoubtedly infected while on a holiday at Kiama. The first symptoms appeared after his arrival home. Two brothers were attacked, one on the third the other on the fourth day after. In Helensburgh the first case broke out two days after a visit to Sydney, her husband three days after. Progress very quick through the village.—Dr. Malcolm, Helensburgh.

69. Usually the appearance would be simultaneous in many houses.—Dr. E. R. Smith, Cowra.

76. The first case in Wentworth appeared to have been contracted in Broken Hill, and been brought here. Thence it gradually spread amongst friends and acquaintances.—Dr. Breton, Wentworth.

78. The first family attacked in this town was one in which the father went away driving, and stayed a night at an hotel thirty miles away, where influenza was present. He came back ill, and two days afterwards the children (six in number) and the wife took it severely, one after another.—Dr. M'Knight, Urana.

80. I have no observation of sufficient value to record here; but I have observed generally that in a remote valley, for instance, with twenty families and a school, all the families would be attacked within a limited time. In this district, although the disease was in all parts at the same time, yet one could trace it along certain lines.—Dr. Connors, Lismore.

82. In one case brought by a sundowner, when it spread through nearly all the village.—Dr. Belson Tumberumba

82. In one case brought by a sundowner, when it spread through nearly all the village.—Dr. Belson, Tumberumba.

In commenting upon these answers it will be well to mention first of all that the cases recorded are in no sense either selected or exceptional. They are few: first, because a small proportion of total practitioners replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all; secondly, because such information as is replied to the circular at all c furnished only by practitioners in country districts, where alone the necessary opportunity of observation can be sometimes got; thirdly, because that opportunity did not exist in the more populous districts even In the first place attention may be directed to the observations 55 and 8. An important fact is recorded under 55—that the town suffered first, and the surrounding district afterwards. That is what would be expected of an epidemic and contagious disease; but how, then, does it happen that Crookwell, the town mentioned under 8, became infected after the surrounding district had begun to suffer, and from it? The explanation is that Crookwell is a small place 35 miles from Goulburn, which is a large town, a rich and populous district intervening between the two, and that Goulburn was first attacked, and severely; so that the invasion of Crookwell may either be regarded as an incident of the spread of the disease from Goulburn through the district surrounding it, or the case may be explained thus: the preponderating importance of Goulburn over Crookwell as a business centre would most likely attract persons from the neighbourhood of Crookwell (and cause them to be infected there) before. or rather than, the residents in Crookwell, whose main centre for business was that town itself, Then the cases 9, 35, 48, 52, and 61 are worth special attention, as being instances in which the spread of the disease through uninfected towns and districts from imported centres was carefully followed; and 12 (Warialda) is a similar observation, which, however, has reference to the gradual progress of the disease along a coach road, and speaks of the successive invasions of the townships upon it. Warialda is 125 miles from Tamworth, a large town on the main northern railway line. Communication between the two is by coach only, and the townships on the road are five—Athunga, Manilla, Barraba, Cobbadah, and Bingera; but the account omits dates and particulars, which would give it weight. There are other good cases in the series, the whole of which should be perused and weighed.

The inference from these data is that whenever the circumstances can be completely ascertained under which isolated townships become invaded, it will be seen that the contagion was introduced at one or more points; and whenever the channel of introduction is discovered, it will be found to have consisted in a person already suffering (with exceptious in which it will be found, if any discovery be possible, that

the channel was an infected article).

Question 12 (d).

12. What is your experience of communicability as illustrated by (d) influence of public meetings (church, school, &c.)?

METROPOLITAN.

8. Prolific. I consider schools should be sooner closed on an outbreak than they are.—Dr. Kesteven, North Sydney.

9. Many in this district distinctly traced their infection to the crowded revival meetings going on here during the epidemic.—Dr. Harold Browne, Summer Hill.

20. I am of opinion that public meetings contribute to a more rapid and extensive spread of the disease.—Dr. Norrie, City.

29. Disease seemed so general that it was difficult to observe any influence of this kind.—Dr. Simpson, Burwood.

35. Great source of infection.—Dr. Mathias, City.

37. Strong; I observed a very large number of cases occurring in persons who were attending over-crowded meetings during church mission.—Dr. Collingwood, Summer Hill.

60. Public assemblies had a marked effect.—Dr. Quaife, Woollahra.

- 2. Influence not noticeable; comparatively few suffered in Gunning itself.—Dr. Hart, Gunning.
 23. Decided exacerbation of the disease among those attending two large river-picnics.—Dr. Hester, Stockton, Newcastle.
 24. Influenced by them very little.—Dr. Lee, Wollongong.
 27. There were no public meetings of any importance, but, I have no doubt, many contracted the disease at one of the three churches.—Dr. Parry, Emmaville.
 28. Had no cases among children attending school, or whose brothers, &c., were attending.—Dr. Samuelson, Bourke.
 30. I believe a person attending a public meeting, and suffering from the disease, would spread it.—Dr. Wilson, Bowral.

Bowral.

31. Public meetings, schools, concerts, &c., does not make much difference.—Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Molong.

37. Tend to spread the disease.—Dr. Williams, Uralla.

48. Schools not liable to spread the disease; as, in my experience, children show no proclivity towards it. Have no reason to think meetings, such as church, &c., are factors in spreading the epidemic.—Dr. Macdonald, Murwillumbah.

49. Believe that schools tend to spread the disease.—Dr. Morice, Tenterfield.

40. The public school and Illawarra College were both kept open, and, I believe, to a great extent, increased the spread of the disease. The same applies to all the public schools round Wollongong.—Dr. Fielder, Wollongong.

40. Epidemic very prevalent among school-children; unable to estimate influence of public meetings, &c.—Dr. Finlay, Young.

41. Young.

42. The public school was not closed until late in the epidemic, which, I have no doubt, greatly influenced the spread of the disease.—Dr. Malcolm, Helensburgh.

43. Very little.—Dr. E. R. Smith, Cowra.

44. On General Booth's visit to Armidale large numbers of the Salvation Army travelled there, many returning with influenza. I believe this spread the disease to districts lying away from the railway line.—Dr. Lane, Inverell.

45. Wery often communicated at the public school.—Dr. Belson, Tumberumba.

There are only twenty-three answers to this question-seven metropolitan, and sixteen from country districts, where opportunities are more favourable for making this kind of observation. Nine and 37 among the former are noticeable, and 29 furnishes a criticism upon the rest of that class. the second set of answers 23 and 72 are the most definite; it seems likely that both would have been well worth a detailed record. The question being whether public meetings actually do influence the spread of this disease, the only pertinent answer to it would be a record of observed fact. But, in another part of his excellent account, Dr. Chas. E. Rowling, of Gresford, gives a very good case indeed, for which see Additional Observations, F. 45, p. 41.

QUESTION 13,

13. Relate any good cases illustrating the length of the incubation-period on the hypothesis of communicability, bearing in mind that secondary cases may, in some instances, have been exposed to a source of contagion other than that to which attention was directed, and specifically stating whether this source of fallacy either was excluded, or could not be certainly excluded.

Most of the answers are given below, but nineteen are dealt with separately:—

METROPOLITAN.

9. A man who took influenza avoided his sick wife as much as possible, but she developed the disease three days after his first day of illness; her nurse two days after her; a servant three days after the nurse. Taken altogether I should fix incubation at from 24 to 50 hours.—Dr. Harold Browne, Summer Hill.

10. Difficult to note; but in some cases would appear to be only a few hours.—Dr. E. G. Blaxland, Burwood.

12. The length of the incubation period was from three to six days.—Dr. Eichler, City.

14. Twelve hours to three days.—Dr. McMurray, City.

16. A man living on Goat Island (an island in the harbour used for military purposes, where one or two families are employed and live) was quite well on November 1st, when he went to visit a friend in the city who was recovering from influenza, but still confined to his room. He fell ill the next day, and the disease afterwards attacked his wife and child.—Dr. Carruthers, Balmain. Carruthers, Balmain.

20. I can fix no definite time of the incubation of the disease; some cases appeared and developed very suddenly, like an eruptive fever, others showed a few days of incubation, not more than three to five in my experience.—Dr. Norrie,

City.

27. Incubation period about two days. The husband, in a family of six, came to me on October 19th, suffering from influenza. I had him isolated in the far end of the house, and his family were to be kept from him; however, his wife would attend to him. She was laid up on the 21st, the children on the 22nd, and the little girl with the empyema, who was at the other end of the house, was infected on the 24th, probably from the mother who went in to see her on the 22nd. A young man who was in the house, but who would not go into any of the rooms of those infected, escaped infection during the time these were laid up, say five days; I then lost sight of him as he left the house, but I have heard from a member of the family that he did not get the influenza.—Dr. Faithful, City.

29. If the disease be communicable in the ordinary sense (like scarlatina) which I very much doubt, I should say the incubation is not over three days.—Dr. Simpson, Burwood.

34. If the above (see Q. 12 (b) Metropolitan, 34) caused the spread of the disease through the school, the period of incubation would be one week.—Dr. Milford, City.

39. Personal experience: pains in limbs, rise of temperature, and vomiting, October 24th; wife, headache and feeling of malaise, October 27th; rise of temperature, October 29th.—Dr. Pilkington, Leichhardt.

41. Probably the incubation is about two days.—Dr. Bucknell, Kogarah.

48. One family I sent to an isolated cottage by the sea, immediately on appearance of the disease in the house. Out of six, three developed it within eight days, and no other source of infection was possible.—Dr. Jarvie Hood, City.

51. I am inclined to think the period of incubation short—not more than two or three days.—Dr. Crago, City.

58. About six to seven days.—Dr. T. B. Clune, Petersham.

COUNTRY.

Country.
5. Cannot regard the disease as communicable, and cannot fix a period of probable incubation. Many persons were struck down suddenly and without warning.—Dr. Bond, Penrith.
6. Saw many cases where the period of incubation would be inferred to be about 40 hours.—Dr. Asher, Lithgow.
8. Incubation, 12 hours in my own case. I visited patient at 11 a.m., felt ill at 11:30 a.m.; passed off; and observed first symptoms at 11 p.m. that night. This patient was suffering from septic metritis, her sister came to see her, and developed scarlet fever 48 hours after arrival in the house, the husband influenza a week after, and myself about the third week.—Dr. Drought, Crookwell.
10. As a rule there was no history of communicability, and when there was the incubation period (if there was any) was quite uncertain.—Dr. Cribb, Raymond Terrace.
19. From a week to fourteen days. In some cases it appeared two days after exposure to contagious influence.—Dr. Fitzpatrick, Crookwell.
23. Roughly, I should say two or three days was the average period. Sources of fallacy certainly not evolved.

23. Roughly, I should say two or three days was the average period. Sources of fallacy certainly not excluded.—Dr. Hester, Stockton.

- 28. Could see no incubation period.—Dr. Samuelson, Bourke.
 30. I believe the period of incubation may be from two days to about a week; in my own case about a week.—Dr. Wilson,

Bowral.

31. The period of incubation appears to come on suddenly, and frequently without much warning, generally with pain in the head or loins, chills, &c. I do not think it is communicable.—Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Molong.

37. I think the incubatory stage very short (say), one to three days.—Dr. Williams, Uralla.

41. My impression is that the incubation is not more than three days to a week.—Dr. C. Emilius Thompson, Broken Hill.

43. J.C. returned ill with influenza, contracted at a shearing shed 20 miles distant; family of 9 contracted influenza from fourth to eighth day after his arrival. Incubation apparently shorter in younger children.—Dr. Morgan, Wagga Wagga

fourth to eighth day after his arrival. Incubation apparently shorter in younger children.—Dr. Morgan, Wagga Wagga.

45. The manner in which the epidemic broke out is peculiarly interesting. Two brothers, about 22 years of age, returned home to Lostock, about 12 miles from here. They had been staying in Maitland for a few days, and in a house where there were several cases of influenza. They arrived in Lostock on October 16, on which day there was a school-feast, followed by a concert and dance; they attended the concert, but were too ill to remain for the dance. I saw them the next day, when they were undoubtedly in the first stage of an attack of influenza. Within three days nearly every person who attended the festivities was more or less ill, some very severely, some only mildly. A young girl left Lostock the next day to stay with friends near Maitland, about 40 miles away. The following day she was unwell, and had a rather severe attack of the disease, and nearly every person in the house where she was staying was infected. I traced five other cases where the disease was carried from this Lostock centre and formed fresh foci of infection.—Dr. Chas. E. Rowling, Gressford.

52. I am of opinion that a period of incubation of from twelve to thirty-six hours may be accepted, although cases have occurred in which such seemed absent.—Dr. Neill, Bear Hill.

54. I believe the interval between infection and invasion was in some cases as short as forty-eight hours, and in none longer than three days or five days.—Dr. Todd, Maclean.

55. I cannot give any marked case, but from my experience it was between two and three days.—Dr. Ventry Smith, Murrumburrah.

58. The second cases in my practice occurred in two families, some of the members of which were exposed to the infection and invasion was a four miles away, where the disease was present.—

- The second cases in my practice occurred in two families, some of the members of which were exposed to the infection for the first time the day before I saw them at a friend's house a few miles away, where the disease was present.—Dr. Nash, Wallsend. (The first was an imported case not connected with these. The localities referred to are
- thickly populated.)

 66. My own case. I was certainly feeling in the best health five minutes previous to the time I was suddenly attacked.

 While visiting the members of a household suffering from influenza, a thunder shower came on, and I accepted a macintosh belonging to one of the patients. Five minutes after leaving the house I began to feel ill with the disease. Of course I had been attending many cases for two weeks before, but felt perfectly well until the time named.—Dr.

Of course I had been attending many cases for two weeks before, but felt perfectly well until the time named.—Dr. Finlay, Young.

67. I had many opportunities of noting the period of incubation in solitary houses where it was impossible for the secondary cases to have been exposed to any other source of infection (I do not believe contagion is necessary), and the average length of incubation was three days, from 1 to 5, mostly about the third day.—Dr. Malcolm, Helensburgh.

69. A gentleman arrived from England, via Sydney, at 12:30 a.m., October 18, quite well. Influenza was in the house. At 6 p.m. on the 19th he had the disease in a pronounced form.—Dr. E. R. Smith, Cowra.

85. A patient was travelling to a friend in the bush, and was taken ill with influenza on the way. He stayed in his friend's house, and four days afterwards all began to show symptoms. But they could have been exposed to contagion from other sources, because letters, visitors, &c., used to arrive at any time.—Dr. Tresidder, Dubbo.

The nineteen cases that follow seem to be of special though unequal value; they are divided into four classes:-

I. Cases in which there was a definite exposure.

Mrs. B., at 75, and in good health, went into Goulburn, where the epidemic was raging, and the next day had to send for me, suffering from the initial symptoms. I noticed that those who had been to see persons suffering from influenza were laid up themselves in twenty-four hours.—Dr. Hart, Gunning. (The apparent intention of the contributor is to say that his patient went to, and returned from Goulburn on the same day; but was Gunning at that date an uninfected place? No date is assigned to the occurrence.)
 My patient drove a lady home, 10 miles; she was seized with the disease in Armidale, and was sent home to be nursed. From her he evidently contracted the disease, as he was not previously near any person suffering, nor was he in any house where it existed, nor had he been in the town. Two days afterwards he was ill himself. I am certain in this case that there was no other source of infection.—Dr. Mallam, Armidale. (A little more detail would have rendered this case convincing, in view of the contributor's general carefulness.)
 Mrs. D. introduced influenza into Narrabri, October 9. On the 12th, a boy, aged 6 years, who had remained at home during the absence of his mother, contracted the disease, and four other members of the household scon followed. Mrs. M., who lived a quarter of a mile away, visited Mrs. D. on the 12th, and began to be ill on the night of the 14th; her husband followed on the 17th. No other source of contagion was possible, as these were the first cases in the district.—Dr. Wilsen, Narrabri. (Very likely it was carefully ascertained that Mrs. M. had not been in Mrs. D's. house before the 12th, but it is not stated.)
 One marked case may be recorded, as I can vouch for the facts stated. A man from here went 30 miles away, and slept

78. One marked case may be recorded, as I can vouch for the facts stated. A man from here went 30 miles away, and slept at an hotel where a man had influenza badly. He came back home feeling influenza coming on the second night after. Exactly two days after two of his children had it in severe form, and the rest followed. There were no other cases in this town at the time.—Dr. Macknight, Urana. (But perhaps the infection of the children is the point of this case, so that it should properly be included in the next class.)

II. Cases in which infected persons arrived at uninfected places.

37. Thirty-six to forty-eight hours. Case: husband, onset, September 15; wife, September 17; and on this day a child was removed to an uninfected household. This child fell ill there September 19, and was returned home on the 20th. The first case in the household to which it had been removed occurred during the night, September 21-2, and it was followed by two other cases.—Dr. Collingwood, Summer Hill. (However, the inmates of the second household were friendly with the first, and it is not clearly stated that the child formed the only medium of communication between the two. The epidemic period in this suburb is fixed by this contributor to have lain between September 15 and December 7.)

12. A. W. came to me on November 21, suffering from influenza, from a locality 21 miles away, and went to his father's house in a locality 8 miles away, where households were from 1 to 2 miles apart. His parents were attacked November 23.—Dr. Henry, Warialda. (The epidemic period is fixed by the same contributor between October 20 and December 8; the details are defective.)

27. Mr. G. returned home suffering on October 13; his son was attacked on the 15th, his wife and other children on the 17th.
—Dr. Parry, Emmaville. (These were the first cases in the town, from which the epidemic there started. Vide 12 (c), Country 27, supra.)
40. The best case of which I know is that of a woman who never goes out. Her son was attacked, and she contracted the disease three clear days after. Fallacies excluded.—Dr. Orr, Maclean. (No date is assigned to this case, so that its relation to the epidemic in Maclean does not appear.)
51. Mr. F. arrived from Sydney, suffering, on Saturday. Mrs. F. was taken the following Wednesday. No epidemic influenza here before this.—Dr. Gregson, Muswellbrook.
74. Forty-eight hours after arrival of a lady suffering her daughter fell ill; a gentleman living in the house fell ill three days later. No other case near the house at this time; any other cause carefully excluded at the time.—Dr. Thane, Yass. (In a matter which does not admit of assumptions, it is a pity that the contributor should not have clearly stated what he most probably means to be understood: that the daughter had remained in the house referred to during her mother's absence.)

III. Cases in which healthy persons entered infected places.

35. Two ladies, living miles in the country, started for Sydney during the early part of the epidemic, before the disease had spread into the country. On arrival they both went to an infected house, and on the fourth day were both showing symptoms of infection.—Dr. Mathias, City. (Dates and locality, or a statement that that part of the country from which the ladies came was not at that time infected, are wanting.)
36. My first four cases occurred in a family; the father and mother having been to see relatives at Ashfield (a suburb) were seized two days subsequently, and two out of three children two days after that; the third child, for no apparent reason, oscaping. These were my first cases, but, of course, it was impossible to exclude other possible sources of infection.—Dr. Pocklev. North Sydney.

seized two days subsequently, and two out of three children two days after that; the third child, for he apparent leason, escaping. These were my first cases, but, of course, it was impossible to exclude other possible sources of infection.—Dr. Pockley, North Sydney.

57. Mrs. S. had been on a visit to Rookwood (a suburb) for a week; the house she went to was isolated and no case of influenza near. She returned on Saturday about 5 p.m., and found her son had developed influenza during her absence. On Sunday, during evening church, and about 7 30 p.m., she felt ill and developed influenza.—Dr. Marshall, City.

11. D. was laid up on November 25; his wife and two children fell ill on November 28. On this date Mrs. H. came to nurse them, and was laid up December 1; on this date Mrs. M. came to nurse Mrs. H., and was attacked December 4. The husbands of Mrs. H. and Mrs. M. were exposed to infection elsewhere, but the patients themselves could have been exposed only to the one source of contagion. Several other examples almost as clear could be brought forward.—Dr. Clay, Rockdale. (The close of the epidemic in this suburb is fixed by Dr. Clay at November 30; however, the information does not disclose the residence of Mrs. H. or Mrs. M.)

24. A married daughter drove 10 miles to nurse her parents, who were both suffering; a little less than 48 hours after she entered the house she failed. Her own district was at that time uninfected.—Dr. L. Lee, Wollongong.

71. Three persons who had had no previous communication with any source of infection went to a house where the disease was, and all three took it; two were laid up on the third day after arriving, and the third on the fifth day. In other cases occurring amongst families the duration was from 24 to 48 hours.—Dr. Young, Maclean.

IV. Cases in which it was believed that the time was known at which the infection was received.

In my own case I had no attack un'il late in the epidemic. In examining the throat of a case suffering from severe coughing I was once or twice caught full in the face; this was in the evening. Thirty-six hours after I felt feverish, the climax of the fever being about 42 hours after presumed infection.—Dr. Thomas Dixson, City.
 On Thursday morning, October 8, I noticeably inhaled the pungent breath from a severe case of influenza. On October 10, before 6 p.m., I definitely had the disease.— Dr. Philip Muskett, City.
 I saw the first case on September 2, and on September 4 I contracted the disease myself. On examining a patient's chest I got a whiff of his breath, and it struck me at the time I would contract the disease. I believe in my case it was two days, but I may have contracted it at any date.—Dr. M'Killop, Goulburn. (This statement is obscure.)
 A local bank-manager interviewed a storekeeper who was laid up with the complaint. He said he sat very close to the patient's bedside, and that the latter breathed right up into his face. Two days afterwards he fell ill. I could trace no other source of contagion in this case.—Dr. Wilson, Warren.

Without criticising at length the examples given in the list and the four classes above, it may be observed that on the whole there is evidence that the incubation-period of influenza may be as short as one day. Most of the cases available for judging of this, however, are such as can only show that it could not have been longer than a certain time; because proof that the infection was received at the earliest moment possible under the circumstances, namely, the moment of contact, is received at the earliest moment possible under the circumstances, namely, the moment of contact, is necessarily wanting. Careful watch, however, kept in thinly populated districts, will after a time, furnish a sufficient number of cases in which an uninfected person who was exposed to infection for a known period of short duration, thereafter returned to the uninfected place from whence he issued; and such cases will establish the length of the incubation-period in the cases observed. From a sufficiently large number of such examples it would be possible to judge of the variations due to personal differences, &c., and thence, at last, to frame a statement safe for general use. But the above fifty-three replies warrant an opinion that the incubation-period of influenza is short in most cases, and about 2 days or less, even after due weight has been allowed to all their avoidable and unavoidable imperfections.

QUESTION 14.

In gour neighbourhood was the course of the epidemic after it had begun steady (as by progressively increasing prevalence to an acme, followed by a steady decline) or fluctuating?

METROPOLITAN.

Thirty-eight contributors replied "steady" or its equivalent.

Thirty-eight contributors replied "steady" or its equivalent.

Eleven contributors replied as follows:—

22. Steady; decrease rapid.

24. Came suddenly, continued steadily, disappeared suddenly.

26. Steady; termination rapid.

Steady; rapid increase, sudden decline.

32. A steady, sudden rise; gradual, uneven fall.

Steady rise; longer decline, interrupted by a slight recrudescence.

37. After beginning there was a lull, then a great influx of cases; decline steady.

39. Steady but rapid in increase and decline.

41. Steady, but rapid.

41. Steady but rapid.
56. Everyone seemed to fall ill about the same time, and it disappeared suddenly.
62. Steady progress, but rapid decline.
Three contributors replied that it was "fluctuating."

COUNTRY

Forty-five contributors replied "steady," or its equivalent.

Twenty-four contributors replied as follows:—

5. Steady progress, rapid decline.

8. Steady progress, rapid decline.

13. Progressed steadily to acme, and began to decline steadily; a heavy fall of rain suddenly stopped it; then it recurred in modified virulence with the dry weather.

14. Steady at first, then suddon increase and sudden decline.

16. Oncome steady: decline fluctuating.

Steady at first, then suddon increase and sudden decline.
Oncome steady; decline fluctuating.
Came suddenly, spread rapidly, left suddenly.
Steady; after first few cases increased rapidly; declined gradually.
Steady; gradual progress, rapid decline.
Steady; gradual progress, rapid decline.
When it first broke out here (at the middle or end of September) it went on rapidly increasing for several weeks and, in January, it still lingers. It seems to come and go suddenly.
Steady; spread rapidly, declined slowly.
Progressed rapidly to an acme, then suddenly stopped.
Steady, but quick invasion; slower decline.
Steady; decline interrupted by recrudescence.
Steady; decline more rapid.
Steady; decline more rapid.
Steady; decline sudden.
Onset sudden, continuance steady, decline sudden.

Onset sudden, continuance steady, decline sudden.
Steady increase, and then sudden increase, until nearly everyone seemed attacked.
Steady to acme; sudden decline.
Onset and decline sudden. 69. Onset and decline sudden.
79. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town progress was steady. In the country round one township or part of a district would be attacked, and the epidemic would run a steady course through it, then another part would be attacked, so in one place the cases were all recovering, and in another they were all just getting bad.
80. Steady on the whole: decline probably more gradual than onset.
Nine contributors replied, "fluctuating"; two others modified their answers as follows:—
74. Fluctuating first half, steady second half.
78. Fluctuating (and epidemic not so severe as reported elsewhere).

Of 132 contributors in the metropolis and the country no less than eighty-three observed that the epidemic, after beginning, progressed steadily to an acme of greatest prevalence; then fresh attacks became fewer, so that it declined gradually. To the large proportion of observers who found the progress thus steady must be added a majority of the thirty-five others, whose answers are given at length; they also found the progress steady on the whole, that is, after allowance made for the limitations of individual practices. One answer is self-contradictory and unintelligible. A more puzzling kind of exception is found in the answers 24, 56, 22, 57, and 69; these contributors thought the epidemic both came and disappeared "suddenly." The first two practice in Sydney or its immediate suburbs, where thirty-eight other contributors, plus nine of the eleven whose answers are given at length above (or forty-seven out of a total of fifty-two) say that the progress was steady; it is to be regretted, therefore, that these two contributors should not have specified the circumstances under which they used the word "sudden." The latter three practised in country towns. They are in a similar minority among the members of their The latter three practised in country towns. own division. A similar criticism may be applied to their answers, but their omission to explain the use of "sudden" is rather more important. As to the fourteen (three metropolitan, eleven country) who found

its course fluctuating, it is, of course, unnecessary to remark upon them in particular.

If it be desired to explain this gradual onset, steady (though occasionally rapid) increase, and rapid (or sometimes sudden) decline of influenza pourtrayed by 112 observers in distinct and often widely-separated towns or districts, upon the hypothesis of incommunicability and infection from a common, aërial source, one of the two following circumstances must be assumed:—Either unequal distribution of the cause of influenza through the air, and that not as an accident but as a characteristic manifested over and over again in every newly-invaded district, must be postulated; or else it must be supposed that under equal exposure to the cause the natural defences of the body are in most cases adequate against the first assaults, but ineffectual against a prolonged siege, capitulation occurring earlier or later in individual cases, but for the most part after the same or a similar number of days (acme), in accordance with the general resemblance of human constitutions one to another. Of these the first is The second, which is now for the first time clearly seen to be an indispensable complement of the air-borne theory, has a certain plausibility. Here it is enough, however, to point out that the reported facts admit of a less roundabout, and indeed of a quite simple and straightforward explanation. They are such as are observed in the cases of diseases which are known to spread by communication between persons, and in that way alone, whenever the presence of a sufficient number of susceptible persons suffices to furnish an epidemic.

Question 15.

15. Did the epidemic progress appear to you to be accelerated or retarded by any meteorological condition, such as wind from any particular quarter, wet, drought, heat, cold, &c.?

METROPOLITAN.

Appeared to be accelerated in progress by moist atmosphere.
 Cold, wet weather appeared to accelerate the disease.
 The cases were certainly more numerous in wet weather.
 Appeared to be checked by rain early in December.
 Warm, damp, and muggy weather distinctly favourable to progress of disease. Dry, warm weather appeared to have retarding influence.

retarding influence.

15. Acceleration caused by wet and cold.

18. Worse in cold weather.

20. Cold, wet, and westerly or south-westerly winds accelerated and aggravated progress of epidemic and course of disease; heat perceptibly and quickly retards.

21. It seemed to disappear rather suddenly after a southerly wind.

22. It seemed to disappear rather suddenly after a southerly wind.

23. The sudden hot and dry weather in November seemed to me to stop it.

26. Not to any very great extent; if anything, a heavily-laden, moist atmosphere seemed to increase the epidemic.

31. The epidemic appeared to be retarded by warm weather and high winds.

- 32. The approach of warmer and more settled weather seemed unfavourable to the disease.
 33. Yes; fine, clear days, after a rain-storm, reduced my visiting list by two-thirds.
 34. The westerly wind was always injurious to it, especially when accompanied by cold weather.
 35. Accelerated by wet and cold; retarded by heat and hot westerly winds.
 36. I only observed that the disease disappeared soon after some hot westerly winds; but it had begun to decline previously.
 37. Damp heat seemed to favour spread and progress of epidemic.
 38. Progressed especially during east wind and cold, wet weather, and it began to decrease when the warm, dry weather set in.
 41. Wet and cold seemed to increase both the severity of the cases and the number of the attacks; heat ameliorated all
- the conditions
- 43. Cases improved in dry weather, and appeared accelerated in wet.46. Cold weather had a decidedly bad effect; warm weather the reverse.
- 58. Yes; such as winds, westerly and wet. 59. Did not observe any.
- 60. Cold and wet.

COUNTRY.

- 2. Accelerated by wet, but as I was only called in for sequelae, that was only natural.
- 6. Changes most marked, but had no influence.
- Changes most marked, but had no influence.
 Cold weather affected severity rather than number.
 Dry, warm, calm weather seemed most suitable to its dissemination; easterly wind carried it westward; westerly winds retarded its progress; wet greatly retarded it; it travelled westwards and southwards through the district.
 Wet and cold increased, but a few warm days did not perceptibly lessen the epidemic.
 Cold and wet appeared to be unfavourable; it declined on the oncoming of warm weather.
 It seemed to decline after a heavy southerly gale.
 A week's rain appeared to be the cause of its leaving; of course there was high wind with the rain.
 I believe the wet and cold made it worse.

- 22. A week's rain appeared to be the cause of its leaving; or course there was night wind with the rain.
 26. I believe the wet and cold made it worse.
 28. Increased by wet, but uninfluenced by heat or cold.
 29. During the whole period of the epidemic, the weather was dry, fine, and warm. A thunderstorm occurred ten days before its cessation, and rain just as it was clearing off.
 30. Progressed rapidly during cold and wet, and collapsed in a few days when the weather became dry and warm; wind during the epidemic was west and south-west.
 31. I am inclined to think that meteorological changes have something to do with the spread of the epidemic, but how I am unable to state definitely.

- unable to state definitely.

 35. I do not think its spread or decline was much influenced by the weather; but it spread during dry, cold, windy, and dusty weather, by which I have it recorded the patients were much irritated October 12-20.
- Heat and thunderstorms seemed to check it.

 Certainly seemed to be retarded by a few wet days; but this may only have been a coincidence, as the epidemic was already subsiding.

 44. During all the time the weather was variable, squally, and wet.

 51. Not marked.

- 51. Not marked.
 52. Not the least either way; we had all sorts of weather.
 53. A violent thunderstorm, accompanied by rain, appeared to retard it.
 57. South-west wind and moist atmosphere were favouring conditions.
 60. Relapses appeared more frequently to occur in windy and dirty weather; heat and cold did not affect it.
 61. Was markedly retarded by two or three days of cold wet weather, the weather previously having been hot and dry.
 63. Yes; it appeared suddenly after a two days gale from the south, but it was not influenced thereafter by weather.
 65. I believe westerly winds and variable weather (sudden changes from heat to cold) accelerated the epidemic in this district.
 67. But little
- 67. But little.
- 79. I think so; warm days, then very cool windy nights with rain at intervals.
 72. Retarded by change to rain: and now the excessive heat seems to have stopped it; but am more inclined to think it has been the steady decline of the disease.
 73. East and north-east winds were prevalent.
 76. The rapid changes from heat to cold appeared to promote its spread and permanency; and improvement was more rapid and marked on continuance of warm dry weather.
- and marked on continuance of warm dry weather.

 77. Believe that more cases occurred after a few wet and windy days, and that the disease disappeared with settled fine and
- dry weather.

 80. I did not expect and did not get so many fresh cases for a day or two after a heavy fall of rain.

- 82. Cold, damp, rainy weather.
 83. There was very little change in the weather during the outbreak, but towards the end it became much cooler, but I cannot say whether it influenced the disease.

There were 113 answers to this question. Fifty-six respondents answered "no." The remaining fifty-seven replies are given above. It is not necessary to remark at length upon the series. A good many of the contributors seem to think that prevalence of the disease and wet or moist and cold weather coincided, but evidence is adduced in no instance.

Question 16.

16. During the epidemic period was the usual course followed by cases of surgical injury with breach of surface, or was it varied from in any way?

METROPOLITAN.

- 41. Attended a lady who fell ill of influenza two days before delivery; she died the day after of double pneumonia.

- 48. As usual; and post-partum course as usual.

 51. As usual. Two women had influenza during nuerperium without prolonging or varying the latter.

 53. A few surgical cases developed temperatures (102-4) without anything in the condition of the wound to account for it.

 55. As usual. One parturient had the disease and nothing unusual occurred.

 57. As usual. Several women delivered where diseased in house, and unaffected.

- 11. Two cases of necessity did well under careful asepsis. Two confinements also not affected even where the disease was

- 11. Two cases of necessity did well under careful asepsis. Two comments also not ancested even where the disease may present.

 22. My cases showed that there was always a more violent attack under these conditions.

 30. Antiseptic precautions are always taken by me.

 31. This question is too vague and ambiguous to be answered.

 43. A severe scalp wound inflicted in second week of disease healed remarkably quickly; however, the patient died of double pneumonia in the fourth week.

 45. As usual. Two deliveries where disease in the same house unaffected.

 52. I found no difference in surgical cases with breach of surface; but fractures seemed longer in consolidating (? debility).

 53. As usual; and it did not appear to affect puerperal cases.

There were sixty-nine answers to this question, of which the object was to test the old statement that during epidemics of influenza the air itself has deleterious qualities, or even that it is loaded with that during epidemics of influenza the air itself has deleterious qualities, or even that it is loaded with low forms of organic life. Fifty-five respondents answered, without comment, that the course followed was as usual at other times. Two judiciously observed that under the strict precautions of modern surgery against sepsis it could not well be otherwise, and these have been given above, with other qualified answers. Rarely the question was mistaken, and supposed to apply to persons who actually suffered from the disease while subjects of injury with breach of surface. Six contributors remarked either that to suffer the disease or to have it present in the same house was not prejudicial to parturient women; an observation which should be compared with others. (Q. 11 (c) p. 24, and F, p. 41). One case of death from double pneumonia the day after parturition, on the third day of an attack of influenza, is recorded under 41 metropolitan: under 53, of the same series, is recorded an exception to the usual wellrecorded under 41, metropolitan; under 53, of the same series, is recorded an exception to the usual well-doing of surgical cases, and another under 52, country. Upon the whole, it is clear that the air has no quality during epidemics of influenza capable of altering the usual course of healing wounds; otherwise it could scarcely have failed to appear occasionally, notwithstanding the general practice of antiseptic

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS MADE BY CONTRIBUTORS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

A.—Notes as to the symptoms of the disease, its sequelæ, &c., &c.

34. The duration of the attack was in some cases some ten or twelve hours. In others it lasted (with complications several weeks. The usual duration was about a week.—Dr. Milford, Sydney.

35. In many cases examination of the urine showed—high sp. gr., sugar in many cases, albumen during the course of the disease, and continuing until long after patient was apparently well, and gradually disappearing or still to be found at intervals. During pregnancy women suffer very severely from the disease. Bleeding at the nose was common; especially so, and difficult to control, in anamic girls.—Dr. Mathias, Sydney.

41. Most of the cases simulated cerebo-spinal meningitis at first, and then rheumatic fever, without swelling of the limbs; and though they perspired freely there was not the rheumatic odour. Three of my cases were followed by pericarditis which eventually cleared up.—Dr. Bucknell, Kogarah.

1. Symptoms in large majority neuro-muscular or respiratory, fatal cases due to pneumonia. not croupous-spreading—

Symptoms in large majority neuro-muscular or respiratory, fatal cases due to pneumonia, not croupous-spreading—broncho-pneumonia.—Dr. Fisher, Bowral.
 In cases where I had opportunity I isolated as far as possible, and it seemed to answer. Epidemic mild here; most frequent sequelæ, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pleurisy. No cases where eyes or ears affected.—Dr. Hart,

In cases where I had opportunity I isolated as far as possible, and it seemed to answer. Explorance mad need, most frequent sequelæ, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pleurisy. No cases where eyes or ears affected.—Dr. Hart, Gunning.
 Congestion of lungs, especially right, almost invariably present, and all fatal cases due to it. Presence of any other disease did not alter or prevent influenza.—Dr. Asher, Lithgow.
 I have known cases of cerebral affection follow influenza, even insanity; but I am not prepared to say that they were really the effect of the epidemic.—Dr. Brown, Parramatta.
 Pleurodynia and shooting pains in the thighs of a very severe nature in quite a large number of cases began about two days after fever had gone.—Dr. Hester, Stockton.
 I would just add here that my own conclusions on this epidemic point to its being, if influenzal, a distinct departure from type. Bronchitis or pneumonia seemed to be leading features in every case. Instead of each epidemic being slighter than the last it is severer. There is practically a total absence of suffusion of the mucous membrane of nose, or conjunctivae, or frontal sinuses; while the headache was quite as much vertical or occipital as frontal. Pleurisy and hepatic derangements were frequent sequelæ and night-sweats were almost invariable consequences; while headache also followed very often and would yield to nothing. As regards communicability, I am confident that it is not contageous though superficially there seems much to warrant a contrary conclusion.—Dr. Van Someren, Orange.
 I have come to regard as the normal features of the disease (1) sudden invasion; (2) rise of temperature; (3) proversion of taste; (4) pains in head, trunk, and limbs of variable severity; (5) prostration, more or less severe; (6) anorexia; (7) duration of increased temperature three to six days; (8) perhaps also dry skin with diminished proportion of water in the urine for at least a part of the illne

Read, Singleton.
71. One case of melancholia followed by suicide came on after a severe attack of influenza.—Dr. Young, Maclean.
79. I have noticed that in cases of pregnancy, especially in the early months, the disease was often accompanied or followed by abortion or premature labour.—Dr. English, Yass.
83. I found that the complications were either pulmonary or gastric and enteric, and in no case did a patient develop both; if his lungs were affected he had no stomach and bowel trouble, and vice versa. Some of the gastro-enteric cases closely resembled typhoid or rheumatic fever.—Dr. Phillips, Parramatta.
85. All sorts of sequelæ followed, especially hair falling out in quantities and neuralgias of all kinds.—Dr. Tresidder, Dubbo.

B.—Notes upon the disease as seen in children.

B.—Notes upon the disease as seen in children.
2. The two or three children who were attacked did not make any complaint of pain; and their high temperature readily came down after a hot bath, and in three days they were running about.—Dr. MacLeod, Hurstville.
29. I had two cases in children which were ushered in by epileptiform convulsions. In both cases the children had gone to bed perfectly well, were seized with convulsions during the night, on recovering from which very high temperatures were noted (104-5), and then the disease followed the usual course, ending in one case in uncomplicated recovery, and in the other with broncho-pneumonia and recovery.—Dr. Simpson, Burwood.
36. A child who was kept at the breast during its mother's illness was not attacked, and three older children also escaped.—Dr. F. Antill Pockley, North Sydney.
51. In my experience the disease was much shorter in its course in children than in adults. In many cases no symptoms, except a slight coryza, remaining after two days of high fever, and in some cases the febrile symptoms scarcely lasted two days.—Dr. Crago, Sydney.
27. A very large number of children suffered from aural troubles; intense pain, generally effusion of bloody lymph into the tympanic cavity, sometimes followed by purulent discharge.—Dr. Parry, Emmaville.
53. The younger the patient the shorter seems the duration of attack, though while it lasted it seemed more acute than in older people. Young children as a rule were apparently convalescent in 24 hours after the appearance of the first symptoms, and did not appear to be liable to the remissions that older patients were.—Dr. Wilson, Warren.

C.—Special note as to relapses.

40. I saw two cases in which the following occurred:—Man attacked and getting well, but slept with newly infected case; whereupon he was attacked again with high temperature and the ordinary symptoms, but in such case the high temperature only lasted for one day.—Dr. Orr, Maclean. D.—

D.—Notes upon purgatives in treatment (but see also Q. 8, p. 19, ante).

39. My experience confirms the reasoning of those who maintain that a strong aperient (calomel) at the outset and antipyretics exercise a decided favourable influence over the disease. That, on the contrary, under an "expectant" method cases often are aggravated. With regard to children, whom I consider less, and little at all, liable to attack (e.g. under 10), I am strongly inclined to think that calomel and antipyretics (antifebrine) have an abortive effect.—Dr. G. Nagel,

73. Very difficult in a bush practice to give details, as patients live at long distances, and only come once or twice. All cases I noticed who took a large dose of caster-oil when first attacked did not suffer so much as those who did not. The intestinal catarrh was very severe in a few who also had melœna.—Dr. Rooke, Germanton.

E.—Note upon the mode of action of the cause of illness.

The disease is produced, I believe, by a micro-organism which is uninfluenced by any medication. I have examined the blood and discharges from the economy of those suffering at various stages and found nothing to account for the disturbances.—Dr. McMurray, Sydney.
 My clinical experience leads me to a strong opinion that the influenza virus attacks primarily and chiefly the nervous tissues, more especially the cranial nerves, with little action on the sympathetic.—Dr. Lewers, Berry.

F.—General notes upon the disease.

F.—General notes upon the disease.

7. The disease appeared to be of the nature of a sub-tropical malarial fever, with a tendency to affect the patient's weak spot, whether chest, throat, or digestive organs. One patient presented a rash almost like dengue; however, there was no intermission with return of rash. This patient was an old sailor who had served some years on the West African station.—Dr. Pierce Balwin, North Sydney.

9. I have observed several cases in which quiescent disease has been relit by an attack of influenza, e.g., phthisis. A case of pelvic cellulitis in a woman, steadily undergoing absorption, with no temperature or tenderness, patient going about the house—violent inflammation set in and suppuration ensued, the abcess breaking into the bowel. In women, after parturition I have noticed a distinct tendency to flooding if they contracted the disease shortly before or immediately after delivery. In these cases, too, the lochia became scanty and offensive.—Dr. Harold Brown, Summer Hill.

15. During menstruation general nervous prostration greater, and succeeding debility caused retarded recovery. Those sufferers who had endometritis in any stage had invariably metrorrhagia during convalescence, unless some pulmonary trouble supervened.—Dr. Cohen, Sydney.

sufferers who had endometritis in any stage had invariably metrorrhagia during convalescence, unless some pulmonary trouble supervened.—Dr. Cohen, Sydney.

Gresford is situated on the Paterson River about 25 miles north of Maitland, and is only a small village, so that the bulk of my practice is among the farmers and graziers, &c., on the two rivers; extending (roughly) from about 12 miles from Dungog on the east to about 20 miles from Singleton on the west; nearly to Paterson on the south, and to the head of the two rivers on the north. The epidemic of 1890 was a very mild one both as regards the number affected and the gravity of the disease; but that of 1891 was very different in both respects. The manner in which the latter broke out is peculiarly interesting. Two young men, brothers, about 22 years of age, returned home to Lostock, about 12 miles from here. They had been staying in Maitland for a few days, and in a house where there were several cases of influenza. They arrived in Lostock on 16th October, on which day there was a school feast followed by a concert and dance. They attended the concert, but were too ill to remain for the dance. I saw them the next day when they were undoubtedly in the first stage of an attack of influenza. Within three days nearly every person who attended the festivities was more or less ill, some very severely so, some only mildly. A young girl left Lostock the next day to stay with some friends near Maitland, about 40 miles away. The following day she was unwell and had rather a severe attack of the disease. Nearly every person in the house where she was staying was infected. I traced five other cases where the disease was carried from this Lostock centre and formed fresh foci of infection. From 17th October till 29th December, when I saw the last case, I saw, or was consulted in about 313 cases. Of these only one died, an old man who seemed to be struck down within 48 hours of his feeling ill, by the sheer severity of the attack. of the attack.

In nearly all the cases seen by me, the earlier symptoms were the same; intense lassitude, high temperature, pain in back and limbs. But as the disease progressed the symptoms varied very much. In what I might call uncomplicated cases the temperature fell in a few days, the pains left and the patients slowly recovered their strength. In nearly all these cases, however, the appetite failed so much and there was such intense weakness that a tonic was necessary. Of these cases I had 182, 106 males and 76 females; of cases complicated with bronchitis I had 79, 46 being males and 33 females. Pneumonia appeared in 23 cases, 14 males and 9 females. I have put down the fatal case under this head, as when I saw him (then in articulo mortis), there was dulness over the whole of the lower lobe of the right lung with harsh and rapid breathing. Pleurisy appeared in 3 cases, all males; one of the cases going on to empyema. Diarrhœa, more or less severe, was present in 18 cases, 13 males and 5 females. Three of these (all males) took on the form of enteritis, and went through a long and tedious convalesence; leading one almost to suspect enteric fever. The thermometer however negatived such a diagnosis. There were 5 cases of severe vomiting, 4 males and 1 female; and 2 of these, both males and heavy drinkers, undoubtedly suffered from gastritis. In 2 cases, both males, there was jaundice, and in one case, a female, there was such violent and persistent delirium, lasting for 13 days, that I felt certain there was some brain affection; probably meningitis.

I only saw 9 cases, under 10 years of age, and these were all uncomplicated, 6 being females and 3 males. I have reason, however, to believe that both in these cases and in those of adults, there were quite as many did without medical advice as there were who consulted me.

The epidemic gradually subsided, and I saw no cases after the middle of December, 1891.

12-F

The epidemic gradually subsided, and I saw no cases after the middle of December, 1891.

- ABSTRACT STATE	
Uncomplicated cases	106 76 182
Complicated with bronchitis	46 33 79
,, ,, Pneumonia	14 9 23
,, ,, Pleurisy	
,, ,, Diarrhea	
,, ,, Jaundice	2 2
,, ,, Vomiting	2 1 3
,, ,, Gastritis	
", ", Meningitis	1 1
	188 125 313
Under 10 years of age already included in "uncomplicated cases"	3 6 9 (Dr. Chas. E. Rowling, Gresford.)

(Dr. Chas. E. Rowling, Gresford.)

67. Several families who had a terror of the disease and took every possible precaution from the first entirely escaped. One singular fact, none of the teachers in the public school suffered (at a late stage the school was closed, and Dr. Malcolm thinks the delay had much to do with spreading the disease in the district. In both countries (Dr. Malcolm witnessed the 1890 epidemic in Scotland) the disease was very severe on puerperal cases. Never saw any benefit from either of the preparations of mercury, nor from any other of the boasted specifics.—Dr. Malcolm, Helensbürgh.

72. This last epidemic of 1891 was very severe on Reedy Creek Station, 25 miles west from here. It is on black soil, and chest complaints are usually very common there, more so than in other parts of the district. During shearing, in November, thirty people (shearers and others) were in bed at one time with it, and all recovered as far as I know. Also among the Chinese, at Tingha, many deaths occurred among the miners in the last (1891) epidemic, most of them aged and infirm; so much so, that one of the Josses was removed last month from the Joss House to town, and carried back again, with the desire to drive away the influenza epidemic.—Dr. Lane, Inverell.

84. Having observed that the epidemic broke out afresh in each shearing shed as it started, was first of opinion it may have been due to shearing sheep suffering from catarrh; but now am of opinion it was simply due to contagion, induced no deubt in many cases by large numbers of men being housed in badly ventilated sheds.—Dr. Maguire, Molong.

12—K

- G.-Notes in which the epidemics of 1890 and 1891 are compared in general; or in which the incidence of the disease on a population is compared with the incidence reported from other places.
- 10. Draws attention to comparative immunity of Raymond Terrace. Nearly all cases some miles out in the district. around. The form of disease was also very mild here in both epidemics.—Dr. Cribb, Raymond Terrace.
 17. Contrast between the two epidemics showed that 1891 was much more severe; the disease seemed to spread with much greater rapidity, complications of the intestinal tract were more common, many cases having dysentery, and recovery more protracted; many patients looking after a week's illness as though they had had a six weeks' attack of enteric.—Dr. Nickson, Newcastle.
 32. The epidemic was very slight in the district.

Dr. Nickson, Newcastle.

32. The epidemic was very slight in the district.—Dr. Crommelin, Casino.

34. I have had no cases of influenza proper here during the epidemic of 1890-1.—(Dr. O'Flannagan, Merriwa).

35. The epidemic has attained a more fully developed, different, and distinct form since 1890.—Dr. Boodle, Walcha.

36. Influenza is no new disease in these colonies, for as I informed you in previous report, it first appeared in May, 1881, it was then "complicated" with pneumonia, and several deaths occured; it lasted on and off for five or six years, and then abated (but did not entirely disappear), till it made a fresh start in 1890. It appears to me that these colonies were the first to have it, as no mention of anything of the kind appeared in the medical papers till about two years or eighteen months ago, when I read accounts in the Lancet of a similar disease occurring in different localities in Great Britian. When I first saw the disease I called it remittent fever, and I have noticed that it appears to be more prevalent after floods, when the mud and decayed vegetation are drying up. During the period in which it has prevailed I have attended the same persons with it more than once, and some children I have known have it every year.—Dr. Evershed, Bega.

prevailed I have attended the same persons with it more than once, and some children I have known have it every year.—Dr. Evershed, Bega.

43. The epidemic of 1890 was comparatively mild, and for the most part the average duration of the disease was under four days. The epidemic of 1891 was much more severe, and followed by pneumonia, bronchitis, meningitis (in children). parotitis, diptheritic sore throat, remittent (malarial) fever, and herpetic cruptions, together with many phases of neurosis. Of the 102 cases noted in the answer to Q. 6, four died, two of meningitis, followed by coma and collapse, one from double pneumonia, ten days after convalescence, and one, an aged woman of intemperate habits, died in the eleventh week after contracting severe influenza, from exhaustion. The average duration of cases was not more than a week.—Dr. Morgan, Wagga Wagga.

62. The epidemic of 1890 came in the middle of winter, that of 1891 in the hot weather. While those who suffered in 1890 felt weak for a long time after recovery, in the epidemic of 1891 there was nothing of this. The patients were soon well and did not complain of any after effects.—Dr. Morice, Tenterfield.

APPENDIX II.

DATA furnished by the Medical Officers of several Public Institutions. The Reports upon the epidemic of 1890 are reprinted for comparison, and precede those for 1891.

1. SYDNEY HOSPITAL (GENERAL).

1890.

Average daily numbers.—Of resident medical staff, 4; of nursing staff, 46; of general staff, 18; of in-patients, 236. Out-patients: At the hospital, approximate average daily attendance, ; branch at Redfern, a mile and a half away, 47.

Out-patients: At the hospital, approximate average daily attendance, position.—In the city.

Cases of Influenza.—First case seen was among hospital out-patients, March 5; and none among Redfern out-patients until April 5. On April 11 a porter at the hospital was attacked. The first iv-patient was admitted on April 25, and fifteen others on later dates. On May 2, 8, and 15 three of the resident medical staff fell ill; on May 21 another porter; and on June 14 and 15 two nurses. The total number of cases observed (staff, in-patients, and out-patients) was 239.

Infection and Contaction.—The Resident Medical Superintendent says: "With regard to infection or contagion, the facts point, in my opinion, to there being none." The disease did not appear among patients already in the wards, although the sixteen cases admitted were distributed according to the routine, and without attempt at separation.

WALTER HULL M.D.

WALTER HULL, M.D.,

Date of report, 28 June, 1890.

Resident Medical Superintendent.

Average daily numbers .- Staff, 63; patients, 186.

Number of Patients suffering from Influenza admitted, day by day.*

1891.

	Sej	pten	ıber.											Oct	obeı	ŗ .									
Dates		30		4	7	8	10	11	12	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29	30	3
Number		1		1	1	2	1	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	4	5	3	3	4	1	
									Nov	zemł	er.		÷]	Эесе	mbe	er.	
Dates	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	20	25		4	11	L		17
Number	2	5	2	4	1	5	2	2	1	ì	3	3	1	5	2	1	1	2	1		1	1	L		L

Total.....98.

Note.—In addition to these cases some patients, admitted suffering from pneumonia or bronchitis may have been suffering from the of influenza. In all, however, where this relation could be traced they have been included in the above list.

Number of cases that arose among the inmates, day by day.

Patients.+

	September.				-	October						Nove	mber.	
Dates	26	1	15	18	19	20	24	25	29	30	2	6	12	17
Number	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1

Total.....19 Staff.

October. November. 22 23 24 26 30 6 • 8 9 15 22

1

1

2

1

1

1

Total.....17.

1

1

2

Dr. Hull also made the following general remarks: "The severity of the attack was greater in most of the cases during the last epidemic, convalescence was more protracted, and a larger number suffered from relapses and sequelæ. No attempt at isolation was made. Patients in the medical wards suffering from other diseases escaped. In the surgical wards cases broke out at intervals, but no distinct source of infection could be proved; there were many likely sources. No unusual course was followed by cases of injury with breach of surface or of surgical operation beyond that which might be supposed to be due to the debilitating nature of the influenza attack.

SYDNEY HOSPITAL, MOORCLIFFE BRANCH (OPHTHALMIC).

Average daily numbers.—Staff, 10; patients, 50. Number of patients admitted suffering, day by day.—None.

20

Number

21

2

2

Number of cases that arose day by day among the innates.

			Pat	nents.						
				1	Nove	mber	•			
Dates	3	4	6	7	8		11	15	16	19
Number	3	3	6	2	4	1	1_	1	1	1
	<u>'</u>	otal.		•••••		23	<u></u>			

	Octo	ber.	November.
Dates	27	29	3
Number	1	1	2
Total	_	4,	

Staff.

Dr. Hull also made the following general remark:—It rapidly spread among the inmates of the Moorcliffe (Ophthalmic) Branch of the Sydney Hospital. The source of infection was not discovered.

21 March, 1892.

WALTER HULL, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

2. PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL (GENERAL). .

1890.

Average daily numbers.—Of resident medical staff, 5; of nursing staff, 57; of general staff, 46; of in-patients, 188. Out-patients (at the hospital) approximate average daily attendance, 90.

Position.—Just outside the city.

Cases of Influenza.—The first case occurred April 3; 9 cases were admitted ill, and 8 cases rose in the hospital; 40

Cases of Influenza.—The first case occurred April 3; 9 cases were admitted ill, and 8 cases rose in the hospital; 40 of the staff suffered; and about 80 were attended as out-patients.

Infection and Contagion—The Resident Medical Superintendent says:—"The present illness seems not to be capable of transmission from person." The nine cases admitted ill were sent to the medical wards according to routine, and no case arose in those wards. The eight cases that arose in hospital occurred in the surgical wards. Cases cropped up among medical and surgical nurses indiscriminately, and as long as the outbreak lasted there were two or three of them suffering at the same time.

J. F. M'ALLISTER, M.B., CH.B., Resident Medical Superintendent.

Date of report, 4 June, 1890.

1891.

Average daily number.—Staff (resident), 85; inmates, 199.

Number of cases of Influenza that arose among the Resident Staff, day by day.

							0	ctobe	r.								Nove	mber		De	cemb	er.
Dates	6	8	13	14	16	17	21	22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	15	16	2	6	19
Number	i	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	í	1	1	1	1	2	1

[†] Note.—These were all surgical patients. No well-defined cases arose in the medical wards.

Number of Persons admitted day by day suffering from Influenza.

											Octol	ber.																
Dates	2	10	1	6	17	19	20	2:	2	23	24	Į.	25	26	2	7	28	2	9	30	31							
Number	Number 1 2 1 4 1 5										1		1	2		1	3]	ı	3	2							
	•	November.															$\Gamma \epsilon$	cemb	er.	Jan	uary.							
Dates	2	3	. 4	5	6	7	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	27	7	8	19	2								
Number	2	3	1	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1							

Total number admitted

The number of cases that arose among in-patients day by day cannot be accurately traced as to daily origin, but they

were very few, approximately 10.

were very few, approximately 10.

Counting indoor and outdoor patients and members of the staff, about 300 cases were treated at the hospital.

Dr. Purser also made the following remarks:—As to the post-epidemic period of 1890 two cases, recognised as influenza, were admitted in October, and about twelve cases were seen at the out-patient department after June, 1890; and in 1801, while the first case was seen on 4th October, the last was during the first week of January, 1892. . . . More cases had gastro-enteric symptoms in 1891. . . . In two cases in 1890 two patients were seen with two distinct attacks, similar in every respect, with an interval of four or five weeks between; but during the interval they had not recovered their former strength. Many nurses who had suffered were on duty again within a fortnight, and attended on other (? influenza) patients, but did not get a second attack. . . . In no case could it be distinguished that the disease was contracted from another person. A feeling of malaise with headache was noticed in the majority of cases, and then an acute onset with sudden rise of temperature, in many cases accompanied with collicky pains. The prodromal period never extended be only twenty-four hours. . . . All cases that arose in hospital were put under treatment at once, and only in two were there any sequelæ—namely, bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia; and these were patients who were careless during convalescence; I am of opinion that complications and sequelæ are accidental. am of opinion that complications and sequelæ are accidental.

February 15, 1892.

CECIL PURSER, M.B., M.C. (Sydney),
Resident Medical Superintendent.

3. St. Vincent's Hospital (General).

. 1890.

Average daily numbers.—Of staff, ; of in-patients,

Positron.—In the city.
Cases of influenza.—One case was admitted ill on

; no others occurred or were admitted.

JOHN EGAN, M.B., B.CH.,

Resident Medical Superintendent,

Date of report, 17 June, 1890.

1891.

The first case was admitted 13th October; the last 16th December.

The number of cases attended by me in 1891 was fifty-three:—Ages: 10-20, four; 20-30, twenty-two; 30-40, fourteen; 40-50, six; 50-60, five; 60-70, two.

28 January, 1892.

C. A. MULLER,
Resident Medical Superintendent,

4. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

Average daily numbers. -Of nursing staff, 13; of in-patients, 40. No cases occurred or were admitted.

GAVIN MORTON, M.B.

Date of report, 18 June, 1890.

Note.-But children were not exempt during this epidemic.

1891.

Average daily numbers.—Staff, 17; inmates, 42.

Number of persons admitted suffering, day by day.

October.

25 Number 1

These three cases were treated in the general wards. No cases occurred in the hospital among the patients.

Number of eases that arose among the staff day by day.

October. 30 ำร 20 Dates..... Number

In four of these cases the nurses continued work in the wards for a day or two days after first feeling unwell.

JOHN MORTON, House Surgeon.

15 February, 1892.

House Surgeon.

5. COAST HOSPITAL, Little Bay, 11 miles from Sydney.

Average daily	Number		Nu	mber admitted				,,	Evidence
number	attacked.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Isola- tion.	afforded of infection or contagion.
Patients,	About 26 Number admitted, 37	30 Mar. \ 5 April \ 6 to 12 \ 20 to 26 \ 2	27 April 2 3 May 2 4 to 10 3 11 to 17 2 18 to 24 7 25 to 31 2		29 June 1 1 6 to 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	24 to 30 2	31 Aug. } 1 6 Sept. } 1 7 to 13 1 14 to 28 2	None.	No evidence.

During the weeks not stated no patients suffering from influenza were admitted. (The average daily number of patients

During the weeks not stated no patients suffering from small states are set at the wards.)

No record of the prevalence of the epidemic among the staff has been kept, as the attacks were not so severe and long-continued as absolutely to necessitate removal to a ward, although the cases were very numerous.

W. PEIRCE, M.D.,

Posident Medical Officer.

Resident Medical Officer.

Average daily numbers .- Staff, 52; inmates, 211-67.

Number of persons admitted suffering, day by day

						-									er eng	,,	-9											
••		October. 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 23 29 30 3 2 1 4 2 6 6 3 6 3 1 5 8 3 6 2 13 5 11 14 5																										
Dates	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	13	15	10	6	17	19	20	2	1	22	23	2	4	26	27	,	28	29	30	31
Number	1	3	2	1	4	2		6	6	3		6	3	1	5		8	3	6		2	13	5	1	11	14	5	7
-			November.																		<u></u> '-	De	cem	ber.	<u>'</u>			
October. Dates 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 Number 1 3 2 1 4 2 6 6 3 6 3 1 5 8 3 6 2 13 5 11 14 5														14 1														
Number	6	6 4	5	9	8	4	5	7	6	9	2	5	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	2	2	3	2 2	1 2	1
	.1									Tota	l		·		235			· · ·								,)	!	1 1

Note.—The number of cases that arose among the inmates day by day is uncertain, especially as mild cases did not call for special notice and treatment, the symptoms of the original maladies demanding most attention. The disease was far more prevalent among the staff than among patients suffering from other ailments.

13 January, 1892.

W. PEIRCE, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

6. Infants' Home, Ashfield (Suburb of Sydney).

1891.

Number of persons admitted suffering, day by day .- None.

Number of cases that arose among the innates day by day.—November. Number-eight cases in adults (innates); no cases in infants

DAVID COLLINGWOOD, M.D.,

14 January, 1892.

Infants' Home.

7. RANDWICK ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CALL.

Staff-Officers, 3; servants, 9; apprentices, 25; inmates, 197.

There were no cases of influenza among the inmates (staff or children) during the recent epidemic. This may have been due to no friend of the children being admitted to see them after the epidemic had begun in Sydney.

THOMAS DIXON, M.D.,

Visiting Medical Officer.

8. SYDNEY BENEVOLENT ASYLUM AND LYING-IN HOSPITAL (IN THE CITY).

1891.

Average daily numbers.—Staff, 4 females (all the inmates except those who are sick help to do the work); pupil nurses, 6; inmates—women, 101; children, 136.

Number of persons admitted suffering, day by day.—Nobody suffering with "Influenza" was admitted to the Institution.

Number of cases that arose among the inmates day by day. During the week ending 10th November.

During the week ending 17th November. During the week ending 3rd November.

Numbers9

Notes.—There is no daily record available. All the cases recovered most satisfactorily; all cases were immediately isolated; 14 cases occurred in north wing of main building; 3 cases occurred in south wing of main building; 2 cases occurred in a separate building.

20 January, 1892.

W. EDWARD WARREN, M.D., Obstetric Physician and Visiting Medical Officer. 9. Newcastle Hospital (75 miles north of Sydney; a seaport; very populous; coal-mining district). 1891.

Average daily number .- Staff, 14; inmates, 41.

Number of persons admitted suffering, day by day.

				Oct	ober	••							•		No	vem	ber										January, 1892.	February 1892.
Dates	17	22	23	26	27	28	39	30	1	3	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	192	20 2	3	24	26	14	7
Number	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3.	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

. Number of cases that arose among the inmates day by day. October.

Dates..... 28 Number

Dr. Doyle also furnished the following interesting notes:—
The cases of influenza admitted to the wards were on the whole of a severe type. The patients were mostly belonging to the manual working class, and were, with few exceptions, of the male sex.

Very few presented themselves at the onset of the disease. It was only when the symptoms became so severe that they were unable to work that they gave up and came to the hospital. On this account those patients were weaker, and their convelopment prelonged. their convalescence prolonged.

Of the five patients who died two were admitted in articulo mortis. These two persons had struggled on against the disease for some weeks without having received proper treatment, and I have no doubt their lives would have been saved had they applied for admission to the hospital when first attacked.

As will be seen by the short notes of forty-six cases herewith attached, the predominant symptoms were myalgia, headache, and catarrh of the respiratory and digestive tracts. In only a few cases was there croupous pneumonia, which differed from ordinary croupous pneumonia in that it came on with alarming suddenness, and, after lasting a few days, disappeared with remarkable rapidity.

It is worthy of note that in no case was there primary disease of the serous membranes. The pleurisy noted in a few cases was secondary to superficial pneumonic consolidation of the adjacent lung tissue. The profuse sweating and the boring pains in the ears were distressing symptoms in some cases. In almost all the patients the body temperature was raised, and it was remarked that the disease was severe in proportion as the temperature was high. In two cases which died, death was due to heart failure consequent on hyperpyrexia.

died, death was due to heart failure consequent on hyperpyrexia.

Case 37 was remarkable because the patient, an old man, had never lived in a malarial country, had never been ill before, and during the remissions of the temperature and the cessation of the rigors he "felt perfectly well, although

very weak.'

very weak."

Case 43 was a strong athletic man, who was attacked three weeks before admission. He had been seen by two doctors, and treated for influenza and typhoid fever. There were no symptoms of typhoid when admitted, but well-marked broncho pneumonia. His temperature, high on admission, continued to rise, and he died during a rigor. The temperature rose after death for twenty minutes, and then began to decline.

As regards infection—all the nursing and hospital staffs were attacked, but soon recovered; and although exposed to infection there was no instance of a second attack. None of the patients in the surgical wards took the disease, and only two in the medical wards. There was no isolation; the only precaution taken was the disinfecting of the sputa. Friends and relations were admitted at all times to see the patients, even while the epidemic was at its height.

The treatment adopted was plenty nourishment, rest in bed, and drugs.

The cases in which myalgia and headache were severe were treated with salicin or salicylate of soda with admirable results. For the pulmonary cases nauseating and depressing drugs were found to be positively harmful, and stimulating expectorants were then tried with the happiest results. Salicylate of quinine proved to be admirable in treating headache, being preferable to antipyrin. Alcohol was used in only a few cases, and then very sparingly.

The convalesence of some cases was, prolonged, owing to the extreme debility induced by the disease. Since the epidemic ceased there have been a few sporadic or rather late cases of influenza treated, and a number of cases of debility following on the disease.

following on the disease.

As regards isolation in a future epidemic it would not be possible to carry out—under our present arrangements—any satisfactory method, and beyond disinfecting the secretions and the patient himself, we would not make any attempt at quarantining.

This report is written in spare moments and is necessarily incomplete. I shall be glad, however, to make any additions that the Chief Medical Inspector may deem necessary.

or may deem necessary.

HENRY MARTIN DOYLE, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., &c.,

Medical Superintendent.

10. BATHURST DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

(Bathurst, a city on the Western Railway Line, 144 miles west of Sydney, 2,153 feet above the sca.) Average daily numbers.—Staff, 8; inmates, 25.

Number of persons admitted suffering, day by day.

				0	ctobe	er.]	Nove	mber.			
Dates	18	19	23	25	26	28	29	30	31	1	6	8	10	11	12	13	20
Number	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1

Number of cases that arose among the inmates, day by day.

		Octo	ber.		Nove	mber.
Dates	18	19	26	29	12	13
Number	1	1	1	1	1	1

CHARLES W. MILLS Resident Dispenser.

11. NEWINGTON ASYLUM, NEWINGTON, near Parramatta (Females).

1890.

Average daily	Number	N	umber a	ttacked,	lay by d	ay.	Cu C C L		Evidence of infection
number.	attacked.	April.	May.	June 8.	July.	Aug. and Sept.	Stay of first case before attack.	Isolation.	or contagion.
Staff=12	None			•••				•••••	The epidemic pass-
Inmates=162	44	10	20	8	3	3	The first case was in an old inmate, admitted 21/6/88.		ing through the establishment.

Date of report, November, 1890.

WALTER BROWN, M.D., Medical Officer.

1891.

Average daily number: -Staff, 10; inmates, 498.

Number of persons admitted suffering, day by day.—Not answered.

Number of cases that arose among the inmates, day by day.

•				Oct	ober.			•					No	vemb	er.				
Dates	22	23	24	26	27	29	30	31	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13
Number	2	1	3	4	2	6	12	10	24	10	45	7	8	22	14	9	6	7	4

Dr. Brown added the following note:—In this asylum, which is crowded, the epidemic, as would be expected, attacked a number of inmates at nearly the same time, and the complaint subsided much more rapidly than in outside practice.

15 January, 1892.

WALTER BROWN, M.D., Medical Officer.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

1890.

Number of hospitals, 4; average daily number of total staff, 323; of total inmates, 2,812.

12. CALLAN PARK, on Iron Cove, Sydney (Male and Female).

Average daily	Number				Number a	ttacked, d	ay by day	7.			Evidence afforded of
Number.	attacked.		Aprfl 5.	April 12.	April 19.	April 26.	May 3.	May 24.	May 31.	Isolation.	contagion or infection.
Staff—93	4.	Staff	1	. 1	1		1	•••	•••	The 2nd and 4th of staff were resident	
•	3	Children of staff re- siding in grounds.	}		•••	1*		1*	1	in the institution, and were practically not separated at all. The 1st and 3rd lived apart in the grounds and were absent 4	None whatever.
Patients—770	None.					None.				and 3 days respec- tively.	

Date of report, 31 May, 1890.

HERBERT BLAXLAND, M.R.C.S.,
Medical Superintendent.

1891.

Average daily number: —Staff, 111; inmates, 814.

Number of persons admitted suffering, day by day: —Not answered.

Number of cases that arose among the innates, day by day. Total, 325.

			C	ctobe	er.								No	oveml	ber.					
Dates	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	′ 8	9	10	11	12	13
Number	1	2	3	4	6	12	8	10	15	14	16	10	9	20	15	14	21	17	21	15
		November.																De	cemb	er.
Dates	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
Number	7	8	13	19	12	10	4	4	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	2

22nd February, 1892.

H. BLAXLAND, Medical Superintendent. Dr.

^{*} Brothers.

Dr. Blaxland also said:—The last case of the first epidemic occurred on 3rd September, 1890, and no sporadic cases were afterwards observed. The epidemic of 1891 began on 25th October, and not until weeks after it was prevalent in the neighbourhood; it was at its height here when it was dying out in the neighbourhood. In 1890 abdominal symptoms were more marked, and recovery was more rapid than in 1891, when catarrhal symptoms were more prominent and when convalescence was tardy. An attendant who was working in the grounds was the first to be attacked, and a larger proportion of outdoor workers suffered. In 1890 no particular trouble was taken to isolate the patients, and the disease was limited to the members of the staff. In 1891 most of the cases were sent to one ward as far as possible, and in this particular ward the disease spread rapidly; and isolation not being complete, cases still kept coming from other wards. The progress of the epidemic seemed to be accelerated during the westerly winds and to decline when the normal north-east wind set in. Those who suffered in 1890 escaped in 1891; and the dispenser and one nurse, who were attacked in 1890, and were continually exposed to infection during 1891, escaped a second attack. exposed to infection during 1891, escaped a second attack.

13. PARRAMATTA, adjoining the town (Male and Female).

Number attacked. Average daily number. Staff=112 Patients=1,045.....

E. GODSON, M.R.C.S.

Medical Superintendent.

Date of report, 31 May, 1890.

Average daily number.—Staff, 105; inmates, 1,058.

Number attacked.—The total was about 170, but I cannot give the numbers attacked, day by day.

Dr. Godson added the following remarks:—The first case occurred about October, the last about the middle of December. The discase was introduced from the town by the attendents, I have no doubt; patients whether occupied indoors or out were attacked the same, and the disease was more severe, and fatal only, in cases where chronic disease co-existed. The first case was isolated from those in the airing-court where it occurred, but notwithstanding several more cases appeared about a week afterwards in the same court: and so it went on—three or four fresh cases each day, until about thirty were attacked. Each case as it occurred was sent into a special ward, and so the epidemic in this ward was stamped out; and the other wards were treated similarly, and with the same result. The progress of the epidemic was more severe during builteneds weather, particularly during prevalence of westerly winds. other wards were treated similarly, and with the same result. Spisterous weather, particularly during prevalence of westerly winds.

14.—Branch Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere, Parramatta.

Average daily number: -Staff, 17; inmates, 125.

Number of persons admitted day by day to sick ward (staff and inmates).

·					October.				
Dates	3	6	8	10	15	19	23	26	30
Number	1	4	3	4	3	4	6	5	2

Number of cases which did not require admission to sick word.

					·	Octo	ber.				
Dates	3	4	6	7	9	14	16	17	22	25	29
Number	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	4	9	2

W. C. WILLIAMSON Medical Superintendent.

January 16, 1892.

15. Newcastle, 75 miles north of Sydney, on the coast.

Average daily number.	Number	Number attack	ed, day by day.	Stay of first	Isolation.	Evidence of infection
Average daily number.	attacked.	May 24-31.	July 1-7.	atţack.	1501341011.	or contagion.
Staff=27	2	1	1	More than a year	**********	None.
Inmates=250						S rone.

W. C. WILLIAMSON, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

Date of report, 22 October, 1890.

1891.

Average daily number.—Staff, 28; inmates, 254. Number of cases that arose among the inmates day by day. —One patient only was attacked late in October.

- Number of cases that arose among the immales day by day.—One patient only was attacked late in October.

 On further inquiry Dr. Ross furnished the following additional information:—

 1. Was the escape apparently accidental? It was accidental in that no precautions were taken to prevent the disease gaining access to the institution. But on two sides of the Asylum there are no houses, the ocean occupying one of them, a large reserve the other.

 2. Was visiting interdicted? Not in any way. The number of visitors is, however, very small. The tradespeople (contractors for supplies, &c.) came and went freely, and would probably come in speaking contact twice a day with a dozen patients—the same dozen each time.

 3. Was the leave of the staff stopped? No.

 4. When the single case occurred, was it isolated? No. I had but partly recovered from a sharp attack of the disease, and did not fully recognise the patient's condition till it was well advanced, and then deemed it too late to take action.

- 5. Was the source of the infection traced? No. I was first attacked, then the chief attendant (who has a family of five, all of whom escaped), and later the patient, who, being a hunchback and more or less a cripple, was more than most of the patients out of the way of near contact. Later, the clerk and one attendant with their families, an aggregate of thirteen, suffered severely, but these will be recorded by Drs. Ferguson and Beeston (as residing in the city?).
- an aggregate of emitteen, suncted several, the city?.

 6. As there was a good deal of influenza in Newcastle, why were the inmates not attacked in number? It is impossible to say, except, perhaps, the comparative isolation (see No. 1), the absence of all mental anxiety, the diet—from which meat is largely excluded—and the exceptionally good health of the inmates generally.

 CHISHOLM ROSS,

 Medical Superintendent.

January, 1892.

16. DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE. (Sydney only).

1890.

Total number, 561 males; number invalided for influenza, 62.

ROBERT T. PATON, F.R.C.S., Edin., Acting Government Medical Officer, Sydney District.

Strength of Metropolitan Police, 4 September, 1891.-604.

Number of persons suffering day by day from influenza.

				\$	Sept	emb	er.													0	ctob	er.				- · · ·				
Dates	4	5	7	17	21	22	23	24	2 9	2	6	7 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27 2	8 29	30 3
Number.	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	N 1											4	7 5	41							
														No	vem	ber.												D	ecem	ber.
Dates .	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1:	1 1	2	13	14	15	1	6	17	18	19	22	2	26	27	29	2	10	15
Number	6	2		3	3	7	3	2	4	4	3	3		2	3	4	2		2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1

Strength of Metropolitan Police, 15 December, 1891 .- 586.

September 12 October ...
November
December Total 159

ROBT. T. PATON, F.R.C.S., Edin.

18 January, 1892.

Government Medical Officer, Sydney District.

17. SYDNEY GAOL, in the City (Male and Female).

Average daily	Number attacked.	Number attacked day by day.	Stay of first case	Stay of later cases	Association	Evidenc afforded
number.	Nur	April 8 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 3	1	before attack.	in relation to attack.	of infection or contagion.
Staff 78	14		2		Attacked persons,	74
Prisoners 578	118	Treated in hospital } 1 2 . 3 4 . 4 1 1 . 3 4 2 1 1 3 1 3	. 14 days	All 32 to 44 days, except one—7 days.	irrespective of as- sociation, several cases occurring	to be both infectious and con-

Date of report, 4 June, 1890.

MAURICE J. O'CONNOR, L.R.C.S.I., L.K. et Q.C.P.I., Visiting Surgeon.

Number attacked day by day. Average daily number. November. Staff89 Prisoners, 586-Treated in hospital ... 8 4 2 5 7 5 10 5 3 2 2 out of hospital 210 8 11 7 10

MAURICE J. O'CONNOR, M.R.C.P.I.

Visiting Surgeon. Dr. O'Connor also noted that six of the staff and six prisoners, who were attacked in 1890, were again attacked in 891; and during the interval no cases occurred.

18. BILORLA GAOL, SYDNEY, on a small island in the Harbour, at the mouth of the Parramatta River (Male and Female). 1890.

Average daily number.	Number attacked.	Number attacked day by day.	Stay of first case before attack.	Stay of later cases before attack.	Association in relation to attack.	Evidence afforded of infection or centagion.
Staff=21	6	April 23 24 25 26 30	18 months.	1-2 years.		No positive evidence to give;
Prisoners=	53	April 5 9 10 15 16 21 23 24 26 28 29 30 1 2 3 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 days.	2 days to 60 days.	All prisoners associated together; some ill on admission.	been in the at- mosphere.

Date of report, 19 June, 1890.

CHARLES U. CARRUTHERS, L.K. et Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., Acting Visiting Surgeon.

1891.

Average daily number.—Staff, 26; inmates, 176.

Number of persons admitted suffering, day by day,-

16 20 27

October.

Dates 2 1 Number 1

Number of cases that arose among the staff, day by day.

	October. N												
Dates	12	13	15	17	18	23	24	2					
Number	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2					

Total.....10

Number of cases that arose among the inmates, day by day.

		October.												November.														
Dates	5	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	28	29 	31	3	7	12	13	14	16	19
Number	1	2	2	4	4	3	2	2	4	7	6	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	8	1	2	5	1	1	4	2	2	1

Total.....80.

18 January, 1892.

C. U. CARRUTHERS, L.K. and Q.C.P.I., L.B.C.S.I., Visiting Surgeon.

19. PARRAMATTA GAOL, in the Town-(Males).

1890.

				2000.			
Average daily number.	Number attacked.	Number attack	ted day by day.	Stay of first case before attack.	Stay of later cases before attack.	Association in relation to attack.	Evidence of infection or contagion.
Staff = 43 Prisoners = 356		April 26 1	May 16			Both are associated prisoners.	No evidence afforded.

W. BRADLEY VIOLETTE, M.B., C.M., Government Medical Officer, Parramatta District.

Date of report, 4 June, 1890.

1891.

Average daily number.—Staff, 63; inmates, 341.

Number of cases that arose among the inmates, day by day.

	1			T								_			- 3							
	S	epten	ber.			October.																
Dates	7	16	30		3	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	. 1	5 1	6	18	19	20	21	22	23
Number	1	1	1		2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	4		2	1	5	7	11	9	4
		October.								November. December										nber.		
Dates	24	25	26	27	28	29	31		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	17	23	.!	7
Number	2	2	5	5	1	2	1		3	5	3	1	0	1	1	1	İ	1	1	1	1	 L

Note. -No prisoners were admitted suffering.

25th January, 1892.

W. BRADLEY VIOLETTE, M.B., C.M., Government Medical Officer for Parramatta.

20. Arakoon Labour-Prison, Trial Bay, about 325 miles north of Sydney-(Males).

				,					<u> </u>		-								
Avera	ge daily number.	Num attack			Number attacked day by day.										Stay of first case before attack.	Stay of later cases before attack.	Associa- tion in relation to attack.	Evidence afforded of con- tagion or infection.	
Staff) Women and	/ Men 18	6	ſ	April 24	25	May 2	June 7	Sept. 14		_									
	Women and children 65	§1	(1	2	1	1	.1							Three years.	More than one year.			
		44	(April 25	May 5	9	14	17	18	20	22	24	25	26				See foot-	
Prisone	ers130		44	44		2	*5	2	2	1	4	1	2	4	4	3	Four	Four to	
1 Hooners			Ì	May 27	28	29	June 2	3	Sept. 1	5	6	9	10	Oct. 10	months.	twelve months.			
			-	1	1	1	2	1	†2	‡1	‡1	‡1	‡1	2					

[†] Admitted to hospital. * All slept same hut. ‡ Arose in hospital after admission of above. but no other woman (and no child) was attacked. § One woman fell ill two days after her husband,

Date of report, 30 October, 1890.

G. H. TAYLOR, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., Resident Surgeon.

1891.

In reply to the printed circular there has been no case of influenza at the Bay Prison since 5th September, 1890. It may be worthy to note with this that during last year influenza prevailed in Sydney Gaol, and at intervals a considerable number of men were transferred from that Prison to the Bay.

Resident Surgeon.

The facts as to transfers were ascertained from the Comptroller-General of Prisons, and were as follows:—Number of prisoners transferred on the dates mentioned:—October 13, 3; October 26, 9; November 16, 6. And the list of names having been referred to the Visiting Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, with a request that he would mention the dates and duration of any attacks of influenza that occurred to those prisoners, he replied as follows:—"Only one of the prisoners named herein suffered from influenza. He had a very mild attack, and was ill for only a few days. He was treated as an outdoor patient." 2 April, 1892.

21. BATHURST GAOL.

(Bathurst, a city on the Western Line, 144 miles from Bathurst.) Average daily number: -Staff, 54; inmates, 278.

> Number of persons admitted suffering, day by day. Date, 22 October; number, 1.

Number of cases that arose amongst the Staff, day by day.

		October. November.											
Dates	25	26	30	4	5	6	9	12					
Number	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1					

Number of cases that arose among the Inmates, day by day.

				Oct	ober	·.		•							No	vem'	ber.								e- iber.	January.
Dates	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	30	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	ιο	11	12	14	16	18	21	8	10	4
Number	5	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	4	2	8	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Dr. Bassett remarked:—It is singular that in 1891, whereas 60 male prisoners were attacked, some of them severely, the female prisoners wholly escaped; not so in the epidemic of 1890.

16 January, 1892.

W. T. BASSETT, Visiting Surgeon, Bathurst Gaol.

22. TRAINING-SHIP "VERNON" (for Boys); anchored near Biloela.

	Number	Number	attacked day	by day.	Stay of first case	Isolation.	Evidence afforded of
Average daily number.	attacked.	April 25.	April 28.	May 9.	before attack.		contagion or infection.
Staff = 16	1	*******		1	Lives ashore; goes on board every day.	None	None.
Confinees $= 235$	2	1	1		1 year)	

CHARLES U. CARRUTHERS, L.K. et Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., Acting Visiting Surgeon.

Date of report, 19 June, 1890.

1891.

From 24th September, 1891, to 7th December, 1891.

Average daily number: -Staff, 18; confinees, 227. Number attacked :- Staff, 1*; confinees, none.

C. U. CARRUTHERS, Visiting Surgeon, N.S.S. "Vernon."

January, 1892.

• This officer lived ashore in one of the suburbs. He was taken ill on the last day of a fortnight's leave, reported himself, and went home again, where he stayed two or three weeks until he recovered (31st October to 13th December).

23. Department of The Honorable The Postmaster General.

Post Office Department -- Head Office and Country Districts.

The absences for sickness during the first six months of 1899 were (roughly) double the average of a series of former years; but the nature of the illness which is the cause of absence is not noted in this Department.

Year.	Clerks.	Mail Guards.	Sorters.	Letter Carriers.	Mail boys, Messengers, and Miscellaneous.	Postmasters and Assistants.	Total sick.	Total number of employees— male and female.	Percentage sick.
1886	58	12	40	80	37	28	255	1,360	18·7
1887	71	12	39	72	45	34	273	1,370	19·9
1888	66	10	37	96	43	44	· 296	1,460	20·2
1889	55	11	49	84	52	54	305	1,590	19·1
1890	72	11	59	127	63	64	396	1,770	22·3
1891	86	13	75	170	68	93	510	1,920	26·5

APPENDIX III.

THE number of deaths ascribed to influenza and diseases of the respiratory organs in each of the ten years 1832-91 :-

	District.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Influenza	Metropolis Country Metropolis Country	2 43 718 1,205	2 38 620 1,137	36 717 1,166	20 74 763 1,393	5 24 702 1,201	 17 588 1,057	 14 672 1,184	2 14 695 1,079	19 106 707 1,319	242 * 863 *
(Marie Language Comments of th	<u> </u>			<u> </u>		سسبد	1			<u> </u>	

The number of deaths ascribed to influenza in each month of the years 1890 and 1891 :-

Year.	District.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1890 { 1891 {	Metropolis Country Metropolis Country*	1 		 3 	3 1 	5 13 	4 17 	1 18 	. 18 13 1	1 16 1 	3 11 60 	1 5 155 	3 25

The number of deaths ascribed to diseases of the respiratory organs in each month of the years 1890 and 1891:—

Year.	District.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1830 { 1891 {	Metropolis Country Metropolis Country*	30 98 42	32 54 18	27 74 35	57 93 36 	67 121 55	57 128 63 	110 102 92 	115 126 136 	68 129 88 	66 162 118 	47 118 132 	31 114 48

* Causes of death in country districts not yet available.

T. A. COGHLAN, Assoc. Inst. C.E. Government Statistician.

May, 1892.

APPENDIX IV.

Text of the Circular issued by the Board of Health upon Influenza.

THE Board of Health, having in view the probable recurrence of Influenza in New South Wales, directs that the following information and suggestions be made public.

Beyond all reasonable doubt influenza is a communicable disease, which spreads mainly from the sick, and the steps taken to restrain it should resemble to a great extent those which are known to be useful in checking the spread of measles and other infectious diseases.

Persons who have not thoroughly recovered from an attack of influenza, or who live in a house where the disease is present, although they are themselves in good health, should not attend church, school, or any other places of public assembly, or use public conveyances.

The healthy who wish to avoid influenza should have as little communication as possible with houses in which influenza is known to be, and with all who are known to be suffering, or who have not fully recovered from an attack.

Excessive fatigue, intemperance in any form, and unwholesome surroundings, by depressing the strength, render the constitution more susceptible of infection.

Persons who are attacked should go to bed on the appearance of the disease, and where medical aid is not available, remain there until recovery takes place. It must be very clearly understood that it is of no use "to try to fight off" thic disease.

The sick should be isolated, and the sick-room freely ventilated without draughts; and all other apartments should be kept well aired and lighted

All unnecessary textile fabrics, such as carpets and curtains, should, when practicable, be removed from the sick-

Attendants upon the sick should not hold closer communication with the healthy members of the household than is unavoidable.

Personal contact with the sick should be avoided as far as possible.

All discharges from the patient should be disinfected before being disposed of. All expectoration should be received into a vessel containing a disinfectant. Handkerchiefs and linen used by the patient should be frequently changed, and should be put into a vessel containing a disinfectant before being sent to the laundry, where they would be handled by and

ight infect healthy persons.

The premises generally should be kept scrupulously clean, and the drains thoroughly disinfected.

When the patients are well the sick-room should be disinfected by means of burning sulphur therein, or setting free chlorine gas from chlorinated lime, by the addition of hydrochloric acid thereto.

Attention is called to the General Rules for Disinfection and the use of disinfectants, as given in a circular issued by the Board of Health in 1889.

Issued by order of the Board, EDMUND SAGER, Secretary.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT on the Influenza Epidemic of 1891, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.

Report on the Influenza Epidemic of 1891, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.

The Hospital consists of a main building, containing 290 men and 245 women; a Hill Branch, about a quarter of a mile distant, which contains 170 men, and the Priory, with 39 men, also quarter of a mile away, but in a different direction. It must be explained that cases occurring in the staff were dealt with thus: Married attendants were sent to their own homes outside of the Hospital, and treated there; single attendants and nurses were treated in their own rooms in the Hospital. No one, at first, at any rate, was sent to bed as suffering from influenza until the temperature was found to be elevated, so that members of the staff might for a day or more be moving about among the patients while in the earlier stages of the disease.

The first case was that of a married attendant on 6th October. Then on 23rd October, two attendants at the Hill; on 24th October, two attendants and one laundress in the main building. Then the disease attacked the patients at the Hill Branch on 25th October. The main building was next attacked, and in the female wards. The nurses first suffered; then among the patients two isolated cases occurred on 26th and 28th October respectively; then the general outbreak on 1st November. The male side of the main building escaped, as far as patients were concerned, only one case occurring on 23rd November. The attendants employed here were not so much affected as were those at the Hill Branch, and those attacked were mostly married men. The Priory is in charge of a married attendant, who lives in the same building, but so separated from the patients as to be almost equivalent to being in a distant dwelling. The influenza ran through his household; a few only of the patients were attacked.

The cases occurring day by day are shown in the accompanying return. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE,

	THE INDICE.	
	October. November.	al. No. nents ff in ital. ntage
	$6 \begin{vmatrix} 23 \end{vmatrix} 24 \end{vmatrix} 25 \begin{vmatrix} 26 \end{vmatrix} 27 \begin{vmatrix} 28 \end{vmatrix} 29 \begin{vmatrix} 30 \end{vmatrix} 31 \begin{vmatrix} 1 \end{vmatrix} 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 \end{vmatrix} 4 \begin{vmatrix} 5 \end{vmatrix} 6 \begin{vmatrix} 7 \end{vmatrix} 8 \begin{vmatrix} 9 \end{vmatrix} 10 \begin{vmatrix} 11 \end{vmatrix} 12 \begin{vmatrix} 13 \end{vmatrix} 14 \begin{vmatrix} 15 \end{vmatrix} 16 \begin{vmatrix} 17 \end{vmatrix} 18 \begin{vmatrix} 19 \end{vmatrix} 20 \begin{vmatrix} 21 \end{vmatrix} 22 \begin{vmatrix} 23 \end{vmatrix} 24 \begin{vmatrix} 25 \end{vmatrix}$	Total. Total No. of Patients or Staff in Hospital. Percentage
Hill Branch { Patients Attendants	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	75 209 36 9 18 50
Main Building. Female Patients Attendants Patients Attendants Attendants	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$	114 275 41·5 20 34 59 1 259 0·5 9 38 23 5
$ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Priory} & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Patients.} \\ \text{Attendants} \end{matrix} \right. \\ \text{and family.} \\ \end{array} $		6 39 15
•		6 7* 85.5
Total	1 2 3 5 5,13 23 20 8 4 4 4 5 14 19 34 22 9 12 10 8 2 2 3 1 2 1 2 2	240
Patients Staff	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	196 44

* Including members of attendant's family.

Remarks.

Remarks.

The Hill Branch, where the first serious outbreak occurred, is exposed to the full force of the westerly winds, which were strong and cold about the time of invasion. The main building and priory are fairly sheltered from this wind.

The three divisions are distinct, but the patients meet at amusements and at Church Service on Sunday, and in the case of the men, mix together there to some extent. One working party of men is composed of patients from the Hill Branch and main building; all others are separate, and male patients and attendants do not meet the women in the laundry or elsewhere. The attendants and nurses do not mix when on duty, but each evening they are free to go where they please, and doubtless meet not only one another, but people living in the village, where influenza was very prevalent at the time.

The patients at the Hill Branch first attacked were those at work all day in the grounds, but cases soon occurred in those who did not leave the wards. No measures to disinfect the clothing were taken, and it was washed in the laundry as usual. It was sent there daily during the week of the epidemic, and it was when it began to be washed that the female side of the house was attacked, and among the first were the patients who work in the laundry, the others escaping for a day or two longer. It was not till 8th or 9th November that disinfection of the wards was practised, so that during the height of the epidemic in the hospital no measures at all were taken to prevent the infection of the male side, and yet it escaped.

height of the epidemic in the hospital no measures at all were taken to prevent the infection of the male side, and yet it escaped.

In the case of the priory, however, each case (if in a patient) was at once removed to the Hill Branch, and the priory was carefully disinfected at the same time as the rest of the Institution. The attendant-in-charge's children remained in his quarters while ill, and all his family were attacked, while of the thirty-nine patients only six were (sic). These patients mix freely together, both at meals and at work. Some of them go in and out of the attendant's kitchen all day, and the attendant himself continued to do his work all through his own illness.

The points specially deserving of note seem to be :—(First.) The probable carrying of the disease to the female wards by the infected clothing from the Hill. (Second.) The value of isolation, as instanced by the priory.

The attendants and nurses may have been the means of originally introducing the disease into the hospital. Some of them were ill before any of the patients were attacked, and by their mingling with people outside they had many opportunities of being infected and bearing infection back to the hospital, and no less than six nurses were ill before what might be called the general outbreak in the female wards occurred. But it seemed evident to those watching the cases at the time that the more probable cause of the infection here was the washing of the clothing from the sick at the Hill. This clothing accumulated in the laundry for a few days, and it was when this accumulation was taken in hand that the patients who were occupied in washing it were infected. From them it rapidly spread to the others they came in contact with in the wards. It is not possible to accept this as a proof of the spread of influenza through miected clothing, because of the possibility of the disease having been communicated by the nurses, who were ill from the 23rd October on, but it affords a strong probability of this.

As to the second po

16th May, 1892.

ERIC SINCLAIR, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Note on Report of an epidemic of Influenza at the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville

THE point of this case is not more than a remarkable coincidence. It is as follows: The attendants may be regarded as one body, and as one body with the townspeople, with whom some of them could and did mix every day during their evening leave; the earliest cases occurred among them, and doubtless they introduced the disease to the establishment. Secondly, the main building, as regards the patients, is separate from the rest of the establishment, and the male side of it is, of course, effectually separated from the female side. Thirdly, the laundry is a building at a distance, and is served, under suitable attendants, entirely by female patients from the female side of the main building. Now, on the male side of the main building attendants first fell ill. Immediately afterwards attendants on the female side were attacked, and after them patients on the female side; namely, one on 24th October, two on 25th October, on the 26th a patient and an attendant, on the 27th an attendant, on the 28th a patient and an attendant; and, as Dr. Sinclair remarks, these single attendants were not relieved from duty as long as their temperature had not risen, and then were sent to bed in their respective rooms attached to the their temperature had not risen, and then were sent to bed in their respective rooms attached to the wards under their charge. The disease was therefore in the building, and the patients were not very strictly isolated; but, since three clear days then elapsed without any fresh case arising, it seems possible (considering the short incubation period of influenza) that it was a sufficient isolation. After that interval a fresh attendant was attacked on Sunday, 1st November. That requires no special explanation. On the same date a new inmate was attacked; and this case was followed by two others on the 2nd, and thereafter day by day as shown in the table. Notwithstanding the three days' interval referred to, there would be nothing to remark upon here were it not that the inmates attacked on and from 1st November down to November — were laundry women, and laundry women only. And the case as to the laundry down to November — were laundry women, and laundry women only. And the case as to the laundry is this: The Hill Branch had furnished fifty-nine cases of influenza between 25th October and Saturday, 31st October; and day by day the day clothes of these persons were sent as usual to the laundry, where they accumulated until Monday, 2nd November. On this latter day the bed clothes of the fifty-nine patients were also sent down in ordinary course; and on that day the whole accumulation began to be sorted and

washed. The number of patients who work in the laundry is about 68; and 13 of them were attacked on 1st November and following days, down to the 5th November, when the general body of female patients began to suffer. Thus there seems some reason for supposing that the female laundry women were infected as to the three of 1st and 2nd November by handling day clothing, and as to the rest by handling night and day clothing from the Hill Branch and as the day clothing cannot have been so uniformly infectious nor so thoroughly infected as the night-clothes, because the inmates were put to bed as soon as they seemed ill, so the laundry women did not begin to suffer in number until the latter began to be turned over-more thoroughly in handling for the washers than in merely storing them. The case is not a very good one, and yet worth notice; for it is to be remembered that the question here is not whether influenza is infectious. That never can be answered from individual experiences such as this, and has already been answered in the affirmative on quite other evidence; but the question is whether the contagion of this infectious disease can be carried by fomites. The presumption is that it can until the contrary is shown; hence the foregoing coincidence is noticeable.

APPENDIX VI.

Remarks upon Shearing-shed Fever (sometimes called Fog-fever).

1. Dr. George A. Boodle, Walcha, writes :-

Our epidemics of catarrh of an influenza form are not confined to the shearing season, but may appear at any time; but in my experience of eleven years, chiefly in this district, it always appears more or less at that time, obtains its greatest development in shearing sheds, and appears to spread from them to the surrounding population, as though contagious, though I have no direct evidence to prove that is so. As we have an altogether unusual number of sheds within a few miles of the town, it is more likely to be marked here than in other places.

It is most marked in dry sunny springs, when there is great sun-heat and cold wind, when men get overheated in the sheds or in working in the sunshine, work producing abundant perspiration and the probability of subsequent chill. It was particularly prevalent in the shearing seasons of 1886 and 1887, and much less than usual in 1888 and 1889. Shearing begins here about 1st November and ends early in December, a time when, in this climate, there is apt to be a great daily temperature range (40° or more, sometimes 80° to 30°, and I have taken daily observations for many years), and a great difference between sun and shade temperature.

The complaint usually begins with dryness and soreness of the naso-pharynx, speedily followed by great prostration—the strong men so frequently attacked being forced to lie up—chills, pains in the limbs, frontal headache, fever, and general malaise. The face looks pinched, pale, and dusky, or sometimes flushed, eyes dull, and appearance of severe illness. At first sight cases often suggest typhoid fever. The duration is about three or four days, and convalescence fairly rapid; but relapses, often repeated, are common. It does not often lead to lung complications, but pneumonia and pleurisy are often prevalent at the same time. As in the late influenza, many of the cases simply follow the course of ordinary catarrh.

The great influenza epidemic differs from this only in matters of degree :-

A far larger number of people were attacked.
 A greater number of cases (something less than half) had no respiratory catarrh, and gastro-intestinal affections were more common.

(3.) A greater proportion of children were attacked.
(4.) The fever, I am inclined to think, was as a rule higher.

To sum up,—I should have no reason to suppose that the shearers' affection was a distinct form of catarrh, following as it usually does certain climatic conditions, and predisposing conditions of employment, and being, as it often is, much mixed up with other results of the same causes. But it is worthy of notice for the following reasons:—

- It has acquired popular recognition as a distinct disease, known as the "dog disease," or "shearers' cold."
 Its remarkable likeness to the late influenza epidemic.
 Its appearance of contagiousness and spreading from the sheds.
 Many cases equal in severity the worst cases in the late epidemic.
- (4.) Many cases equal in severity the worst cases in the late epidemic.
 Dr. Colpe, of Nymagee, draws the following distinctions between influenza and shearing-shed fever:—Influenza (as observed during present epidemic); mostly sudden onset, but in about 10 per cent. of cases previous eight or ten days of ill-health. Violent pains over eyes and in eyeballs, pains in back and limbs; temperature 100 to 102; cough in many cases. It differs from the epidemic catarrh often seen in this Colony. It closely resembles the catarrh common here among shearers at shearing time only; but the elevation of temperature is higher; the pains are not limited to the back and lower ribs, but are almost invariably also in forehead—often in lower limbs. Complicating symptoms are, timintus, spasm in arms and legs, tenesmus vesicæ, vomiting not infrequent. He also writes:—"To give information about the so called 'shearing-shed catarrh' as correctly as possible, I decided to watch the disease more closely this year than I had done before, but to my regret all sheds have cut out now, without any fresh cases occurring. The disease, as it comes under the notice of the general practitioner, isually offers little clinical interest, the patients being rarely seen personally by their medical attendant; the sheds are mostly far away from town, the men are apparently not dangerously ill, and therefore the station manager usually only sends a letter roughly describing the symptoms under which a number of the hands took ill; the medicine is then sent out to them—mostly expectorants and powders of acetamilid and Dover's powder in equal doses. Some of the men ride into town, but when seen by the doctor they usually are already greatly under influence of drink, and are no good subjects for observation. A number of cases, however, become complicated later on with true croupous pneumonia, of which I saw seven instances last year, and eight the previous year, in a district and amongst a population where pneumonia otherwise is ext
- 3. Dr. Lyttleton, of Adelong, gives the following account:—"I regret to say that I have but few notes re fog fever, shearers' catarrh, or in Temora, euphoniously called Temora rot. I have been here eight years, but saw no fog fever till 1885 to 1889. There has been none this year, which is curious considering the influenza epidemic and the specially rough, cold, and wet season. Fog fever here has generally, temperature 103-105, pains all over especially in head, always more or less bronchitis, with patches of mild pneumonia, sometimes capillary bronchitis. The pneumonia is usually of a mild type, but in 1886 there were three deaths from severe pneumonia. The influenza here was not very severe except a few cases amongst children; symptoms much the same as fog fever, but pain in head and limbs more severe, attack of shorter duration, but in almost every case leaving severe pain in thorax, or in my own case pain for six weeks in right iliac fossa. This after pain has in many cases been very severe and far more annoying than the actual attack. Whether the pain was in thorax or abdomen, in no case could I find any cause, and it usually wore off after a longer or shorter period, not exceeding two months. In influenza here there was great lassitude for a considerable time after the attack was over. I cannot believe either complaint to be contagious, as in many cases only one member of a large family was attacked. In my own household I was the only one. I do not see that there is any practical difference either in symptoms or treatment between fog fever and influenza."

- 7. This is a grazing and agricultural district. I attend every shed except one, within many miles, and not one has escaped.—(Dr. Brown, Cootamundra.)
 12. In three shearing-sheds influenza incapacitated almost every man about two to five days after appearance of the first case; no mortality. I was not at the sheds, but cases came in and gave information—(Dr. Henry, Warialda.)
 31. The so-called shearing-shed fever has nothing whatever to do with the influenza epidemic, and I scout the idea of its connection with this disease in any shape or form. The influenza broke out here long before shearing began in the district.—(Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Molong.)
 35. I have nothing to add on this subject. As in all seasons when the weather is moist and cool, the complaint was not severe in November 1800. In this November it was so mived with influenza of the epidemic form that it did not
- district.—(Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Molong.)

 35. I have nothing to add on this subject. As in all seasons when the weather is moist and cool, the complaint was not severe in November, 1890. In this November it was so mixed with influenza of the epidemic form that it did not attract much attention. From conversation with old sheep owners I hear that the affection has been distinctly recognised among them as long as they can remember as "shearers' disease," and by other popular names. The shearers used to attribute it to shearing wet sheep; but they never shear wet sheep now and the disease remains as before. During these two last years there has been quite enough of the affection to show its continuance. The shearers suffered more severely than the rest of the population from influenza, and their cases were usually severe, but after the epidemic had begun in town many shearers came from the low country, suffering with or recovering from influenza, and infected the sheds, which would explain it. The late epidemic of influenza differed very muterially from the shearers' complaint in all well marked or severe cases. The influenza of 1890, on the contrary, was not distinguishable by any marked symptoms, differing chiefly in the number of cases attacked. That is to say, the influenza of 1890, was pretty much like a severe and wide-spread epidemic of shearers' disease. That of 1891 was quite a new development, differing essentially from both.—(Dr. Boodle, Walcha.)

 48. During six years' practice here I have never seen any shearing-shed fever.—(Dr. Blackwood, Cooma.)

 51. Shearing-shed fever varies, and in some years is pretty bad, some years none at all. It is frequently complicated with pneumonia, but I have not noticed any such marked prostration as with influenza. The same remark applies to depression during convalescence—it is not so marked.—(Dr. Grigson, Muswellbrook.)

 64. Except for the great prevalence of influenza, which is apparently very communicable, I fail entirely to frame any satisfactory reasons in support o

(1.) All the symptoms of the former are found in influenza (with others usually superadded);
(2.) I first became familiar with influenza in an epidemic form in Tumut in 1886, and that resembled in its essentials the present epidemic on the one hand and shearing-shed fever on the other;
(3.) During the late shearing, the severity of the complaint varied in different sheds, in some resembling in every way the complaint as seen elsewhere in the severer form, in others hardly differing from the ordinary shearing-shed fever, but in every shed running a slightly altered course, and rather more severe.—(Dr. Failes, Conselerabran)

Coonabarabran.)

Appears annually, but each epidemic seems to possess peculiar characteristics. That is to say, each season is marked by some varying prominent symptom. For instance, some few years ago the epidemic was ushered in with severe pains in the wrist, at others it would be in the side or loins. In my experience there appears to be an annual epidemic in all large sheds, though I have only had a few cases to treat, there being no large sheds in this district. Consequently, I have only seen the cases when approaching convalescence in men returning to their homes hereabout as soon as able to travel. The largest shed about here only employs about fifteen shearers. I may add that I have not known the disease communicated by those invalided home to any members of their households.—(Dr. E. R. Smith,

not known the disease communicated by those invalided home to any members of their households.—(Dr. E. K. Smith, Cowra.)

72. Have lived several years in the Warialda district, and had charge of the local hospital. Shearing-shed fever was very prevalent in some years, and partook of the same character as influenza. It is called "dog disease" by the shearers. I recently visited Warialda, and spoke to some of the Station managers, who have been there for many years. Drawing their attention to an epidemic in 1885 of shearing-shed fever (or influenza) the lay opinion expressed was that the disease was the same as the later epidemic. My recollection causes me to be of opinion that the disease spread to people who never visited the sheds, and there were many complications of pneumonia, &c. Three in one family died of pneumonia, one of whom was a woman, and was not therefore in the shearing shed. Mr. Holmes, of Yallaroi, says that in that year (1885) all the shearers there were very bad, and his own children, who never went near the shed, had also the same complaint apparently. An old man also died from what he considered the same disease, and had never visited the shed. In the year mentioned (1885), during the hot dry weather, this complaint was very prevalent, and also all chest complications; but when the rain came, and the weather got colder, there was a general improvement in the public health. I can speak with some confidence, as that period was the most remunerative for practice that had ever been in the Warialda district, and I was literally run off my legs with travelling, &c. At the present date it is difficult to get exact information on this subject, as there is a possibility that both diseases (if they are not alike) may run side by side.—(Dr. Lane, Inverell.)

exact information on this subject, as there is a possibility that both diseases (if they are not alike) may run side by side.—(Dr. Lane, Inverell.)

73. In influenza: Greater prostration, nervous symptoms more prominent, greater emaciation, also delirium at night; temperature higher, 104° to 105°; headache more frontal; suddenness of onset; men shearing and feeling well in two hours had to go to bed; pains in back more severe, also great pain down front of legs; whether this was caused by position cannot say.

* * * In shearing-shed fever: the attack is not sudden; my experience is that the men have felt unwell a few days before the attack; scarcely any muscular rheumatism; cough slight; temperature not so high, and prostration not so great; no lowness of spirits, and generally are about their work in a week from attack; the climate here is much cooler than the Plains; and men coming from sheds in warm districts notice the difference.—(Dr. Rooke, Germanton).

84. My experience is that shearing-shed fever is an "epidemic catarrh" occurring during shearing-time induced by chill.

The shearcrs perspire freely whilst working, and no doubt get chilled during the different spells allowed for meals and smoke, or perhaps through handling sheep affected with catarrh. It is here commonly called "dog disease," probably from the amount of discharge from the eyes and nose. It differs from the late "epidemic influenza" in not being characterised by any seriously-marked febrile symptoms or complications, nor is there any prolonged prostration of strength during convalescence, which is generally rapid and complete. It attacks usually everyone about the station, whether in communication with the shed or not. It lasts only a few days, and readily yields to diaphoretics and a day or two's rest in bed. The above experience relates to a period of about four years ago, during a very wet season.—

(Dr. S. Maguire, Molong.)

Numbers 7, 12, and 31 of the preceding notes refer to the epidemic of influenza in 1891. The others are farther notes regarding shearing-shed fever in years before 1890. There seems to be some difference of opinion whether it be the same disease as influenza; it is now possible, however, to settle this interesting question by bacterioscopic investigations, for which an opportunity will probably soon offer.

> J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, M.D., D.P.H. Chief Medical Inspector.

May, 1892.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEPROSY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REPORT FOR 1892 ON ADMINISTRATION OF THE LEPROSY ACT; AND CERTAIN INFORMATION RESPECTING THE PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 March, 1893.

The Secretary to the Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 16 March, 1893.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward you herewith a report on Leprosy in New South Wales, and to suggest that, as the matter is of serious public importance, it should be laid before the Houses of Parliament. I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

 $\lceil Enclosure. \rceil$

LEPROSY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

On the 1st January 1892 there remained under detention at the leper lazaret twenty-one persons (vide Appendix A); during the year twenty-one persons were notified to the Board, in accordance with the provisions of the 3rd section of the Leprosy Act, as suspected to be suffering from this disease. On investigation nine were found to be ill of some other disease and twelve who proved to have leprosy were accordingly placed in the lazaret; of these two were natives of New South Wales of European descent; one a native of England, who had been in the colonies since 1862; one a native of Fiji of European parentage; and eight Chinese.

The number remaining on the 31st December, 1892, was thirty; two natives of New South Wales of British descent and two Chinese having died during the year.

From the summary table it will be seen that the total number of patients admitted since 1883 is forty-three, three of whom were females and natives of New South Wales. Their nationality was as follows:—Natives of New South Wales eleven, of whom three have died; twenty-seven Chinese, of whom nine have died; one half-caste from the West Indies, who was discharged in 1885; one Javanese; one native of England; one native of Fiji; and one of Tanna (Solomon Islands). Of the total admissions during the past ten years twenty-two (or more than half) have been admitted during the years 1891 and 1892, or since the reporting of cases of leprosy was made compulsory. The Board does not regard this large increase as any indication of the spread of the disease, as many of the cases recently admitted must have been suffering from the disease for some years past; but it was only when the reporting of these cases was made compulsory by law that their friends and medical attendants notified the Board

cases was made compulsory by law that their friends and medical attendants notified the Board.

In Appendix C will be found particulars of all cases of leprosy in the other Australian Colonies, which information was furnished by the various health authorities in June last, in response to a request from this Board, from which it will be seen that including New South Wales seventy-three cases have been officially recorded in Australia during the past ten years; and that of this number fifty-four (or nearly three-fourths) have been Chinese. In view of this fact, and that two Chinese lepers were removed towards the end of the year from a Chinese camp near Bombala, which was found on inspection to be in a very insanitary condition, the Board directed that a special examination of all Chinese camps and quarters within the Colony should be made. The reports of such inspections are not yet all to hand, but so far no further cases of disease resembling leprosy have been found.

While the lepers are not allowed beyond the prescribed boundaries every reasonable facility is afforded to friends and members of the medical profession to visit them

afforded to friends and members of the medical profession to visit them.

The ordinary medical attendants of the lepers are, of course, the officers of the Coast Hospital, but other medical men are permitted to visit them for the purpose of seeing such as have been their patients, or for the study of the disease. At the recent meeting of the Intercolonial Medical Congress in Sydney many medical gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing an affection which probably none of them had seen often, and certainly many had never seen at all. And the University students of the final year, in company with their teacher, similarly visited the Lazaret where Dr. Scot Skirving gave a special clinical lecture on that disease. The ordinary medical attendants of the lepers are, of course, the officers of the Coast Hospital, but

*550—A

The provisions of the Act permit patients to be isolated elsewhere than within the Lazaret, provided that the Board is satisfied that the circumstances of the patients permit this to be done efficiently. Obviously this would be a very difficult thing to do, and very expensive and fortunate it is that as yet no application has been made for this mode of segregation.

The detailed history of all the cases so far as the same could be ascertained will be found in

Appendix D.

Appendix F gives a short account of the curative, or, rather, remedial measures which have been resorted to—all unfortunately without avail. As in the case of tuberculosis a specific treatment for leprosy is still unknown, though we have, perhaps, some reason to believe that as our knowledge of the life-history of the lepra bacillus becomes more complete we shall one day arrive at means to kill the parasite without at the same time killing its host. This is assuming what is now generally admitted that the bacillus is the cause of the disease—the real contagion—and it is assuming no more than is so generally assumed for the, in many respects, similar tubercle bacillus.

As stated in previous reports, the patients who have been previously located in buildings attached to the Coast Hospital were, on the 1st of April, 1891, transferred to specially erected buildings, which had been duly proclaim as a Lazaret, in accordance with the Act. These buildings have been considerably added to during the year.

From the following tables it will be seen that the cost of the maintenance of the Lazaret since its occupation until the 31st December, 1892, was £2,338 7s. 3d., or an average cost per inmate, per annum, of £66 16s. 2d.; and that the cost of construction and equipment of the buildings, &c., has been £8,108 5s. 9d. For this sum accommodation has been provided for forty-eight patients—forty males along the latest females. As thirty-two patients are now under attention (two cases having been admitted since the 1st of January), there is now available accommodation for seventeen further cases. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to make any further extension, and that the action of Parliament in directing the notification and segregation of lepers will be the means of eradicating the disease from the Colony, for in view of the steady decline of Chinese immigration, of the greater attention which is now being paid to the sanitary inspection of Chinese camps and quarters, and of the strict segregation of all known cases, the Board has reason to hope that New South Wales may yet be saved from having leprosy as a disease permanently abiding in the colony, and the Board trusts that by the health authorities of other colonies rigidly enforcing similar sanitary regulations, Australia may ultimately be freed from the disease.

There is a considerable amount of leprosy amongst the coloured and native races of New Zealand

and Fiji; and, as no measures are taken in these colonies for the detection and segregation of lepers, they may become a serious menace to the well-being of Australia, and already two of the cases in the New South Wales Lazaret were residents of Fiji, and there can be no doubt, from the history of these cases, that they contracted length in Fiji.

that they contracted leprosy in Fiji.

Table showing the Working Expenses of the Leper Lazaret (male and female), at Little Bay, from the 1st of April, 1891, to the 31st December, 1892.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	858	17	0
Provisions, &c. Fuel	771	19	3
Fuel	182	15	9
Drugs, disinfectants, &c.	66	16	10
Drugs, disinfectants, &c. Tobacco and opium	100	0	4
* Furniture, draping, bedding, &c.	0	0	0
* ironmongery, crockeryware, &c	0	0	0
Billiard table and fittings	41	14	0
Books, papers, games, &c.	75	17	10
Tools and materials for improvements by inmates and staff	157	11	3
Stationery	3	16	5
Stationery Sundries	78	18	7
Total working expenses for one and three-quarter years	†£2,338	7	3

^{*}The purchase of these articles for the period under review having been for the original fitting up of the male and female Lazarets; the cost has been charged against the equipment of the establishment.

† Being equal to an average cost per inmate, per annum, of £66 16s. 2d.

STATEMENT of the Total Expenditure of the Leper Lazaret (male and female) at Little Bay from its establishment to the 31st of December, 1892, showing from what sources the amounts have been

Expenditure.				How Paid.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	đ.
To Working expenses as per Table	2,338	7	3	From the vote for the maintenance of Lepers,			
" Cost of erecting Male Lazaret and Adminis-				1891 and 1892, by the Board of Health	2,258	5	8
trative Buildings	4,001	13	7	From the vote for stores for 1891 and 1892	-		
" Cost of erecting Female Lazaret	1,289	10	0	by the Superintendent of Stores	767	12	11
" _ " additional quarters for				From the vote of the Works Department for			
Europeans	922	10	6	1890, 1891, and 1892, by the Government			
" Cost of fencing and making roads	414	4	0	Architect	7,093	9	0
" " drainage and water supply	304	5	10				
" ,, equipment of buildings, including				and 1892 by services and stores trans-			
furniture, bedding, drapery, iron-				ferred	327	5	5
mongery, &c	1,147	1	10				
(T-4-1							
Total	0,446	13	_0	Total	10,446	13	_0

The wants of the patients have been carefully attended to by an experienced wardsman in charge, two male attendants and two female nurses, under the direct supervision of the Medical Superintendent and Matron of the Coast Hospital.

By order of the Board of Health,

EDMUND SAGER,

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A.

Return showing number of persons found to be suffering from Leprosy and removed to Little Bay, New South Wales; also Deaths and Discharges for each year since 1883.

	N.S.W.	Chinese.	Javanese.	West Indian.	South Sea Islanders.	English.	Total.
1883.	,	í · · ·			<u> </u>		*
dmitted during the year	•••••	5	•••••			•••••	5
1884.		-					
Remaining in on January 1 Idmitted during the year Died do		5 2 				******	5 2
1885.		<u> </u>	ļ				
temaining in on January 1dmitted during the year	*****	7 1 1	4*****	1 1*			7· 2 2
1886.	-						
Remaining in on January 1	•••••	7 2 4	1	*******			7 3 4
1887.		<u> </u>					
Remaining in on January 1	•••••	5 1	1				6 1
1888.							_
temaining in on January 1	1	6 3	1				7 4
1889.			<u></u>	<u> </u>			
demaining in on January 1 dmitted during the year lied do	1 1	9 1	1	***************************************		••••	11 2
1890.					<u> </u>		
Remaining in on January 1 Admitted during the year Died do	· 2 2	10 2	1				13 2 2
1891.				<u> </u>			
Remaining in on January 1 Admitted during the year Died do	4 5† 1	8 4 1	1		1‡	••••	13 10 2
1892.					·		
temaining in on January 1	8 2 2	11 8 1	1		1 1§ 	1 	21 12 3
Remaining in on January 1, 1893	8	18	· 1		2	1	30

^{*} One West Indian discharged on the 29th December, 1885, his sores having healed and there being no law warranting his detention.
† One patient, I.L., reported 18th December, 1891, was removed to Little Bay on 12th January, 1892.
† Native of Tanna. § Native of Fiji, of European parentage.

SUMMARY of cases since 1883.

	N.S.W.	Chinese.	Javanese.	West Indian.	South Sea Islanders.	English.	Total.
Total admitted since 1883 Total died since 1883	11 3	27 9	1	1 1*	2	1	43 13
Remaining in on January 1, 1893	8	18	1		2	1	30

^{*} Discharged, 29th December, 1885. (See previous note.)

4

APPENDIX B. RETURN of Particulars of Lepers detained at Little Bay, New South Wales, since the year 1883.

No	Nation - 22		Admission.	Where from.	Discharged.	Died
Name.	Nationality.	Age on.	Date of.	where from,	Discharged.	Dica
	~1.		10.4 11.1000	D 44- A		15 Mor 1896
A.H	Chinese	42	19 April, 1883	Parramatta Asylum		15 May, 1896. 27 June, "
J.H	.do	32	19 ,, ,,	do		27 June, " 20 April, "
A.H	do	34	12 June, "	do		20 April, ,,
A.M		32	28 Oct., "	Tenterfield		
А.Р G. Н.	dodo	27 37	28 ,, ,, 27 Nov., 1884	Willow Creek	To Reception House for Insane, 2 April, 1885.	24 Dec., "
K.K	do	24	21 Dec., "	Bathurst	***************	28 April, 1885.
J.B	West Indian	51	22 Sept., 1885	Bermagui	29 Dec., 1885.	
A.Y	Chinese	29	23 Dec , "	Sydne y	.,,	6 Feb., 1890.
C.B	do	32	29 Jan., 1886	Alexandria		
A.S	do	42	20 Feb., "	Cooper's Creek	************	12 Nov., ,,
c. T.	Javanese	24	14 Aug., "	Castle Hill, Parramatta		
A.L	Chinese	44	20 May, 1887	Bathurst	••••••	12 April, 1891.
Y.S	do	31	20 April, 1888	Sydney		
F.G	N.S.W	28	21 Aug., "	do		25 Sept., 1892.
A.Y	Chinese	26	30 Sept., ,,	Inverell		
ն. թ	do	18	22 Dec., "	Sydney		
H.R	do	28	23 Mar., 1889	Enfield		
н.в		17	17 Dec., "	Mudgee		
H.R	do	28	8 Aug., 1890	Richmond River		
A.G	do	14	18 ,, ,,	Balmain		
E.U	do	23	16 Jan., 1891	Sydney		
H.S	do	41	23 ,, ,,	Newtown		4 Feb., 1891.
A.L	Chinese	30	26 Feb , "	Newcastle		
м.в	N.S.W	33	11 Mar., ,,	Surry Hills	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	20 June, 1892.
r.w	Chinese	29 •	6 Aug., ,,	Narrandera		
w.c	do	40	27 ,, ,,	Sydney		
A.H	do	33	18 Sept., ,,	Mudgee		
J.L		25	0.70	Clarence River	1	
R.W		47		Narrabri	}	
I.L				Waverley	i	
A.S		34	†18 ,, ,, 21 April, 1892	Sydney		29 June, 1892.
C.D	N.S.W.	24	0.5	Gunnedah	•••	,
S.P	English	49	- -	Sydney		
H.G	Chinese	47	170.1	do		
M.E.K			91			
L.P.H	N.S.W	43	2l ,, ,,	North Sydney Manly	••••••	
	S.S. Islander	44	13 Oct., ,,	·	••••••••	
		13	27 " " …	Sydney		
A.L	Chinese	35	3 Nov., ,,	Bombala		
A.G	do	26	7 Dec., ,,	Parramat'a		
A.Q	do	39	15 Nov., ,,	Bombala	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
J.C	do		29 ,, ,,	Sydney	**************	
G.Y	do		31 Dec., ,,	do		

* These are all natives of New South Wales of European parentage. † Date of report. This patient was removed to Little Bay on 12 Jan., 1892.

† Of European parentage.

Note. - The only additional cases of leprosy in New South Wales which have been reported to the Board of Health are P.S., cet. 38, died in the Richmond River District in March, 1887, and G.R., cet. 28, whose death, certified by his medical attendants, was reported by the City Coroner on the 18th July, 1889. Both of these persons were of European parentage, and appear in Appendix C., under Cases III and VII.

APPENDIX C.

LEPROSY IN THE OTHER AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The following information respecting Leprosy in the other Colonies was courteously supplied by the various Boards of Health in June, 1892:—

VICTORIA.

The Board of Public Health has power to segregate persons suffering from leprosy in huts at the Quarantine Station, Point Nepean.

From the following returns it will be seen that there have been 8 cases of leprosy in Victoria since 1884—7 Chinese and 1 European.

Return showing number of persons found to be suffering from Leprosy and removed to Middle Quarantine Station, Victoria; also Deaths since 1884.

	Chinese.	Europeans.	Total.
1884.			<u> </u>
Admitted during year	1		1
Died			
}.			
1885.			
Remaining on 1st January	1		1
Admitted during year	1		1
Died	*** *******		
1886.		ļ	
Remaining on 1st January	2		2
Admitted during year	ī		ī
Died	1		Î
1887.			
Remaining on 1st January	2		2
Admitted during year		1	_
Died	1	**********	1
	1		Ι τ
1888.			
Remaining on 1st January	1		
Admitted during year	i	******	1
Died	1	••••••	1
2100	***********	••••••	
1889.			
Remaining on 1st January	2		2
Admitted during year	3	*******	3
Died	1		1
1000			·
1890.			1
Remaining on 1st January	4		4
Admitted during year			
Died	1		1
			
1891.			
Remaining on 1st January	3	•••	3
Admitted during year	*******	1	1
Died	••••		
		·	
1892.			
Remaining on 1st January	3	1	4
Admitted during year	*** *** ***		
Died	******		***********

RETURN of particulars as to lepers detained at the Middle Quarantine Station, Victoria, since the year 1884.

Name. (Initials),	Nationality.		Admission.	Whom form	70.	
	Nationanty.	Age on.	Date of	Where from,	Discharged.	Died.
A.Q G.Y A.Y A.Y S.L A.D.F	do	 48 52 50 45	22 Mar., 1889 22 Mar., ,, 29 Mar., ,,	do do Bechworth Ballarat do Queensland		26 June, 1889. 28 Sept., 1886 3 Oct., 1887. 10 Oct., 1890.

SUMMARY of Cases since 1884.

	Chinese.	Europeans.	Total.
Total admitted since 1884	4	1	8 4
Remaining on 15th June, 1892	3	1	4

QUEENSLAND.

THE Central Board of Health has power under the provisions of the Health Act of 1884 to isolate persons suffering from Leprosy. A special Bill providing for the treatment, detention, and isolation of Lepers was before the local Parliament in June, 1892.

From the following returns it will be seen that there have been 17 cases in Queensland since 1889 —15 Chinese and 2 Europeans.

Return showing number of Chinese found to be suffering from Leprosy, and removed to Dayman Island; also deaths and discharges for each year since 1889:—

1889.	
Admitted during the year	11 4
1890.	
Remaining on 1st January. Admitted during the year. Died do.	7 nil 5
1891.	
Remaining on 1st January. Admitted during the year. Discharged do. Died do.	2 2 1 1
1892.	
Remaining on 1st January	2

Return showing number of Europeans found to be suffering from Leprosy and removed to the Leper Station formed on Stradbrooke Island, in Moreton Bay:—

1892.

There are two Chinamen and one European now under orders from the Board for transmission to the Leper Stations at Dayman Island and Stradbrooke Island respectively

The following paper was contributed by Dr. Bancroft, of Brisbane, to the transactions of the Intercolonial Medical Congress, Sydney, 1892. It contains some new historical information regarding the appearance of leprosy in Queensland, and is reproduced here from the columns of the Australasian Medical Gazette:—

It is a matter for satisfaction that so few cases of leprosy have happened in Queensland to persons of European extraction, but there is good reason to conclude that without measures are carried out to remove Asiatic and Polynesian lepers to a considerable distance from the residences of the colonists, that the disease will spread amongst ourselves. My arrival in the colony dates from 1866, when I was appointed a visiting surgeon to the Brisbane Hospital, and shortly afterwards, 1868, I took charge as Resident Surgeon of the newly built institution.

At that time no medical man of the place was aware that he had seen a case of leprosy. The article in Erasmus Wilson's book on skin diseases was in our hands, but in no work accessible to the ordinary travelling practitioner was there a plate or drawing of leprosy in any of its forms. Danielssen and Boeck's book was out of print, and it was many years later that 1 had the opportunity of perusing that work in the library of the College of Surgeons in London. The illustrations there are valuable, and it is much to be regretted that no medical author in England had reproduced the plates in the class books of the day. Had such been the case the English medical student would have been able to diagnose ordinary well-marked cases of leprosy with readiness. As an illustration of the defect referred to, see article in report of Polynesian diseases, by an M.B. of London, in Intercolonial Medical Congress of 1889, p. 63, with photograph of a Polynesian with necrosis of fingers and toes. Leprosy does not appear to have been suspected.

I found on taking charge of the hospital a patient, a German, who had been a ship's cook, and had resided for a considerable period in the Sandwich Islands. He was usefully employed about the premises, and had well-marked tubercles of the face, eyebrows, and ears; his voice was hoarse, and the hands and feet too were anæsthetic in parts, as he discovered by at times burning himself, and the nails of the fingers and toes were defective. His appearance was remarkable, and I often interrogated him as to syphilis, which he denied having suffered from. A course of mercury did him harm, and it was only after reading Wilson's description repeatedly that I concluded the patient was a leper. With great difficulty did I obtain the concurrence in this opinion of some of my colleagues. He died during my tenure of office from albuminuria and dropsy. On post-mortem examination I remember to have noticed white deposits in his liver.

A number of Polynesians with ulcers of the feet and carious bones I treated, and in the hospital case books I entered them as "Islanders' toe-disease." After a time it dawned on me that these were also cases of leprosy.

A large elastic tumour, mostly of the groin, was found in a number of patients; cases of chyluria were discovered, and filaria were found associated with both these. My attention was turned from the few cases of leprosy that appeared, and I became of opinion that both the leprosy and filaria were associated diseases, brought here by the Chinese and distributed by mosquitoes carrying the diseased blood to water tanks and elsewhere.

Numerous

Numerous cases of filaria disease were found in the families of cottagers who had wells, open water butts, and tanks. In one instance there were four children suffering from filaria in one family. This led to more careful exclusion of mosquitoes from water tanks by metal gauze covers, and to the disuse of wells. Happily now the large water-work pipes are well distributed; few young children are found with manifestations of filaria diseases.

My original paper on this subject is published in the Pathological Society's Transactions, 1878, vol. 29, p. 407. At the meeting at which this was read I remember to have crossed swords somewhat with the President, Sir Erasmus Wilson, who called me to task for affirming that the term Elephantiasis should be used for the big-leg disease only, and that Elephantiasis Græcorum as applied to leprosy should be abandoned. This has practically now come to pass.

My attention was drawn to a case of phalangeal necrosis by Dr. Jno. Thomson, then house-surgeon, who considered the patient suffering from leprosy. The case is recorded in the *Lancet* of February 18th, 1879. This patient had also embryonic filaria in his blood. He managed a boiling-down establishment in close proximity to Chinese vegetable gardens.

On reading over the old case books of the Brisbane Hospital I became convinced that there were cases of leprosy, and possibly filaria diseases, among the records.

I subjoin the history of one patient (1855) which seems most characteristic of leprosy. Neither the late Dr. Barton, who recorded it, nor his colleagues appear to have had any suspicion that the case was leprosy.

HOSPITAL RECORDS, Fol. 258.—Necrosis, &c.

Our Tsar, &t. 56, April 10th, 1855.—History—Can speak very little English, and the history is imperfect. He has had some disease of the first toe of the left foot; it has been removed and there is now an opening in the ball of the great toe of the same foot, from which there is a slight feetid discharge, and a probe detects loose bone. The last phalanx of the second finger of the right also is dead, and separating, and the soft parts have sloughed away. He is weak and seems broken down in health.

April 20.—The diseased phalanx removed at the joint.

June 7.—General health much improved; the diseased great toe removed by Dr. Cannan with three-fourths of its metatarsal bone—no vessels required to be tied at the time, and the wound was brought a little together by two sutures. 7 p.m.—Some hæmorrhage occurred which was restrained with bandage and compress.

August 8.—Discharged well. The foot has been slow in healing; the hospital has provided him with a padded boot, which acts as the ball of the toe did to support the foot.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Fol. 417—Admitted February 29, 1856.—History.—This old Chinaman was in Hospital in April and August last. (For history vide fol. 258.) He is now admitted with pains chiefly in the hands, the fingers being contracted.

March 6.—Left hospital without leave, having first assaulted the wardsman; relieved.

NECROSIS AND GANGRENE.

Fol. 517—Admitted December 18, 1856.—History.—This old Chinaman has been in hospital twice before. (Vide 417, 258.) He is now in a miserable state. The left foot is dark coloured, hot, but without feeling. There is a very feetid discharge from the spot where the great toe was removed. The left hand is swollen, hot, dark coloured, and painful. He has a dry tongue; pulse over 100, with little volume. The left foot is wrapped in cotton at once.

March 25.—A finger of the left hand removed at his request, as the necrosed bone "too much stinkey."

April 20.—A straight palmar splint applied to left forearm and hand to prevent flection of the fingers.

April 28.—Discontinue splint; the parts will not bear the pressure.

Left hospital without leave on November 17, 1857; incurable.

Fol. 102.—Oun Tsar, at. 59, February 3, 1859.—History.—This old man whose hands and feet are quite crippled by repeated attacks of necrosis and senile gangrene, has been a long time in hospital on several occasions. He left the last time a little more than a year ago, and is supposed to be living on the charity of his countrymen at Limestone ever since. He brings down the usual admission fee, given him by his friends. He is now unable to walk. There is a sore swelling about the dislocated left wrist.

May 28.—Feet cold and insensible, vesicated and discharging a quantity of serum; the remains of right hand also inclined to vesicate.

The nights of 22nd and 23rd were extremely cold; feet wrapped in cotton, flannel outside, and hot water and brandy ad lib given him.

May 30.—About the same; will not drink the brandy; weather warmer.

June 29.—Died.

The first case was observed in New South Wales by Dr. Cox in 1872, so I see it is recorded.*

Believing that leprosy might be commonly associated with filarial disease, I examined the blood of a large number of lepers in the Tang Toc Sing Hospital at Singapore. I examined the blood in the day-time, and with negative results.

Manson has since shown that filaria rest in the day-time; but I have seldom much difficulty in extracting them by puncturing the lowest point of the lobe of the ear, and pressing out the blood. Most likely this proceeding dislodges the worms from their resting places.

There

There is not much evidence of the association of filaria and leprosy; but in Japan it is on record that in one village, where water lies abundantly under the houses, leprosy, which is very common, often terminates the lives of the victims with associated elephantiasis. Why were both these diseases—elephant-leg and leprosy—by the old physicians called by the same name, if not associated diseases?

I should not omit to mention in this place that the filaria disease of the dog is most likely to have been imported from China. Fortunately this terrible heart-stuffing worm has never been found in the human subject. I have put on record somewhere that the fly Stomoxys can take up plenty of embryos of this worm; and fleas and lice I have found with the same in the blood they have sucked up. I presume your dogs then eat the insects, and so become affected.

For Dr. Thin's book on leprosy the medical profession should be grateful. It is a monument of industry, and will go a long way to prove the contagious nature of leprosy. In any future edition I would suggest that instead of two photos of lepers he should produce twenty, as nothing is more likely to educate the eye of the student better than well-executed photographs.

Dr. Arning in his visit to the Sandwich Islands, it appears, has not been able to find the bacteria of leprosy in the blood of mosquitoes that have sucked lepers, but this may yet be proved to be the case.

I was not successful in my first searches for filaria in the blood removed from the stomachs of mosquitoes. Manson was the first to discover them, and I found them subsequently (see "Cobbold's Entozoa," p. 198); afterwards every observer verified the fact.

My friend, the late Dr. Wm. Hobbs, often spoke to me about mosquitoes distributing his vaccinations far and wide in the houses of his patients. This was before mosquito net was much used.

In the Sandwich Islands the mosquito is believed to distribute leprosy. There, no doubt, are several agents, and such blood-sucking insects as bugs, fleas, and others may work to the same end. In the penetrating organ of the tick one sees the fluid with air spaces moving up and down under a power of about 50 diameters. Is it not more likely that the leprous bacteria are at times dislodged from the cells in the skin and distributed in this manner? If parasities one hundredth of an inch long—the embryonic human filaria—can be carried by mosquitoes far and wide, small impediment exists to the distribution of the minute bacteria of leprosy.

Lewis says (see "Cobbold," p. 197): "It was observed that nearly all the mosquitoes captured in one of the servant's homes contained hæmatozoa."

With regard to the destination of hæmatozoa, I have nothing to add to the observations of Manson, whose researches tend to show that water may contain the parasite, and that potable water should be filtered or boiled, and that thirsty children should have suitable provision made for them.

But bacteria may be implanted direct, as Dr. Hobb's vaccination was spread. We know that mosquitoes and other insects give out poisonous saliva, which, in the case of mosquitoes, gives severe pain. Death to dogs comes of the bite of the Queensland tick, and a temporary blindness of some weeks duration I have seen in the human subject. This poisonous saliva is inserted, and why not with it bacteria acquired from any leper bitten previously?

The food theory of distribution of leprosy does not appear to help us. Everybody here almost without exception has partaken of Chinese-grown vegetables. They are mostly cooked, but radishes, lettuce, and parsley are consumed raw. I always peel my radishes, and never eat uncooked leaves. If leprosy were distributed by food, it is strange the disease does not spread more extensively.

Consider the enormous export of articles of food from China and India to Great Britain with no single instance of leprosy developing therefrom. Living together and intimate association seems necessary in the generality of instances, as the interesting case in Dublin related by Dr. H. Benson goes to prove; but in Queensland and New South Wales there are several cases where no close relationship with the Chinese can be discovered. Chinese have nothing to do with our cows, and in their own country do not keep them. Our Chinese are gardeners and shopkeepers occasionally cooks to Europeans. The colonists never sleep in their shops, or work with them in their gardens. Some few have European women as wives, but I have not seen any suffering from leprosy.

The Chinese grow peanuts (Arachis hypogea), and sell them to children. They are eaten uncooked, but the shelling is done by the purchaser.

There are several cases of leprosy in persons of European descent that have happened in Queensland besides the two recorded previously. One was a German who worked on a sugar plantation. He had tubercular leprosy of the face. There was no evidence of his association with Chinese. He is now dead. A second was a grave-digger, resident of an inland town. He had carious bones in the feet from which he suffered terribly and died. Three cases now are from a northern town. A Chinese leper or lepers were camped in the outskirts of this town, but no contact is acknowledged. The first case of the wandering aboriginal suffering from leprosy has just been discovered. He has probably contracted it from a Kanaka camping with him.

These three cases from the northern town are vexatious to understand, as well as Dr. Ashburton Thompson's cases in New South Wales (report, 1891), where no special communication happened between them and Chinamen, except the purchase of vegetables. We know that Chinamen and other Asiatics, and Polynesians, live here apparently well for years, then develop leprosy, both tubercular and anæsthetic. That they have brought the disease with them in a latent state cannot be doubted.

To be successful in preventing the spread of leprosy in Australia it will be incumbent on the various Governments to discover these cases at the earliest possible period. All such people, Asiatic or Polynesian, it will, therefore, be necessary to examine by medical men familiar with the general aspect of leprosy, and to call in the aid of bacteriology to determine, if possible, whether suspected spots, indurations and skin affection may contain the leprosy microbe. Before being admitted into the country, an examination should be made and an annual inspection afterwards.

This may seem onerous and expensive, but if by such means we can be saved the infliction of permanent leper hospitals it may be a direct saving of public funds.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1884 the Central Board of Health of South Australia has power to isolate persons suffering from leprosy. This Board reports that there has never been a case of leprosy in South Australia proper; but that there are three or four cases (all Chinese) in the Northern Territory who are isolated on separate quarantine grounds.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE Colonial Secretary reports that there are no special Acts in force in regard to leprosy, and that the only information available on the subject is that contained in the following Parliamentary Report by Dr. Alfred Ginders on "Leprosy among the Maoris at Taupo and Rotorua," dated 4th July, 1890, from which it appears that six cases among the natives came under his notice.

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Tokaanu on the 24th ultimo, where I arrived on the 26th, and on the following day commenced an examination of the cases of Maori leprosy there, Mr. L. M. Grace acting as interpreter. I had previously, on the 1st ultimo, visited an isolated case at a spot called Kiamoe, 12 miles from Rotorua, on which occasion J. H. Taylor, Esq., J.P., was kind enough to drive me out and act as interpreter.

It will be convenient to give the history of each case in the order in which they came under my notice.

Case 1.—Ereatera, a male Native, aged sixty, belonging to the Ngatirangiwewehei Tribe, of Awhaho, on Lake Rotorua, isolated by his tribe at Kaimoe, on the edge of the Oropi forest, got his first symptoms of ngereagere in 1879. Pale spots and patches appeared on his thighs and back, which are still visible, but have never at any time been anæsthetic. Two phalanges of the right index finger are gone; the stump is well healed. The other three fingers are permanently flexed on the palm. The thumb is normal. The first joint of the left index finger is also gone, and the other fingers flexed, as on the right hand. Both hands are anæsthetic, sensation beginning at the wrist, but some degree of numbness existing as far as the elbows. The disease has quite lately attacked the right foot, gangrene having commenced in the great toe, with considerable swelling of the whole foot. He complains of much pricking pain, which he compares to that of a burn. The foot is anæsthetic, and numbness exists as far as the knee. The same thing obtains on the left side, but the foot and toes are to all appearance normal. There is no contraction of either flexors or extensors. The right eye is totally blind from cataract. His general health is fairly good. His wife has always lived with him, and is in good health; they have no children. He has no collateral relative who ever suffered from the disease. He states that he has known cases, commencing as his did, with the discoloured skin-patches, to be completely cured without loss of substance. He never resided in the Taupo district, or associated in any way with persons suffering from ngerengere. He is free from all superstition with regard to the origin of his disease, and states frankly that he has no idea how he got it. He has fed much on rotten maize (kaanga-piro), rotten potatoes (kotero), and putrid shark (ika-panuwhera). This appears to be a case of the purely anæsthetic form of the disease.

Case 2.—Hiri, a male Native, aged thirty-eight, of the Ngatikurama Hapu of the Ngatitu-wharetoa Tribe, residing at Tokaanu, has been suffering from ngerengere since August 1881. In this case the pale skin patches are absent. The first symptoms were swelling of the hands and feet, with pricking pains. At present two joints of the right index finger are gone, one of the middle finger, the whole of the third finger, and one of the little finger; the thumb is ulcerating. On the left hand the little finger and thumb are flexed, and two joints of each of the other fingers gone. Anæsthesia is complete to the wrists, with numbness up to the elbows. On the right foot all the toes are ulcerating. On the left, the great toe is gone entirely to the head of the metatarsal bone. The toes on both feet are permanently extended from contraction of the extensors. Anæsthesia exists as in the hands and arms. The right eye is quite blind, the cornea opaque, with several vascular tubercular nodules projecting from it. Both ears are thickened and tuberculous; the nose also, the right ala about to separate from ulceration. The lower part of the forehead and the right cheek show numerous tubercles. The disease having attacked the larnyx, his voice is low and hoarse, speaking being evidently painful to him. He suffers considerable pain at times in the face and head. This man is a miserable spectacle. He cannot live long. On being asked to what cause he attributed his disease, he stated that the tohungas told him he had received wero-ngerengere from a man with whom he had quarrelled about a canoe. It is singular and suggestive that the word "makutu" is not used in reference to ngerengere and its communication for purposes of malice or revenge. Wero-ngerengere is supposed to be an art which has to be acquired before it can be practised. I shall refer to it again. In this case we have the tubercular and anæsthetic forms of the disease combined.

Case 3.—Te Iho, a Native boy, twelve years of age, brother to the last case, and living in the same whare with him, got his first symptoms of ngerengere three years ago. Pale serpentine patches are well marked all over the back, which are at present decidedly hyperæsthetic. His left hand and arm are quite powerless, and the muscles wasted; the fingers are drawn forcibly backwards from contraction of the extensors; there is loss of sensation as far as the elbow. The left great toe is swollen, flexed, and anæsthetic. The limbs on the right side are normal. At present there is no gangrene or ulceration. His general health is fairly good.

Case 4.—Maata, a Native woman, aged thirty-five, got her first symptoms of the disease in 1880, and died of it on the 8th October, 1888. She was sister to the two last cases, and lived in the same whare. She had no discoloured skin-patches, but began with a swelling outside the right thigh. This is said to have been cured by a tohunga in the Waikato, but in two months after her return home her face became red and swollen, the redness and swelling extending to the neck and shoulders. Shortly, numerous tubercular swellings appeared on the body, which ulcerated. This was followed by the usual gangrene of 550—B

the toes and fingers, several joints falling off. This case is described by those who saw it as even more severe and revolting than that of her brother Hiri, described under No. 2.

Case 5.—Amiria, a female Native, aged twenty-one, living at Maaroa, a settlement between Taupo and Atiamuri. She is the daughter of Hori Tehina, a Ngatituwharetoa, who died of ngerengere in 1874. He married a half-caste woman after the disease had manifested itself, by whom he had two daughters. The younger, a deformed idiot, died some time ago. The half-caste married again, and has several healthy children by her second husband. She herself is in perfect health, and appears much attached to her leprous daughter. The disease first manifested itself in this girl when she was three years old, by the appearance of pale patches on her thighs. These patches are usually the initial symptom, and are regarded by the Maoris as absolutely pathognomonic. The digits of both hands have all lost one or more phalanges, and it is singular that on all, even where only one joint remains, a nail has been developed at the extremity. She has lost every toe on both feet down to the heads of the metatarsal bones. The stumps on both hands and feet are soundly healed. No other part of the body is affected. Hands, arms, feet, and legs are anæsthetic, completely so up to the knees and elbows, and thence graduating upwards to slight numbness. She is able to walk a little, appears well nourished, and her general health is good. Her mother gives a singular reason for her favourable condition: in her own words, "She is such a good girl—says her prayers, and goes to church regularly, and does not run after the men."

Case 6.—This case is interesting from the fact that the patient was a brother of Hiri, Maata, and Te Iho (cases 23, and 4), and lived in the same whare with them. His name was Te Rangi, and about the month of June, 1888, he was brought by a European to the Maori hospital at Rotorna suffer-

about the month of June, 1888, he was brought by a European to the Maori hospital at Rotorua, suffering from a wound of the palm of a very severe character. He was twenty-four years old, a fine tall fellow, noted as an athlete and wrestler. His health was apparently perfect. He was under my care for a fortnight. The wound did remarkably well, but the healing was not quite complete when he returned home. In some six or eight weeks after his return he was taken ill. His face became swollen and covered with black blotches, which ulcerated; abscesses formed in both groins and auxillæ; there was discharge from the ears; he had difficulty in swallowing, with pain in the larynx, and husky voice. Both he and his friends believed he was suffering from ngerengere, and he was with difficulty restrained from committing suicide. He died on the 27th October, 1888, after an illness of less than three months. This case can only be regarded as one of acute blood poisoning, but, taken in conjunction with his sister's

This case can only be regarded as one of acute blood poisoning, but, taken in conjunction with his sister's case, whose symptoms at first were those of erysipelatous inflammation, it is highly suggestive.

Statement of Rakeiwairua, aged sixty-five, the father of cases 2, 3, 4, and 6: "I never had any symptoms of ngerengere. My wife Huiwa, the mother of these children, when she was young, had a white patch on her right side; it was not anæsthetic. The tohungas told me it was caused by her gathering fern on a spot where a ngerengere had once lived. This was cured by a tohunga, and she never had any other symptom of the disease. Ngerengere was much more prevalent in the Taupo district when I was a boy than it is now. It was first brought into the district three generations ago by a man whose name was Te Oro. He belonged to the Ngatipaki Hapu of the Ngatituwharetoa Tribe, and lived at Oruanui. His grandson is still living. His genealogy is thus: Te Oro begat Tamati Pahiroa, who begat Hame Pahiroa, now about forty years of age. Te Oro wished to be avenged on certain members of his tribe who had offended him, and hearing of the terrible ravages of this disease among the Ngatimaru, at Hauraki, he went there and learnt the art of communicating the disease (wero-ngerengere). On his return the disease broke out, and we have never been free from it since. I do not think ngerengere is contagious. With regard to my son Te Rangi, I believe his disease was the same as that his brothers are suffering from, but regard to my son Te Rangi, I believe his disease was the same as that his brothers are suffering from, but I never knew or heard of a case so rapidly fatal. Our food here is chiefly pork, potatoes, sow-thistles, and watercress. In times of scarcity we eat the fish of the lake, kokapu and inanga. The former are all more or less diseased. Their flesh and entrails are infested by a red thread-worm. They have also a kind of fungoid disease of the skin. Numbers of the kokaku are sometimes thrown up dead on the beach, and we eat them if we have nothing better; but this does not often happen."

The chief Paurini Karamu, of Tokaanu, is decidedly of opinion that ngerengere was far more pre-

valent in former times than it is now.

Wi Mahi, aged eighty, a chief of the Ngatirangiwewehi, living at Awahou, on Lake Rotorua, says "There is no ngerengere now as compared to what it was when I was a boy. I have known it carry off whole hapus. I attribute our immunity to the fact that all the old men who knew how to communicate the disease have died out. My father was one of the worst of them. He destroyed numbers by giving His plan was to make his enemy a present of a mat or some other article of clothing them ngerengere. that had been worn by a ngerngeere, and the disease was sure to follow."

Conclusions.

1. That the disease known to the Taupo and East Coast tribes as ngerengere, to the Ngapuhi and northern tribes as puhipuhi, and to the Wanganui and western tribes as tuwhenua, is one and the same

- disease, and that true leprosy.

 2. That no one who has seen leprosy could possibly mistake the symptoms presented by the man Hiri (case 2) and the boy Te lho (case 3).

 3. That the general consensus of opinion amongst the Natives that the disease first appeared on this island at Hauseli case time during the letter helf of the assenteenth contains may be recorded. this island at Hauraki some time during the latter half of the seventeenth century may be regarded
- 4. That the probability is that it was introduced by the marooning of a leper from a ship (probably a whaler) at or near Hauraki.
- 5. That the story of its introduction to the Taupo district by Te Oro is too recent to be relegated to the category of Maori myths, and may therefore be accepted as substantially correct.

 6. That the term "wero-ngerengere" is not an alternative name for the disease, as some suggest,
- but the name applied to the act of cummunicating the disease by puncture or inoculation, as the etymology indicates.
- 7. That the immunity from the disease enjoyed by women who have lived for years with leprous men, and vice versa, makes it difficult to believe that it is infectious or contagious in the ordinary sense.
- 8. That if the proliferation of a specific microbe in the blood and tissues is essential to the disease, a very special environment would appear to be necessary to secure an effective invasion.

9. That if filthy habits and insanitary surroundings, leading to impaired vitality, are to be regarded as predisposing causes, such are not far to seek amongst the Taupo Natives, who are notorious for their neglect of personal cleanliness.

10. That in all probability the worst cases have arisen from direct infection of the blood by

11. That it is worthy of note that the Natives believe that the leper's urine and fæces contain the germs of the disease, and they are consequently very careful as to their disposal.

12. That complete segregation of those effected would probably stamp out the disease in a few

vears.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE Central Board of Health reports that there has been no case of Leprosy since that of the Chinaman Ah Lee reported in 1890, and that this man is no longer in the Colony. (This patient was on the 29 November, 1889, located in a hut outside the Quarantine Ground at Woodman's Point near Freemantle.)

TASMANIA.

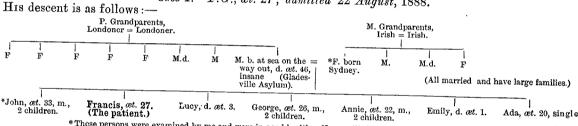
THE Central Board of Health reports that so far as is known the Colony is entirely free from the disease, and therefore there has been no legislation on the subject.

APPENDIX D.

CLINICAL Notes of the cases of Patients of European descent who have been admitted at the Lazaret since its establishment, and of the cases of coloured patients who survived into the year 1892. By J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D., D.P.H., Chief Medical Inspector.

PATIENTS OF EUROPEAN DESCENT.

Case I .- F.G., &t. 27; admitted 22 August, 1888.



*These persons were examined by me and were in good health. No constitutional disease reported in this family.

History.—He was weakly during infancy, but has had no important illnesses. He lived with his parents at Penrith, Goulburn, and Bathurst until he was 11 years old; the family then came to Sydney, and he has lived there ever since. On leaving school he spent one year in the service of a cordial-maker; he then helped his mother, who kept a restaurant, his duty being to buy vegetables in the markets (frequently from Chinese), and he did this for another year or more. At about 17 he became a carter, drawing building materials; and after a time he began to learn plastering. After some months of this work, during which his chief business was to beat up bullock's hair and mortar with a trowel, and being between 19 and 20, he found the trowel had broken the skin over the outer side of the right fore-finger. between 19 and 20, he found the trowel had broken the skin over the outer side of the right fore-finger; and with this sore his present illness seems to have begun. The finger swelled; it never recovered its natural size or appearance. According to his brother's account, anæsthesia of the hands and feet was among the earliest symptoms, it being observed that he sometimes burnt or injured himself without being among the earliest symptoms, it being observed that he sometimes purnt or injured nimsell without being aware of it. Three or four years later he had an attack which is described as erysipelas and rheumatic fever, and from that general swelling and distortion of his hands and feet date. Two years later still he began to get a disease of the eyes, which has produced opacities of the cornea and adhesions of the iris, and has rendered his sight very imperfect. Lastly, a few months ago, he tried to cut his throat, but his mother and brother saw no reason at the time to suppose him insane. State on admission.—He now seems to have a fair amount of strength. His hands and feet are much distorted and some of his fingers have lost the have a fair amount of strength. His hands and feet are much distorted, and some of his fingers have lost the terminal phalanges by absorption; the skin of the face and ears is thickened and roughened; and in all those situations there is very imperfect sensation—so that on being pricked with a needle he only felt that he was being touched. The patient's family have always been in comfortable circumstances. He says he was never much in the habit of eating fish; was not very fond of it; ate it occasionally, like other

March 23, 1891.—The mask is reddened—slightly, uniformly, without brown tinge, and looks rather as though it had been rouged and well powdered afterwards; the reddening ceases at the hair, except on the temples, where it stops a little short of the hair; it extends all round the neck. face is loose and inclined to fold; it shows everywhere rather fine wrinkles, which are nearly longitudinal; they do cross each other, but at very acute angles. There is general thickening and distortion The skin of the of the features; the nose is broadened and flattened, and the alæ appear to have lost substance, although they have never ulcerated. There are numerous tuberosities in several situations, but most upon the they have never ulcerated. There are numerous tuberosities in several situations, but most upon the cheeks; they are scarcely visible, but are very easily felt. The ears are not much deformed; there is no prominence of the superciliary ridge. The scalp is unaffected, and covered with thick silky hair; eyebrows gone; eyelashes gone; he has no beard or whisker. The whole trunk shows a brownish red or dirty red mottling, which is not very strongly marked. The hands are both considerably swollen, bluished, and the fingers sausage-like in shape. Right hand: the first phalanges can be extended and flexed; the second row is permanently fixed; the third row is not distinguishable, but some firmly attached small the second row is permanently fixed; the third row is not distinguishable, but some firmly attached small

fragments

fragments of nail remain; the thumb is similarly deformed, but not quite so much. Left hand, the changes are the same, but not quite so great, and more of the nails remains, though they have not the normal shape. The legs show brown maculæ and brown mottling; on the right shin, from the insertion of the patellar tendon downwards, is a row of cicatrices of old ulcerations. The feet are not so swollen nor so deformed as the hands. Special senses.—The sight is now quite gone; hearing good; smell (the left side of nose is permanently closed, the right only as a rule, but when the latter is free) is almost absent; voice, hoarse and without quality; but there is no dyspnæa. Sensation.—There is general analgesia, but sensibility to an ordinary touch is present. I have detected no area absolutely anæsthetic. I found no spot on which he could distinguish between the prick of a pin which drew blood and a touch with the head. General health said to be perfectly good; seems strong and well nourished. He has no attacks of ill-health, and no pains.

December 4, 1891.—His condition is not much altered. He complains of a great deal of thick and offensive discharge from the posterior nares; and there are several rather sharp-edged ulcers which have a yellowish coating on the soft palate, and especially around the base of the uvula. His usual breathing is decidedly more noisy; and he has had several attacks of laryngeal spasm which have lasted from two to five or six days at a time.

September 25, 1892.—On this day F.G. died, his illness having lasted about eleven years. Death occurred from gradually progressing exhaustion. The following notes were made by Wardsman F. Hunter:—February—Ectropion of lower lid of left eye. A bright red rash has appeared during the last fortnight on trunk, both back and front, beginning at the neck, but not invading the iliac regions, 'except in a few small spots; on firm pressure a brownish stain is visible, and the red colour returns very slowly. March—Depression, and suicidal tendency. The left cornea perforated and contents of eyeball discharged. July—Ulcers on legs have become much larger, very offensive, and discharge freely. August—Towards the end of this month the ulcers on the right leg looked much healthier, and began to heal a little; left, as before, the tibia being exposed for about 5 inches. September—Died on the 25th, without asphyxia.

Case II.—H.B., æt. 17; admitted 17 December, 1889.

His descent is as follows:-

P. Grandparents, Irish.

* Father born at Penrith, New South Wales.
Always lived in New South Wales.

M. Grandparents, English. | * Mother born at sea, before arrival in Australia. Lived always in New South Wales.

H.B., the patient (and nine other children in good health), born and lived always on the Meroo River.

* These persons were examined by me and were in good health.

History.—The boy's father, formerly a publican, is now a selector and labourer, living on the Meroo (Mudgee), and has always been in fairly comfortable circumstances. This is an old gold-field, and there have always been Chinese there within his recollection; but communication of this family with them has always been strictly limited to purchases of tea and sugar, and occasionally such articles as boots from a store kept by some of them. Those who keep the store are said to have been there very long and to be well. All other conditions seem to have been those usual in the bush. Fish was very rarely to be got, and canned fish was very seldom tasted by this patient. Until 13 years of age he was well, strong, intelligent, and active. The fingers of the left hand then began to contract, and the muscles of the forearm wasted somewhat, so that a doctor supposed he had injured the limb, and that it was wasting from disuse. Next, blebs appeared on the fingers, and loss of sensation to a small extent was observed. At about 15 years of age discoloured spots of reddish-brown colour appeared on the trunk, and afterwards on the extremities; under some treatment these disappeared or nearly disappeared a few months later, but they reappeared of a pure brown colour without the reddening. The right hand and foot in the meantime had become contracted and swollen, and lastly, about the age of 16, his face began to get discoloured, to swell, and to be disfigured.

State on admission.—The face (being the mask alone) is disfigured by an irregular swelling or infiltration, which is rather hard; a few distinct tuberosities are to be seen; in colour it is uniformly reddened, but more deeply in places, so that it looks patchy; the nose is broadened and thickened, the eyelids thickened, the superciliary ridges prominent; the ears have the lobe slightly thickened, and not hardened, but the tragus is both thickened and hardened, and proportionately more deformed. Eyesight unaffected. Hands.—The fingers on both sides are contracted moderately and thickened; there is swelling, or thickening at, and immediately above, both wrists. Feet.—Right foot is generally swollen and deformed, but the toes are scarcely contracted; it is discoloured (reddish or purplish); a blister appeared on the sole about a year ago, which broke, healed, appeared again and healed, and at last left an ulcer, which is now present. Left foot discolouration only. Trunk and Limbs.—These show very numerous patches of discolouration of irregular shape, which are of a quite clear brown, of the same shade as the back of a sunburnt hand; there is no reddening of these patches. They are paræsthetic, but the patient (as usual) denied this until he was shown that he could not distinguish between a touch with the head of a pin and a prick with the point.

March 21, 1891.—The whole mask is now enormously distorted by prominent, large, and more or less distinct tuberosities; it is very red, of a rather bright tint; the redness ceases where the hair begins; both sides of the hypertrophied and flattened nose are generally stopped up, but sometimes are free; the ears show many lepromata, especially about the lobes; the hair of the scalp seems normal, although dry and not very thick; the eyebrows are almost gone; the eyelashes broken and short, or wanting; hair present and normal in armpits and on pubes (the maculæ mentioned below do not infringe upon the hairy surface, although they approach it very closely). The hands are much swollen (firm ædema) and of a bluish red; the fingers are sausage-like; they cannot be completely flexed; the nails are present; there are a few neoplasms on the ulnar side of both forearms, and on both elbows; the back of the neck is thickened, red, and infiltrated. All other parts of the body are covered with maculæ: these, over the trunk,

trunk, arms, and upper part of thighs, are of a dirty red colour, rather faint and mottled; on the lower part of the thighs and on the legs they are bistre-colour, leave no unaffected skin between them, or scarcely any, and are not uniform in tint, but mottled; there are among these latter patches many islands of matt white (achromatic) skin of different sizes, up to an inch in diameter. The feet are swollen, bluish-red and slightly distorted. Special senses.—Hearing, taste, sight, and smell (when the nose is not stopped) seem normal. Sensation.—The achromatic patches on the legs are less sensitive than the bistre patches; in general, sensation to a touch is said to be normal; at no part examined can a prick with a needle be distinguished from a touch with the eye-end; there is therefore pretty complete analgesia everywhere, but not complete anæsthesia anywhere. There is no hyperæsthesia, nor any shooting-pains. General Health.—Uniformly good; strength good. Development.—As this patient was undoubtedly attacked before the usual date of puberty it is necessary to note that the genital organs are well developed, and that pubic hair is present in usual quantity; his voice, however, although not affected by laryngeal disease as yet, is not virile, nor yet merely a boy's voice. Perhaps it may be described as "virile, but entirely without timbre." The tongue, mouth, and fauces show nothing.

December 4, 1891.—The tuberous distortion of the mask is still very great, but much diminished; the tuberosities are not so red, and there is variety of the shades of red in general. The fingers and hands seem, on the contrary, to be more swollen and bluer; but there is no deformity except what is due to the swelling (firm edema). About two months ago a large blister appeared, which separated the cuticle over nearly the whole of the inner side of the right foot, and which was followed by ulceration; there was no pain; the ulcer is now healing very slowly. He says his general health has been quite uniformly undisturbed and good since the last note

December, 1892.—During the year this patient's condition has not materially altered. In January his height was 5 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., and his weight 125 lb. In May his weight had increased to 134 lb., but in December had declined to 126 lb. Diminution of deformity of features continued during the earlier part of the year; but his voice became very husky at times, and he then had pain in speaking. His general health and feelings remained unaffected according to his own account, and, upon the whole, debility and deficiency of fat could alone be observed. His temperature, on a majority of days on which observations were made, was slightly subnormal.

There is still considerable distortion of the face, but it has much diminished during the year, except the nose. The left hand (which was originally attacked) has the second and third row of phalanges flexed at right angles and the two rows are beginning to suffer slight discolorations; the interessei are very much wasted, and the palm flattened; all the nails have fallen; the ulnar nerve on this side has atrophied, and although strong pressure produces slight discomfort it is felt locally only, and is not referred to the fingers. The right hand has some very slight distortion of the fingers, and wasted interessei, but is useful and gives a tolerable firm grasp; the ulnar nerve is larger than on the other side, and more tender, but sensation is not referred to the fingers. Both peroneals are enlarged, hardened, and flattened, and both are sensitive though below the normal, and the sensation is referred to the middle of the leg. Both ankles are enlarged, apparently by emaciation; the first metatarsals also seem to be enlarged, but in their case the amount of hard infiltration over them renders this doubtful. There are many ulcers on the feet and toes, both large and small, and although some have a healing appearance they are all a twelvemonth old. The voice is now markedly altered in the usual way; the state of the larnyx varies, and when werse is so towards night; on the hard palate are some small neoplasms. Appetite always good; sleeps well; is always occupied in one way or other.

Case III.—H.R., et. 28 (and P. S., deceased); admitted 11 August, 1890.

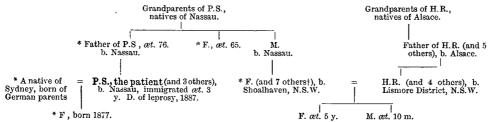
THE case of this patient should be read with that of P.S., deceased, which accordingly is placed first. The details are given after an extensive inquiry on the spot, made among the near relatives of both men.

The case of P. S., deceased—L.S. immigrated from the Duchy of Nassau in 1855, bringing with him three children, of whom P. was the youngest, and aged about 3 years. The family travelled to Shoalhaven, and lived there till 1871. They next removed to the Richmond River District, and ever since have lived there in the neighbourhood of Jiggi Creek. P. was then about 19. He became a timber-getter; and he continued to live in the same neighbourhood and to work in the surrounding district until prevented by increase of the illness which caused his death. His absences from the district were by way of holiday only; they lasted only a few weeks; and he did not travel out of New South Wales. About the age of 23 (1875) he was rafting timber, when he scratched his leg under the water in which he was wading at the time. This injury ulcerated, and healed, and broke out again several times. He showed it to a druggist, who suspected disease of the subjacent tibia; but no bone exfoliated. This ulcer having once more healed, he married at the age of 24 (1876). A few weeks afterwards it opened, and I suspect that he was never again well from that time; but all that seems certain is that about five or six years after marriage (that is, about 1881-2) he became too ill to work any longer. I found it impossible to get any reasonable account of the progress of his illness during those first five or six years which followed the injury mentioned above; but the sequence of symptoms is given by his younger brother, who lived with him during the last five years of his life (1882-7), as follows:—First, the injury and ulceration mentioned above; next (the interval of time not being guessed at), a red patch on the same leg; then a breaking out of the skin over the knees and elbows; shortly afterwards, ulceration of the finger-tips and fingers, which lost their nails, and of the toes; the hands and feet became numb; the fingers became outstretched and stiffened; the ears were not affected, although there was a small ulcer at one time behind the

with bluish, glossy skin; all the nails disappeared, the colour about the roots darkish brown, some of them discharging a very offensive matter, others apparently dried up, the fingers being all outstretched without possibility of closing the hands. The toes present a similar appearance, with the exception of one, which is covered with dried-up nail. Below the right knee is an open sore, with a very offensive discharge.

* * He informs me * * * that about 1882-3 he went to Sydney and entered a hospital, whence he was transferred after a few days to one of the asylums for the infirm and destitute poor; but after a week his relations were communicated with by the authorities, ordering him to be removed, the reason assigned being that he was a leper." I discovered nothing which distinguished this man's course of life from that usual among other persons of similar position and occupation; but, on the other hand, a good deal which showed that as to association, diet, labour, exposure to weather, and the like, it was the same as that common to all who live and work in the bush. The country, both around Shoalhaven and around Lismore, is well watered, and broken by hills and ranges between which fertile valleys lic. Shoalhaven is on the sea on the east coast in S. lat. 34° 50′, the latter in S. lat. 28° 42′. Malaria is not, and I believe never has been met with in either neighbourhood; and the difference of latitude, which carries with it a considerable difference of mean annual temperature, seems to be the main distinction between the two.

Communication between the present patient, H.R., and P.S., deceased.—I found it loosely asserted by relatives and friends that H.R. was a cousin of P.S. The following table shows what the connection was, and that there is consanguinity only between P.S. and the children of H.R.:—

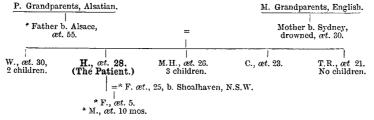


* These members of the S. family were examined by me and were in good health.

† Some of these seven were examined by me and were in good health.

It is difficult to form any useful estimate of the degree in which these two men were associated. After a rather prolonged inquiry among the relatives and friends of both, I conclude that it was small, and, speaking generally, insignificant. The R. family preceded the S. family in settling on the Richmond River; but from arrival of the latter the several branches of both lived near each other and were associated as neighbours and as fellow-workmen. H.R.'s own statement that he "was not in P.S.'s house six times during the six years they lived near each other," which were the latter years of P.S.'s life, is borne out upon the whole by testimony of several independent witnesses. But he was present after P.S.'s death, and assisted J.D. and J.S. to place him in his coffin, even if (as he alleges) he had nothing to do with preparing the body for burial. As for wearing apparel which P.S. may have left behind him, I feel tolerably certain that H.R. had none of it, and that it was safely disposed of by burning or burial. It may be added here that I saw and examined P.S.'s father, mother, brother, aunt, wife, and child (at. 13), as well as other persons less closely associated with him during life, and that none showed any signs of disease.

History of the present patient, H.R.—The following history of H.R. before his admission to hospital is from information furnished by his father, wife, and other relatives or connections who were in the liabit of seeing him frequently:—



* These persons were examined by me and were in good health.

He has lived all his life in the Richmond River District, and for the last six years on Jiggi Creek. He is a timber-getter, and was therefore often from home for rather long periods, but never out of the district. About September, 1888, a peg in the sole of a new boot injured the plantar surface of the left foot about the root of the great toe; this date is fixed by the same foot having been trodden on at the same time by one of a team of bullocks which he had recently purchased from his father. An ulcer followed this injury; and although it healed up it broke out again from time to time (and is still present). He was not observed to have anything else the matter with him, either constitutionally or locally, until about August, 1889, a change of colour or reddening about his forehead and eyelids being then noticed (but his father and his wife think that swelling of the hands was the first symptom, and that the reddening, accompanied by swelling around the eyes, followed very soon). He was well able to continue at work, and about the beginning of 1890 he engaged in clearing some swampy land several miles away. He continued at this occupation for three or four months. During these months the symptoms described below began to make appearance, and, as he then saw that he was suffering from a progressive disease of some kind or other, he came to Sydney.

State on admission:—Æt. 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 10 stone; well-nourished and strong in appearance. Has been married eight years, and has two children; his wife never had any miscarriages. He denies all feelings of illness. There is a soft, puffy swelling of the upper eyelids and over the cheek bones; the skin is hyperæmic in the same situations; the swelling is quite soft, and without any feeling of thickening or hardening; perhaps there is slight anæsthesia, but

this remains uncertain. The eyebrows are not prominent; I doubt whether there is any swelling of the skin under them. On causing the light to fall obliquely on the cheeks three circular spots slightly elevated are visible on the right cheek, the highest of which is an inch or so below the malar swelling mentioned above. One spot is three-eighths of an inch in diameter; the other two are smaller; they are not indurated; their surfaces do not look smooth, but incline to nodulation. The ears are unaffected. The upper part of the body presents only one patch of discolouration; this is about 4 inches in diameter, and covers the tip of the right shoulder; it is reddish, and perhaps brownish; it is not uniformly coloured; it is distinctly anæsthetic; the difference between a touch with the head and a prick with the point of a pin upon it could not be perceived, although that the skin was touched seemed to be felt. The hands (of which the backs are covered with warts of moderate size, and flat at the top) are uniformly swellen and reddened; this swelling is accompanied by hyperæmia of the skin, and is easily seen; there is a little fine desquamation of the cuticle here and there; there is no distortion, but as much stiffness as may be supposed due to the mechanical impediment of the swelling; sensation is said to be perfect, but on his attempting to pick up a small object it appeared to me that there was—(firstly) some loss of co-ordinating power which was not confined to the fingers, but extended to the right arm, and (secondly) that sensation in the fingers was impaired. As for the lower part of the body—on both knee-caps are sears. On the right knee-cap the scar is large, and seems due to a laceration, received, as he says, by falling over a box. On the other there may be a scar; he says it was burnt, and he sets both these injuries at about a year ago. But the appearance of these scars is not exactly or not alone that which would be left by such injuries. On the left leg are three circular brownish spots, which are

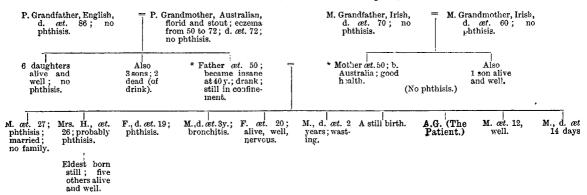
March 25, 1891.—Scalp free. The mask shows a rather deep brownish-red discolouration, which fades off at the edges a little short of the hair, and which is not abruptly raised above the general surface; but there is a general edema, which in consistency is between the harder and softer sorts; the chin is exempt from these changes, which are more marked on the right side of the face. Just above the cicatrix of an old incised wound on the right side of the chin is a growth which may be a leproma. There is considerable swelling of the superciliary ridge, and within the orbits; the nose is broadened and flattened, and the upper lip is slightly swollen; on the swollen parts are a few, rather indistinct, hard tuberosities, but over the right malar bone is one larger than the rest associated with several quite small ones around it; the back of the neck is reddened and thickened, but there are no tuberosities there. The tongue is normal; the soft palate and fauces are dusky-red and glazed. The upper part of the body in general is indistinctly mottled, without any describable maculæ; over the right shoulder is an irregular, ill-defined, patch of dirty red-colour; it is slightly mottled; it does not reach the scapula behind, nor extend down the arm; at the tip of the clavicle is a reddened, roughened, and raised patch, about the size of a florin which may be a commencing tubercle. The fingers and hands show a moderate ædema, which is not of the soft variety, but yet is not as firm as the hard; this swelling is uniform over hands and fingers, but stops at the wrists; joints and bones are unaffected, and can be flexed with no more difficulty than seems due to their swollen condition. The feet are a little swollen, but not at all distorted. There is one rather small brown macula on the left buttock, just behind and above the trochanter. Hair.—Normal on scalp; fallen from outer end of eyebrows; from eyelids, but most from the lower ones; has not fallen from beard or moustache, although the reddening extends under the latter,

December 4, 1891.—His face is still much swollen, but less than before; the small subcutaneous nodes are present and stationary; the fingers are swollen and blue, not more (and perhaps rather less) than before; but this cedema is now distinctly hard. Two small lepromata on the ulnar surface of the right forearm have ulcerated. The spot on the clavicle is no longer raised, but sunken, and the skin over it white and atrophied. His nose has bled occasionally, but less than once a month; says that his general health has remained quite good.

December, 1892.—His weight increased from 136 lb. in January to 145 lb. in May; at the end of November it was 139 lb. His general health has remained good, and he is always at work in the garden, &c. Wardsman Hunter noted in March that a fresh eruption of tuberosities was appearing in the lobes of the ears and on the forehead, and on backs of hands; but that those on the forehead were the same as had appeared before, disappeared, and now reappeared. Nevertheless, his general health remained good, unaltered by the fresh eruption. May—The nodes on the forehead are more plainly marked. November—Ears, face, and hands are now thickly dotted with small lepromata; the trunk is becoming of a brown colour; the toes flattened or compressed, ulcerated, dry, and the nails falling.

A distinguishing feature of this case is now the presence on face, ears, neck, arms, and hands, of small distinct and prominent tuberosities; with these the ears, distorted in general by hard cedema, are covered; they are there of the size of a hemp seed and smaller; on the face and neck they are larger—from about the size of a pea to a hazel nut—and are not so prominent, but still as distinct and well-defined; on arms and hands they are a little larger, and much more prominent. The nose is not free, but is never stopped; it bleeds occasionally. His voice is hoarser, and there is now sometimes a difficulty in swallowing. On the trunk the maculæ are as before; there is but one small area which may be achromatic, but there is no atrophy of the skin there. He has no glandular enlargements. He says he sweats freely—not only all over the maculous trunk, but over the infiltrated skin of the face, forearms, hands, legs, and feet. Says his health is good, appetite always good, and sleeps well; he is always occupied.

Case IV.-A.G. at. 14; admitted 20 August, 1890.



* These persons were examined by me, and were in good health.

History.—Was born in Sydney in 1876, and always lived in one or other suburb, except a short visit to Melbourne. His father was a man of some little property; he drank to excess; ten years ago (when the patient was 4 years old) he became insane, and is still in confinement; the circumstances of the family were as a rule fairly good, but have been poorer during the last few years. They habitually bought vegetables from Chinese traders (in common with nearly every other family in Sydney), but none of them has had any other communication with Asiatics than this customary dealing. The patient attended school from the usual age. He has always slept with his mother, because he was afraid in the dark; and she (chiefly) has dressed his sores. He was fond of fishing, and of fish.

History of illness furnished by his mother.—At 10 years of age (1886) went with his family to Melbourne, where he stayed seven months; while there he had a cough, attended with a good deal of expectoration, and he wasted; on returning to Sydney he thoroughly recovered. At about 12 years (1888) he had some water-blisters on the fingers of the left hand, which broke and left small ulcers; he lost two nails; the attack lasted two months, and then the ulcers quite healed; soon (or immediately) after this contraction of the fore and middle fingers was noticed, and a little later some wasting of the fore-arm; he attended at a general hospital for a few weeks; after this only some cracks occasionally appeared about the fingers; so far no other parts of the body were affected. At about 13 years (1889) he one day drew attention to his left heel, because he "thought there was something the matter with it"; it was seen that there was a considerable collection of matter under the hard skin, and when it was let out it smelt very offensive. The fingers of the left hand contracted more and more; next a macula was observed on the left buttock, then on the right buttock, and later still on the left arm and fore-arm; about three months ago an ulcer appeared on the left palm; it was poulticed and it healed up; a few days later he swept the floor; the next morning he pointed out some blisters on the palm of the left hand where the broom handle had rested; poultices were again applied; the blisters spread until nearly the whole of the skin of the palm, fingers, and thumb was detached; it was removed; there was no attempt at healing, and that was the beginning of ulcers mentioned below; he attended at the general hospital for a time, but as he did not improve he applied to the Government Medical Officer for Sydney for admission to the Coast Hospital, and was by expectoration, and he wasted; on returning to Sydney he thoroughly recovered. At about 12 years (1888) applied to the Government Medical Officer for Sydney for admission to the Coast Hospital, and was by him forwarded for survey as probably having leprosy. During the progress of the illnesses described there was alteration of the general health whenever the blisters or cracks appeared; there was then irritability, loss of appetite, and constipation; feverishness was not noticed. *Prodromal symptoms* were either absent or unobserved (unless the cough, &c., indicated a prodromal phase). State on admission.—He is an intelligent boy, small for his age, and without any indication of approaching puberty; he is still afraid in the dark; temperament lymphatic, with reddish hair (resembling his paternal grandmother in this respect, and in features); the upper cyclids are slightly full or swollen; he has had ophthalmia; the swelling is apparently not edematous; there is a circular, red, and desquamating patch, about the size of a shilling, over the right orbit, which is not anæsthetic; perhaps the lobes of the ears are a little thickened, but these organs are ill-shaped and ill-placed, and may be normal; the left shoulder-tip and arm on its outer side show a continuous discoloured patch, not raised; it runs on to the left fore-arm, nearly the whole of which it covers; its colour is brownish and reddish, not uniform, mottled; the margins are rather strongly marked and serpentine; the left hand has all the fingers contracted, stiffened, and wasted; the index finger has lost its nail; the fingers cannot be extended; the thumb is wasted and contracted; from all these fingers, the thumb, the palm, and a part of the dorsum, the cuticle is gone, and there is a shallow ulceration which varies in depth in different parts; there is no pain at all, and he says that it would not On the nates are two tolerably symmetrical maculæ, of a rather hurt him however it might be handled. deeper shade than that on the arm, and having strongly marked (or well defined) serpentine edges; the left leg has numerous smaller maculæ, rather resembling in colour that on the shoulder than those on the nates; all other parts of the body are unaffected. Sensation.—The maculæ on left shoulder and arm are distinctly paræsthetic, and so is the apparently healthy skin of this limb; the maculæ on the nates and legs are paræsthetic, but less markedly than the first-named part; sensation to touch remains, but he cannot at any of the parts named distinguish between a prick and a touch with a pin. Special senses.— Unaffected.

March 25, 1891.—Has grown 3 or 4 inches, is well nourished, strong, cheerful, and apparently in good health; the patch over the right cye has gone; his face shows nothing except the slight swelling (probably not leprotic) of the upper eyelids; the ears are as before; the macula over the left shoulder has so nearly disappeared as to pass unnoticed except on careful examination; but halfway down the upper arm, although much faded, it is still distinct, appearing as a rather red, not brown, roughened or slightly desquamating patch, which extends down the posterior and outer surface of the fore-arm as far as the hand; there is no longer any ulceration of the hand (but it has been recently abraded by a fishing-rod); the fingers, flexed on the palm, can be extended with assistance only about half-way; but by voluntary effort the first phalanges alone can be extended and nearly to right-angles with the dorsum, the remaining two

rows

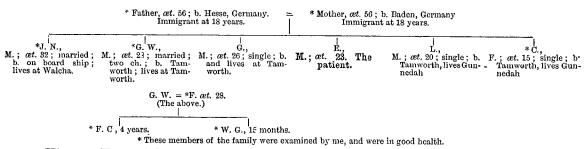
rows lying quiescent and paralysed; the macula on the left buttock is now quite gone; that on the right remains and extends intermittently down the back of the thigh and (by some separate small maculæ) a little towards the front; the right foot shows a little general swelling, and there is over the right Achilles tendon a small abscess, ascribed to an ill-fitting boot. General health.—Good; has pins and needles in his feet rather often, but not while walking about, and thinks he sometimes has them in his hands too; some public hair is appearing; his voice is unaltered.

December 4, 1891.—The macula on the left shoulder has gone; but the lower half of the upper arm is still discoloured, though now brownish only. Left buttock, free as last noted—sensation seems normal over site of the former macula; the macula on right buttock is markedly fading—its serpentine edge is still perfectly distinct at upper and inner sides, but now much nearer brown in colour than red; a faint brownish discolouration within the margin extends towards the thigh, but as it approaches the forepart merges in a general slight bluish colour which is also shown by the left thigh in front. His general health has remained perfectly good.

December, 1892.—Has remained in good health throughout the year; his observed temperatures were almost always subnormal (vide infra). In January his height was 5 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and his weight 106 lb. His height is now 5 ft. $4\frac{7}{8}$ in.; his weight, which has pretty steadily increased, 126 lb.

There is no change to record in this case; unless the state of the skin of the lower part of the left arm is more nearly normal than before. The remaining part of the macula on the right buttock has not faded any farther; its colour is rather purple than brown at the margin. The left ulnar is broad at and above the notch, but is so soft as to be most easily localised by the patient's sensations; it is extremely sensitive, and sensation refused to the fingers. In the higher part of its course it is of usual shape, consistency, and degree of enlargement. The right nerve is quite distinct, but perhaps not enlarged; pressure causes only the usual discomfort; and the right arm and hand are quite healthy, and very muscular.

Case V.—E.U., at. 23; admitted 5 February, 1891.



History.—Unmarried. His parents first lived at Singleton; they removed to a place 12 miles from Gunnedah, the became a labourer or bush-hand, and his chief occupations were fencing, shearing, and droving; he was always employed at different stations in the Gunnedah district, but once travelled sheep to Queensland, whence he returned to Gunnedah by way of Brisbane and Sydney; for four and a half years past has been employed on Wondooba run, and he left for Gunnedah only after his illness had become pronounced. Careful inquiry failed to elicit any circumstances which would distinguish his course of life from that common to others who live in the bush; he says he never had special communication with Chinese or other Asiatics; he was not fond of fish, had rarely opportunity of eating fresh fish, and has but seldom eaten canned or salted fish. History of illness.—(From his own account, corrected by that furnished by his adult relatives at Gunnedah). In 1884 he had a whitlow, and lost the ungual phalanx of right index-finger; the nail is present and normal, and the joint has without doubt been injured as alleged. He has had no other illnesses. In August, 1889 (the date being fixed by his having taken a stallion into Gunnedah to the Show then held there), he had a small crop of blisters on the back of both hands, which "came of themselves," were not painful, lasted about a week, dried up without breaking, were unattended with ulceration and have left no scars. At the same time the backs of the hands were puffy and the puffiness remained after the blisters had healed; at the same time (or at the latest a few weeks afterwards according to his relatives), there was a slight puffiness and redness about his eyes. He himself thought that all these swellings, after their first appearance, went away; but his relatives seemed certain that they remained, and stationary, until about the end of October, 1890. There was then some increase of the redness about the eyes and face, and of the swelling, and that caused him to consult a

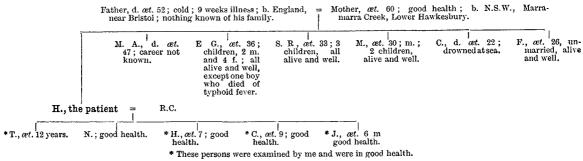
are no traces of the vesicles of two years ago. The trunk and limbs (except the feet) show very numerous pale-brown maculæ; these are thicker on the thighs than on the arms and trunk, and thicker still on the legs; in point of size they are generally speaking larger where they are fewer; on the body are many which are three or four centimetres across, while on the legs there are perhaps none broader than one centimetre or one and a half; two only, being large maculæ near the left shoulder, have acquired a white centre within which the skin is matt, and quite different from the normal white skin between the maculæ; the brown shade of colour is that of a sun-burned arm, but not quite so deep, and more transparent. The feet and ankles showed on January 16 a swelling not distinguishable from ordinary ædema; it was, however, not quite symmetrical, there being a distinctly larger swelling over the outer malleolus of the left leg. This swelling was quite different, both in distribution and in consistency, from that of the hands; and three weeks later it had nearly disappeared. During the three weeks of detention in the general hospital his temperature, observed twice daily, remained normal (with irregular fluctuations not exceeding half a degree), and his urine was then normal in quantity, acid, without albumen, and its specific gravity 1020. Sensation.—He thinks that it remains natural; on examination it is found to be greatly dulled everywhere, and nearly gone at points on the face; but merely dulled elsewhere, not much, and so that it is not possible to distinguish greater sensibility of normal skin on the trunk between the maculæ, than on the maculæ themselves. Except the forehead, it should be noted that on January 16 the greater swelling of the left ankle seemed to have become more markedly paræsthetic than any other part examined.

December 4, 1891.—His face is considerably distorted and his proper aspect thus disguised; his ears are considerably distorted by a swelling which has levelled up the sulci, &c., but they are not much enlarged; a few brown maculæ on the left side of forehead extend under the hair (which remains healthy) for about half an inch. The hands show a considerable degree of firm ædema and are slightly bluish. The rest of his body is thickly covered with very bright discrete brown spots, about half an inch in diameter, and more or less circular, of which none show any variation of shade towards the centre. The feet are slightly and uniformly swollen; there are no sores. Says his general health has remained unaffected.

December, 1892.—Height, 5 ft. 9 in.; during the year his weight has rose from 150 lb. in January to 156 lb. in March, fell to 140 lb. in May, and rose again to 152 lb. in October, at which it remained. His general health has been good.

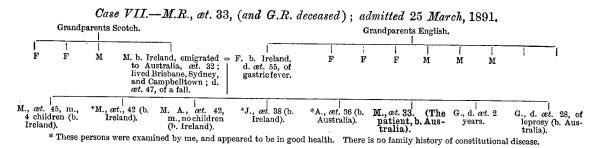
The changes in this case are greater infiltration of tissues of face; greater number of more distinct tuberosities at the back of the neck; considerably greater deformity of the nose (of which the left side is generally stopped, the right open and bleeding frequently), and a greater degree of infiltration of the subcutaneous tissues of fore-arms and hands, legs and feet. The ulnars are enlarged and insensitive. The feet and hands are cyanotic, and the skin hard, dry, and scaling. The bright brown and discrete maculæ formerly seen on the trunk are now duller, more diffused, and have for the most part run into each other; there are no achromatic areas. The ears are infiltrated and enlarged in a peculiar way—the sulci have almost entirely disappeared, and the organ is converted into a bluish flat, and formless slab of tissue about \$\frac{3}{3}\$-inch thick, and of the peculiar consistency given by leprotic infiltration. On the palate, thickly clustered about the median line and reaching back to the soft palate, are numerous very small neoplasms, yellowish in colour. He says that his face, fore-arms, hands, legs, and feet do not sweat; the trunk sweats normally about down to the groins (or the whole of it).

Case VI.-H.S., at. 41; admitted 23 January, 1891.



History.—Was born (1850) in the Lower Hawkesbury district, on Marramarra Creek, and lived there for a few years; the family then removed to Windsor, not many miles away, and on the Hawke sbury, and he resided there for a few years; they returned to Marramarra Creek, and after an interval went again to Windsor. After this, H. left Windsor at the age of 18 to go to sea (1868); he spent three years in coasting-vessels, but never went out of New South Wales; his residence during these years was in Sydney. He returned to the Lower Hawkesbury (1871), where he engaged in boat-building, oyster-fishing, and running a ferry-boat. About 1877 he married and went to Sydney; he again went to sea in coasting vessels; then returned to the Hawkesbury; and finally went once more to Sydney about 1886, and resided there until he died. Much fresh fish and oysters were eaten from time to time. Has had no serious illnesses. History of Illness.—In 1877 had successive crops of boils; they lasted about a week each, and healed in a usual way; they were believed to be common boils; they appeared on the back of the neck, on the upper part of the trunk, and elsewhere, not selecting any particular region. About this time, but after the eruption of boils had ceased, he was engaged for some days in getting out cargo from a vessel partly submerged in Darling Harbour, Sydney; he was much in the water for several days. A month after this his wrists began to swell, and his nose became, and continued to be, obstructed; later, swellings appeared in different features—eyes, ears, nose, &c. But it was eighteen months before his physiognomy began to alter; and after so altering he never recovered his natural appearance. During that time he had repeated attacks of feverishness, and severe sharp pains in the legs; he was laid up by them for a month at a time, and after each attack had an interval of apparent

apparent good health. His sight remained unaffected until six or seven years later; then the right eye was invaded, and later still the left was attacked. State on admission.—He is very weak, and very much emaciated. For a few months past he has suffered repeatedly from diarrhea: he has also pains corresponding to the "lightning-pain" of ataxy in his legs and fore-arms. The cars are much distorted, but not hypertrophied; the soft parts of the nose are destroyed, but the bones are not sunken; in consequence of this and the general wasting, the upper jaw appears prominent, and its bony outlines are easily followed; the skin is drawn tight over the whole skull; it is white and smooth, and at a short distance looks as though it might shine in a favourable light; but on close inspection it is seen to be traversed in all directions by exceedingly fine white lines, which seem to be due to linear atrophy. The body is emaciated in an extreme degree; the skin is wrinkled and roughened; it shows many large, ill-defined patches of a pale reddish-brown colour; elsewhere it is of something like clay-colour. The fingers and toes are very much distorted and useless; the joints are displaced in several different directions; they show large, irregular, superficial ulcerations; I did not examine them closely enough to say whether any bones had been absorbed, or were wasting, but apparently neither had happened. As to sensation—he was under the impression that it remained normal; but after an imperfect examination I ascertained that it was uniformly dulled, but was not altogether lost anywhere. However, the ulcerations mentioned above were said to be painless. The right eye was almost useless, the left was affected to a less extent; upon the whole he could see tolerably well. His memory was quite clear, and he talked well, and without apparent fatigue. He died February 4, 1891.



The case of G.R., deceased.—The following account is taken from information furnished by his sister and his brother separately, and from the case-books of the physician whom he consulted on dates mentioned Was born at Campbelltown, near Sydney, in 1861. He lived there until about 1868, when ed to Sydney. About 1870 he went to Adelaide, S.A.; in 1880 he returned to Sydney, and here in 1889. He was always weakly. At about 6 or 7 years of age he suffered from a chronic he removed to Sydney. he died there in 1889. submaxillary or cervical swelling; this lasted two years, more or less, and receded without suppurating; at 10 or 11 years he began to suffer repeated attacks of nose-bleed, and had brown patches on his body, which remained; at about 18 his face swelled; this swelling disappeared, but not long afterwards returned and remained; at about the same age his voice altered as from disease, but intermittently, and from about 24 he could speak only in whispers; he lost his eyebrows, the hair of the scalp used to fall out, and became thin. He was 5 ft. 11 in. in height, and "manly"; his voice altered in the usual way at about 15, and was a man's voice subsequently; but he never got either beard or moustache. The physician referred to diagnosed this case in 1881, and furnished the following notes, with which the above account agrees nearly:—"December 16, 1881, G.R., et. 19.—Said he had been ill twelve months, with breakings out on nearly:—December 10, 1881, G.R., &t. 19.—Said he had been in twelve months, with breakings out on face, wrists, and legs, which were better and worse from time to time. Tubercles on various parts of skin; reddish-brown colour; parts of the face scaly; some anæsthesia; features enlarged, ears and nose notably so; no syphilis. Leprosy." "February 2, 1882.—Said the remedies had cured sores. Seemed slightly better, but there was not much change. A tuberculous condition of mouth and larynx; hoarse." "December 22, 1882.—During this interval the throat had become seriously diseased; he spits large quantities of yellow matter, and occasionally blood." "26 April, 1883.—Voice still very hoarse; does not samplein of some throat, thick seeks on hands, wrists, and face not on trunk; tubercles of mouth and complain of sore throat; thick scabs on hands, wrists, and face, not on trunk; tubercles of mouth and throat not changed." He did not after this date come under the same observation. The beginning of He did not after this date come under the same observation. The beginning of this case cannot (according to the several accounts) have been later than the tenth or eleventh year of age; but, apparently, development was not markedly interfered with, and it would seem that the usual puberal changes took place.

History of the present patient, M.R., at. 33.—She was the chief and almost the only attendant upon her brother G.R. during his illness. About eight years ago she had a sore heel, attributed to a tight boot, which lasted about three weeks and healed perfectly. There was no other sign for about a year; then discoloured spots were seen on the legs, and afterwards red spots on the face, which never quite went away; later brownish or reddish-brown spots and patches appeared over the body; she lost her eyebrows four years ago; two years ago her voice was affected, but it recovered; about a year afterwards it was again altered, and has remained whispering and stridulous ever since. A written note by the physician already referred to runs as follows:—"March 22, 1887.—Disease began about three years ago; whole body tuberculous; anæsthesia." State on admission.—Prodromal symptoms, and illness during the eruptive stage, are both denied. The face is deformed by moderate general swelling, and not large tuberosities; the brows are not very prominent, but the eyebrows are wanting; many tuberosities have ulcerated and gone, and have left behind them more or less circular, shallow cicatrices, over which the skin is white, and in some cases a little drawn or puckered; the soft parts of the nose are nearly gone, but the bones seem intact; the ulcerated edges of the nostrils are indrawn, and this retraction has also involved the upper lip at its junction with the nose, whence the skin is tightly drawn over the upper maxillary bones so as to give a characteristic expression to the face; the tongue is large, red, fissured both longitudinally and transversely, and has two or three mucuous plaques like those of syphilis, towards the tip on the left side. The ears are much deformed by tuberosities of moderate size. The general tint of the face is dull red, inclining to yellow and there is some desquamation. The hands are enlarged by hard ædema; the fingers can be brought only to right angles with the palm, and not bent upon themselves;

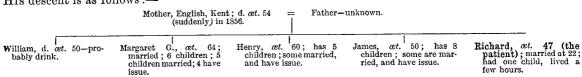
deformed; there is excessive and fixed extension of one or two fingers, and lateral displacement on one or two ungual phalanges; the skin is roughened, desquamating, reddened and (on palmar surfaces) bluish, fissured everywhere, discharging so as to slightly resemble eczema, at some points slightly ulcerated and offensive. The fore-arms and elbows show numerous tuberosities, chiefly on the extensor surfaces. The feet were said to resemble the hands, but to be not quite so much damaged; she walked without apparent difficulty. On the upper part of the chest are some large patches of a rather deep reddish-brown tint, which were said to extend over all the body; among them are small islets of matt-white; symmetrically placed on the lower half of each breast is a small and superficial ulceration in a state resembling a healing burn; these are said to be the only ulcerations, except as above noted. Special Senses.—Sight weak (uses spectacles), but there is no appearance of invasion of the eyes; hearing good, taste and smell said to be good. Voice, whispering and stridulous. Sensation.—the hands are sometimes painful and irritable; undid upper buttons of dress with right hand without great difficulty, and replaced them; sensibility to a touch remains, but there is analgesia, and on the upper part of the chest it was not possible to distinguish by pricking with a pin between the maculæ and apparently healthy skin. General Health.—Fairly good; only rises at 1 o'clock; once a week takes a short excursion by steamer or train; every three or four weeks she becomes low spirited, and has lassitude, diarrhea, and bleeding from the nose; menstruates regularly and normally, and at the times just mentioned; appetite very good, but prefers fruit, vegetables, and milk. Both this patient and her brother are said not to have much cared about fish; may be said to have eaten it, but rather less than ordinary.

December 30, 1891.—There is very little change in this patient. Both hands and feet are extensively but superficially ulcerated, and very offensive; and there is greater distortion of some fingers. The face is also ulcerated in a few spots which are covered with a dry scab. On both upper arms, and nearly symmetrically placed are numerous discrete patches of ulceration now covered with indolent granulations slightly raised above the general surface; at these points there were tuberosities. Her general health remains what it was; not bad as a rule, with occasional attacks of nausea, malaise, and chilliness. Maculæ on the body are now of a deep bistre colour with islands of matt-white at some parts. The ulcers are said to be painful, especially on the hands; however she remains indifferent when they are dressed.

June 20, 1892.—On this date M.R. died from exhaustion, the duration of her illness having been eight or nine years. She had suffered much from diarrhæa, and although she had laryngeal stenosis, her death was from exhaustion.

Case VIII.—R.W., et. 47; admitted 23 December, 1891.

Hrs descent is as follows:—



Note.—As far as the patient knows all these people have good health.

History.—Was born at Windsor, New South Wales; removed to Maitland during childhood, and lived there until he was 22, when he married; he was then occupied in carrying. Afterwards he wandered about the country in the north-west, engaging in shearing, fencing, mail-coach driving, bush carpentering, &c.; but he lived in, or had his head-quarters at, Walgett for 9 years (1875–84), and Moree for 7 years (1884–91); and was living at Moree until he went to Narrabri for advice, and was thence sent down to Sydney as being leprotic. For the last eight months only he has got his living in part by catching fish. He believes his wife is in good health. Clinical History.—Had nothing at all the matter with him until seven years ago. Was then about to begin shearing when he stabbed the base of the left thumb with the shears; a jet of blood followed; the wound was plastered with Friar's balsam and bound up; the next day he began shearing. About three weeks afterwards he first noticed that his left hand was numb; and in the course of the next few months he found that he was liable to injure that hand without noticing it; thus he burnt the thumb deeply with a soldering iron without pain, and burnt the little finger deeply with a cigar and discovered it otherwise than by pain (to these two injuries he ascribes the loss of terminal joints now wanting). He noticed no other signs until about the first tarso-phalangeal joint; this injury ulcerated (and is still scarcely healed two and a half years afterwards; perferating ulcer). After this his left foot swelled and has since remained swollen. In the meantime his left hand and forearm so far lost ordinary sensation that one night when a log rolled out of the fire against his arm he was roused only when the upper arm began to burn, the fore-arm and elbow being by then deeply burnt. Then two years ago there were floods, during which he was much exposed to wet; he caught cold, and has been hoarse ever since. He says that there was no swelling or distortion of the face until nine months a

Both hands have the palms covered with horny cuticle, which is fissured, and both are swollen by firm edema, chiefly as to the fingers, and not excessively; colour bluish of moderate intensity; the right hand is not deformed, except by firm edema of the fingers; the left is much more swollen than the right; the swelling more decidedly involves the carpal portion and over the wrist-joint, and all the fingers have lost their terminal phalanges. On both elbows are large soft swellings something like enlarged bursæ. both knees are soft swellings and scars of old superficial ulcerations; the feet are uniformly swellen; at base of left great toe is the imperfectly healed scar of a perforating ulcer; in the left groin are some enlarged glands. Sensation.—There is paræsthesia everywhere; anæsthesia is most nearly complete over the feet and left hand, but there are other patches about the body where it is not very far from perfect; no hyperæsthetic patch was detected. Special senses.—Sight and taste are normal; is slightly deaf; smell—the nostrils are permanently closed. The voice is very husky, and he sometimes has slight attacks of stridulous breathing; on the soft palate are large red patches, and in the centre a whitish patch. General.— Has never had any nose-bleed, nor any drowsiness; and, as to lassitude, has worked and has maintained himself steadily; but during two years past has had attacks of feverishness, and since his hand began to be numb he says he has perspired as usual only about as far as the waist, below which he perspires at all events very little, if at all; appetite and sleep are good.

December, 1892.—At beginning of the year his weight was 134 lb., his height being 5 ft. 9 in.; it is now 141 lb., having pretty steadily increased since May. The notes for the year disclose nothing important: he has been feeble always, disinclined for occupation and dozing most of the time; has had frequent attacks of nose bleed, but appetite good.

frequent attacks of nose-bleed, but appetite good. State unaltered, unless slightly weaker. There are many ulcerations about hands and feet, which heal very slowly, and either break out again or are replaced by new ones. Appetite always "as good as though he were doing a hard day's work"; is unconscious of pain, discomfort (except sometimes in swallowing), or disturbance of general well-feeling.

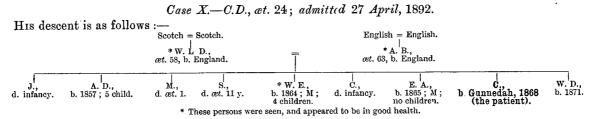
Case IX.-I.L., &t. 53; admitted 19 December, 1891. HER descent is as follows: Paternal. Grandparents, Irish (North). Father, born Ireland; d. æt. 50 in N.S.W., of erysipelas (7 days illness). Maternal. Grandparents, Irish (North). Mother, horn Ireland; d. æt. 45 in N.S.W., cause unknown; short illness. F. æt. 58; married; 8 children, all well. I. L., æt. 53 (the patient). M., æt. 56; married; 8 children, all well. single. *M., &t. 31; married; M., d. (accident). *F., 6 3 children. *These persons were examined by me, and were in good health. M., d. (accident). * F., æt. 27; unmarried. * F., æt. 21; unmarried. *F., æt. 36; married; 2 children, all good health. * M., æt. 33 single.

She was born at Annandale, a suburb of Sydney; she lived with her History.—Æt. 53. parents in several neighbourhoods in or close to Sydney; married at about 18; moved to Kent-street, in the city of Sydney, about 1855, and lived there until 1873, when she removed to Clarence-street, close by, and lived there until 1888, when she removed to Waverley, another suburb of Sydney, which is her present residence. Has always suffered from flatulent dyspepsia of varying severity, and still is her present residence. suffers from it. At about suffers from it. At about 22 and at 30 years of age she had attacks of erysipelas (of which her father is said to have died), from both of which she perfectly recovered; and at about 33 lead-poisoning (water); she has had no other acute or serious illnesses. She has had six children, of whom the first was born still at six months. Her husband was killed when she was 32 years old (or in 1870). After his death she had to work very hard to support her children, but she was never in any sort of want; and she got her living by dealing in haberdashery in a small way. She has habitually dealt with Chinese for vegetables, like everybody else, and never had closer communication with Chinese or other Asiatics. does not remember having heard of or seen any other person suffering from leprosy, or at all as she is suffering. As to fish, she did not like it but eat it sometimes.

Clinical History.—She continued in her usual health, which was deranged habitually by flatulent dyspepsia, until 1889; menstruation then began to be irregular, and she suffered more from headaches than had been usual. From that date to the following there seems to have been no other disturbance than usually attends upon cessation of menstruation. In April, 1890, she went to Brisbane to visit relatives; she stayed about three months; towards the end of her visit she noticed a circular red patch on the flexor surface of the right fore-arm; it looked to her and her friends like ringworm, for which they took it. She returned to Sydney in June, 1890; she was depressed by leaving her relatives. After she had been some time at home she says that she became "melancholy," and distinguishes this from the depression mentioned; then her dyspepsia and flatulence increased very much; she began to suffer extremely from occipital headaches, and sometimes she was "light-headed." The spot continued. No further eruption was noted until September, 1891, when two subcutaneous tuberosities were discovered over the left lower maxilla, and a rather diffuse and red swelling over the right frontal eminence; soon afterwards little tuberosities appeared on the arms and fore-arms, which remained. It was earlier than this, perhaps about July or August, that her feet swelled greatly; there was no numbers of them; her medical attendant thought she had dropsy; he examined her urine and found nothing. From about September, 1891, the eruption of tuberosities and erythematous patches increased steadily, until she became nearly covered with them. About the beginning of October, 1891, her medical attendant and another examined her in consultation; she was exposed to the cold for about two hours; and from that date she began to have These she describes as felt in the legs below the knee, and in the fore-arms below the elbowjoint; there was a severe burning apparently in the skin, and also sharp, or neuralgic pains; both were constantly present, and prevented walking, but were worse at night. From the same date the eruption increased greatly, the neoplasms becoming more prominent and the redness more marked. Four or five weeks ago she had an attack of feverishness, which was supposed at first to betoken the onset of influenza, then epidemic; but it was afterwards thought not to be influenza. She has had no drowsiness nor lassitude; her nose never bled in her life; she perspired as usual. State on admission.—Says that when she went to Brisbane she weighed 15 stone; she is now spare. She also says that her complexion has always been very high; her hair is iron-grey. The mask is very red, but not uniformly; there is slight general swelling, such as does not much alter her appearance; her nose is more swollen; she has diffuse swellings over the forehead, which are in consistency from elastic towards doughy; there are many discrete tuberosities which are almost entirely subtucaneous, according distinguished by tones, not to be soon except by oblique light. easily distinguished by touch, not to be seen except by oblique light. The ears are generally enlarged (as to superficies); they are slightly, or moderately, swollen and thickened; the natural folds are distinct, but blurred; there are two or three separate, rather diffuse, swellings in each, which have not the hardness nor the sharp limits shown by lepromata elsewhere on the body. Special senses.—Sight, hearing, taste, and voice are normal. The body is nearly covered with small discrete tuberosities, and with erythematous patches of red and reddish-yellow discolouration; on the whole the tuberosities are thickest on the outer aspects The erythematous patches have no distinct margin—they seem slightly thickened towards central parts where the colour is deepest, and the latter fades away and then increases again to brightness and thickening at some neighbouring point without any interval of white skin. On the right fore-arm the original spot is visible just below the bend of the elbow and on the flexor aspect; it is nearly circular; it is dirty red and roughened in the centre which is about half an inch in diameter, and is surrounded by a dirty-brown band about three-quarters of an inch wide, over which the skin is atrophied and wrinkled. a dirty-brown band about three-quarters of an inch wide, over which the skill is atrophical and whithled.

Both hands are greatly swollen as far as the wrists by an edema which is not firm nor yet quite soft; they are of a rather bright red, and there is no blue tinge; the swelling and numbness prevent use. The feet are in the same state; there is no distortion of the extremities. Sensation.—This is everywhere disturbed in the usual way. The original spot seems almost anæsthetic, though not perfectly; other red maculæ are generally analgesic, and sensation is dulled; some maculæ on the legs, not distinguishable by appearance from other neighbouring maculæ, are highly hyperæsthetic (that is to say, the tests being carried out with pins and needles in the usual way, a firm touch with the head of a pin on these spots gave great pain, while close by the difference between a firm touch with the head and a prick with the point that drew blood could not be distinguished). She complains of disagreeable numbness of hands and feet, and of pins and needles in the legs occurring independently of pressure. From the elbows and knees downwards she still has the severe burning pain in the skin and the acute intermittent neuralgic pains which began ten or eleven weeks ago; they prevent sleep and locomotion. No part of the skin was found that had normal sensation, even in places nearest to natural in appearance. General.—She has lately menstruated again after an interval of three or four months. She dresses late in the morning and lies down most of the day; her general strength is fair; her appetite about as usual.

December, 1892.—This patient's appearance has remarkably changed. The face remains as described above, except that the softer and more diffuse swellings have entirely disappeared, and there, as well as on the whole surface of body and limbs, there is no longer a single neoplasm. The fore-arms and hands, and legs and feet, have the skin withered and wrinkled, and present very closely the appearance usual in aged people; the colour of the skin is a good deal darker, however, and the fore-arms especially are mottled with brown and another more or less natural tint; among these mottlings the original spot can no longer be identified. On the trunk, where the subcutaneous fat is normally present, the mottlings are reddish; they are pretty uniformly distributed. Some parts of the trunk are cyanotic, about the shoulders and nape of the neck, for instance. She still has rather severe pains in hands and fect, the feet being worst, but they are not nearly as severe as a year ago. Probably the four nerve trunks are normal in size and in sensitiveness; on pressure the sensation is referred upwards as well as downwards. Her complexion being bright (dyspepsia), she now has, to a moderate extent, that delicate bloom or appearance of having used powder, which I have elsewhere noted in cases of Lepra tuberosa of old standing, when the tuberosities have receded beneath the surface or have disappeared. This case seems to me to come nearest to pure Lepra tuberosa of all which have been under detention; even this, however, is impaired by the neuralgic pains above referred to, although the nerve trunks afford no evidence of altered form.



Was born at Gunnedah, New South Wales, in 1868; always lived there, and has been away only for a visit to a town on the same line of railway, to various places in the bush within a radius of 20 miles or so, and once to Sydney as mentioned below. He was apprenticed to his father, who is a carpenter and undertaker, and has worked at his trade down to the date of admission. He had a quite, casual or street acquaintance with E.U. (Case V.) History of illness (from parents, a brother, and hospital record).—At the end of 1886 or beginning of 1887 he and his brother were loading stone, when he crushed the little finger of his left hand; the nail came off. About this time, and while his finger was still sore, he helped in the course of business to coffin a Chinese who was said to have died of blood-poisoning. The wound healed in a usual way, but soon afterwards he discovered the finger was numb, although he retained muscular control over it, so that a pin could be stuck deeply into it without causing the least pain. After this he had some superficial ulceration about the fingers and toes; then a chronic swelling of the feet, by which he was obliged to wear slippers, and which lasted several or many weeks. Early in 1888 he noticed some small brown blotches on his legs, which in the course of the next few months spread over the trunk. At the end of 1888 he had an cruption of water-blisters on his hands. At the beginning of 1889 he went to Sydney, and was admitted to Prince Alfred Hospital, January 26th; he stayed there until March 3rd. From the hospital record it appears that on admission he said "he began to get much weaker about two months."

months ago, and at the same time his hands swelled and became stiff, and his face and eyelids swelled"; and the following is a copy of the clinical account of his state and progress during his stay:—

"On admission—much-wasting, eyelids swelled, both upper and lower, thickening of skin of fore-head, thickening of skin of hands and subcutaneous swelling, so that the hands are closed with difficulty; legs below knee swelled and pit on pressure. Skin of forehead discoloured by copper-coloured spots, some of which are raised above the surface; these spots run up amongst the hair of the scalp. The thickened skin of the face is discoloured as though it had been burnt by fire, but is of a semi-copper colour. Over the body, and especially on the legs, are brown smooth discolourations of the skin, varying in size from the palm of the hand to a pin's head; these discolourations are not raised, are of an uniform colour, with a sharp margin as regards colour. He has no painful spots or tenderness anywhere except that his hands are somewhat painful in consequence of the swelling. Since admission he has been taking Hyd. bichl. and Pot. I., and there appears to be a steady improvement, the brown discolourations are decidedly paler in colour; the swelling of the hands, feet, and eyelids is less than it was, and the patient's general condition is improved. He says, 'he feels a lot better.' The brown patches before-mentioned are now slightly brawny on the surface."

During this space of thirty-eight days his temperature was taken twice daily, and from 103 degrees F. on admission it fell to normal in five days, and thereafter varied between normal and 97 degrees F.; but on the 23rd day of stay it fell to near 96 degrees F. On discharge he returned to Gunnedah, and continued his occupation down to the date of his isolation. State on admission.—Scalp free from eruption, but has schorrhea, by which the hair is kept moist and sticky; the face is entirely devoid of hair. The mask is moderately swollen by dermic infiltration, the nose swollen, rather smooth, and distorted in shape, the lips and eyelids still more swollen, and the latter shiny at the tarsal margins; complexion reddish and opaque; the skin atrophied and roughened. Ears slightly enlarged by the same kind of infiltration, the sulci accentuated, colour bluish. Voice slightly but permanently (during several months) husky. Neck presents almost or quite the usual appearance of this part in one who has been much exposed to the sun; perhaps there is slight dermic infiltration. The left cubital nerve can be felt with ease, but is not larger than it sometimes is in healthy persons; pressure produces slight tingling in the ulnar side of hand; on the right side the nerve cannot be detected. Hands slightly swollen in general, and bluish-red; the anterior surface harsh and dry as in psoriasis, and the linear markings accentuated; the fingers swollen and stiff; but still tapering towards the points, which carry yellow altered nails without polish; there is no mutilation, ulceration, or other deformity than is due to swelling, nor any difference between the two hands. Feet, the same general description applies to them; the toes are unusually long. Round the nails of both fingers and toes are signs of healed ulcerations which had never gone deep. The whole of the rest of the body is covered with large, coalescent, old maculæ, with diffuse and scarcely distinguishable edges of very faint orange and red shades of colour; atrophy and

Case XI .-- S.P. at. 49; admitted 8 June, 1892.

His descent is as follows:—

Paternal grandparents, — Maternal grandparents, English.

Father d. et. 95, — Mother d. et. 79, a Londoner.

M F F F F M M (M., the patient) = F born N.S.W.

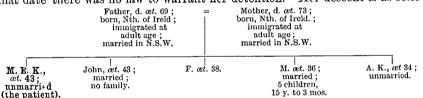
All other members of this family were said to be in good health.

History.—Was born 1843, at London; is a commercial traveller. In 1862 he sailed to New Zealand, and in 1863 he crossed to Australia. He travelled in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and returned to New South Wales. In 1866 he went to Queensland, and travelled over that country, chiefly in the north and west; his head-quarters were at Rockhampton during part of this time. In 1850 Sydney once more became his head-quarters, and thence he travelled again over New South Wales. Clinical history.—Has never seen any other person suffering from leprosy, or as he is now suffering himself. Has usually had very good health; abstemious and regular in his habits; was always considered unusually smart "on the road." Has suffered all his life from dyspepsia, but more severely from about the age of 30, since when he has been obliged to be very careful in his diet. He has three times had jaundice, the attacks having lasted about six weeks; the last occurred in 1889, and he recovered his health after it as he had done on previous occasions. In June, 1890, he noticed that he had a slightly raised, red, scurfy, round spot at the outer canthus of each eyelid, symmetrically placed; a doctor who was consulted called them patches of eczema; there were no constitutional symptoms whatever at this time; little was thought of them; they were subjected to treatment, nevertheless they persisted. Fifteen months later, or about September, 1891 the superciliary ridges and intra-orbital tissues swelled and became slightly red; spots now also began to appear on the trunk. About January, 1892, his hands swelled, and he became aware of some numbness in them, although still able to use them thoroughly well. About March he walked about in a pair of tight hoots and severely abraded the toes of the left feet, but without becoming a ways. a pair of tight boots, and severely abraded the toes of the left foot, but without becoming aware of it until he took his boots off during the evening; these injuries healed in a usual way after a few weeks. About June he held his right hand near a fire while talking to a friend, and suddenly felt a sharp pain in one which he found blistered by the heat; a shallow cicatrix nearly 2 inches in diameter marks the spot. During the months since September, 1891, and only since then, he has had certain symptoms of constitutional illness; he has got more easily tired by walking than usual with him, and has become aware of a loss of energy or, as he calls it, of vitality, which he thinks distinguishable from the exhaustion mentioned; he has had severe pains in his hands which were in part like a throbbing tooth-ache, but sometimes like aching produced by severe swelling;

swelling; and he had the same pains in his feet though only occasionally; the left foot was always worse than the right. The pains were much worse at night than in the day, and prevented sleep; they have now been much lessened for two or three months past. He is certain that he has not suffered from attacks of feverishness. State on admission.—Height, 5ft.7in.; weight 157lb; well nourished, intelligent, and educated. Face and neck show a pretty uniform deep copper-brown discolouration, but the forehead centrally and slightly above the superciliary ridges laterally gives at first sight an impression of blackish colour—but perhaps the yellowish and dirty appearance of an old wax model from which all red has faded is more nearly the appearance shown at these points; the subcutaneous tissues are swelled, and all furrows accentuated; the superciliary ridges are prominent; the bridge of the nose especially is swollen; the ears are generally enlarged as to superficies, thick, swollen, and bluish; the discolourations extend well above the hair-line on the scalp, perhaps about 2 or 2½ inches, but there is apparently no swelling of the scalp. Hair of scalp and moustache, normal; of eyebrows, thinned. Cubital nerves, not more than usually prominent, but very sensitive; the sensation caused by pressure upon them is referred to the fingers. Hands, swelled and bluish; the backs much puffed; fingers swollen and stiffish, but tapering and not sausage-shaped, the ædema being of the softer variety. Feet, less swelled than the hands; the skin rough and slightly desquamating, at some points tense and shiny; they are discoloured of an obscure brown, which is not uniformly distributed, but yet does not present distinct maculæ. The trunk and arms are covered with extremely numerous small maculæ, mostly of a bright brown colour, which are also present on the thighs and legs, but are there much less numerous; they are slightly thickened, and for the most part quite small and distinct, from one-fourth to one-half of an inch in diameter;

Case XII.-M.E.K., &t. 43; admitted 21 September, 1892.

This patient was first seen by me three or four years ago. She was then not far from the commencement of the cruptive stage of tuberous leprosy; she had an abundant eruption of erythematous patches on face and hands, and there was slight oedema of the orbits. She was informed of the nature of her illness, but at that date there was no law to warrant her detention. Her descent is as follows:—



History.—Very little information could be got either from the patient or from those of her relatives who were questioned; they were all afraid of damaging their own interests and those of the rest of the family. The following points are probably correct:—Was born in 1849 in the Hunter River district; has always lived there, and has never been out of New South Wales; is unmarried; is said to have got her living by house-keeping or in service, but belongs to a well-to-do family of farmers, &c; special intercourse with Asiatics and other coloured people denied by her, and by her relatives; no recollection of having seen any person suffering as she is suffering. History of illness.—This also is very defective. The first signs are ascribed to a time about eight years ago (1834); and the stage of disease she now is in is not discordant with that statement; when I saw her four years ago I considered that she was in the first eruptive stage, that it could not have lasted many weeks; but the period of invasion may have well been prolonged during three or four years previously. State on admission.—The skin of the face is infiltrated and hardened over large areas which leave channels between them of apparently healthy or slightly atrophied tegument; the lips are characteristically swollen and retracted so as to slightly expose the teeth, but not paralysed; the septum of the nose has gone, and the alae are deformed—the right ala especially, which, although spread, has lost parts of its substance by old ulceration; the tip of the nose white, roundish, and shiny, is like a button sunk between the crumpled ard broadened nostrils; the eye-trows have fallen, and the superciliary ridges are prominent; the ears are deformed, the auricles being crumpled by loss of tissue caused by old ulceration or absorption at their edges; the lobes are but slightly swelled, and enclose no distinct tuberosities; they are not (as a whole) enlarged as to superficial measurement. Hair of scalp, thin. These changes are almost confined to the mask; t

Case XIII.-W.W., &t. 13; admitted 25 October, 1892.

His descent is as follows: G.-M. = Irish. (Belfast.) G.-F. G.-M Irish = Irish. (Dublin.) | (Dublin.) F. d. æt. Immigrated at adult age to Australia. *M. æt. Immigrated at 17 to Australia. F. b. 1867 drowned. *F. æt. 24; M., one child. M. and F., died infancy. M. born Fiji, 1879 (the patient).

The patient's mother has been thrice married, and has had two families; by her first husband she had a son, now aged 33, married, 3 children, all well, lived in Fiji for years, but now resides in Australia. Her second family, to which the patient belongs, is shown above.

*These persons were seen by me and were in apparent good health.

† See the second note which follows this account.

History.—His father was a carpenter who went to Fiji in 1870, and held a plantation at Mata ni Quara, on the Ba River; he died in 1882 of an inflammation of the lungs,* having always suffered from a "weak chest." W. was born at that place in 1879. In 1883 he was taken to Sydney, where he lived until 1886; he was then taken back to Fiji, and he resided at Mata ni Quara again until November, 1890. He then returned to Sydney, but almost immediately left for Mackay, Q., where he stayed until July 5, 1892, when he came back to Sydney again. As to certain circumstances of W.'s life in Fiji, the Principal Medical Officer of H. M. Government of Fiji (the Hon. Bolton G. Corney) has been good enough to furnish the following: In 1883 this child travelled from Fiji in the same ship as Dr. Corney, and was not then noticed to be otherwise than healthy. While on an official tour of inspection in 1890, Dr. Corney saw a Tokalau man named Sau who had been 7 or 8 years in Fiji, was suffering from lepra tuberosa, and lived about a mile from W.'s house (and W., questioned at the lazaret. inspection in 1890, Dr. Corney saw a Tokalau man named Sau who had been 7 or 8 years in Fiji, was suffering from lepra tuberosa, and lived about a mile from W.'s house (and W., questioned at the lazaret, knew Sau and remembered him very well); then, he added, about one per cent. of all Fijians have leprosy (besides which both the Indian coolies and the Kanakas there suffer to some extent); but there has never been a case in a European except one doubtful one.† And as to W.'s residence at Mackay, Q. (where there are several sugar plantations), the Government Medical Officer for that town and district has obligingly furnished the following: A Cingalese leper was removed, during the year 1887, from the plantation at which W. lived from the end of 1890 to the middle of 1892; then on October 31, 1892, Ah-Low-Ah, an Api man, was transferred to the lazaret at Thursday Island, his illness from lepra tuberosa having been recognised Sentember 1, 1892, at which data his general health remained unaffected at heriday having been recognised September 1, 1892, at which date his general health remained unaffected; besides which it may be noted that there were on this plantation a number of Kanakas (Polynesians and Melanesians), sixteen Cingalese, a Javanese, and a Madrassee, all of them men among whom leprosy occurs as I have seen in Fiji, New Caledonia, and New South Wales. Thus W. has often been exposed to risk of contact with leprosy, and (in the case of Sau) is known to have actually been in contact with it; but under the circumstances, no surmise can be extentioned as to the date of effective contact. it; but, under the circumstances, no surmise can be entertained as to the date of effective contact.

History of Illness (given by his mother).—M. æt. 13, height 4 ft. 11 in., weight 77 lb.; dark hair,

grey eyes, freckled, intelligent; appearance generally healthy, so that the signs described below seem to indicate a local affection. At 6 years of age he had coko (frambæsia) in Fiji; the illness lasted only from six to twelve months; it has left the usual cicatrices; it was followed by some slight anterior curvature of the leg bones, as is commonly the case with young children, which has disappeared; he was taken to the District Medical Officer, who recommended change to Australia. He has had no other illnesses, except as mentioned below. Two or three weeks after arriving at Mackay, Q. (end of 1890), he told his adult sister (from whom I have this information) that he had a numbed patch of skin on the front of the right thigh; it was ascertained that pinching it did not hurt, and afterwards he amused his schoolfellows by letting them stick pins into it. The appearance of the skin was unaltered. While returning from Queensland by steamer at beginning of July last (about June 24 to July 5), the weather was very cold, and he complained much of cold hands and feet. About five weeks from the date of his arrival in Sydney, or about two months ago (say August 12), he began to complain of pains in both hands; both arms ached painfully from the shoulder downwards, the left especially, and the interossei of the left hand were seen to be wasted; that hand became so far useless that he could no longer spread butter on his bread with it; but there was no symptom of general illness at this time. Some days afterwards his mother on going to wake him in the morning observed a large reddish spot on the buttocks; the colour was very faint. She took him to a doctor who prescribed medicine for him, which he took for three weeks; his appetite improved; the spot faded a little and sometimes could be scarcely seen. A few days later he had an attack of diameters spot faded a little, and sometimes could be scarcely seen. A few days later he had an attack of diarrhoea, which was severe; he was feverish; he had a foul tongue; the attack lasted two days, and he got very weak; which was severe; he was reverish; he had a foul tongue; the attack lasted two days, and he got very weak; afterwards he continued weak, thirsty, and had a poor appetite for some days; during a fortnight afterwards he stayed away from school, and had nothing at all the matter with him except the very faint spot on the buttocks, and paresis of both hands—but this also improved. He returned to school; one day he showed that the nail had fallen from the left ring-finger, and, as he said, without causing any pain; in a day or two the nail fell from the right ring-finger during the night. He was then taken to Prince Alfred Hospital where he was admitted on October 7; his case was reported as doubtful on October 22 by the Resident Medical Superintendent, who is the official held responsible in such circumstances under the Leprosy Act. State on admission.—Left hand: All the interossei are wasted, but those between the thumb and forefinger, and between the second and third metacarnal hones more than the rest. the ring-finger has lost its pail and has between the second and third metacarpal bones more than the rest; the ring-finger has lost its nail and has over the first phalangeal joint a circular swelling in the centre of which is a slight superficial ulcer, the swollen ring around it being thickened and hardened, and not tender; beginning about the head of the ulnar bone is a macula which by a rather diffused or irregular margin curves across the palm until it passes a point above the base of the second finger, whence it returns to end at the inner side of the base of the ring-finger (probably it includes the ring and little fingers, but its other boundaries are not distinguishable); the second, ring, and little fingers are flexed slightly and paretic, they cannot be fully extended by voluntary effort, but are not restrained by any fascial or other contraction, the selection of all the fingers is altered to effort, but are not restrained by any fascial or other contraction; the colour of all the fingers is altered to reddish.

^{*} From the Register it appears that he had no medical attendance, and that the ascribed cause of death was rheumatic fever. Inquiry discovered no history of probable lung disease.

† The patient thus referred to a native of New Zealand, of European parentage), fell under cognisance of the Board some weeks after this letter was received, I examined her, and I considered that her case exemplified, 1. Mixta—namely, 1 trophoneurotica upon which the tuberous eruption had supervened. Duration of illness, about twelve years.—J. A. T.

reddish, but especially that of the three last named, which have a slightly withered appearance; these three are also distinctly paræsthetic and analgesic, and regions of altered sensibility extend more or less (being different at different adjacent points) along the ulnar side of the hand and inner half of the palm (for instance, he thought a prick which drew blood was a touch with the head of a pin, and he located the place pricked an inch and a-half from the true spot, which was about the middle of the anterior surface place pricked an inch and a-nait from the true spot, which was about the middle of the anterior surface over the first phalanx of the little finger); there is a small macula on the flexor and outer surface of the forearm. Right hand: This hand shows similar changes, but they are less marked; perhaps there is no wasting of the muscles, the fingers are less paretic; as a rule they are similarly flexed though to a less degree; this ring-finger has also lost its nail, and also has a swelling and a superficial ulcer over the first relationship is a macula on the rale but it is simpler and result control about degree; this ring-linger has also lost its hall, and also has a swelling and a superficial ulcer over the first phalangeal joint; here, too, there is a macula on the palm, but it is circular and nearly central, about 2 inches in diameter, and has a well-defined edge; there are similar disturbances of sensation. Both ulnar nerves can be easily traced high up; they are both enlarged, but the left is the bigger; neither is tender, and both seem to yield normal sensations on pressure; the arms show nothing. Face: This shows nothing; it appears that the orbicular muscles (eyes, mouth) are normal. Trunk: There are here one or two small macule, about an inch or an inch and a-half in diameter; the buttocks, and the beak to about the level of the fourth lumber vertebre shows a large macule, which is reachly symmetrical. back to about the level of the fourth lumbar vertebra show a large macula, which is roughly symmetrical; back to about the level of the fourth lumbar vertebra show a large macula, which is roughly symmetrical; on the right side, however, it ascends higher, and extends downwards by way of the great trochanter to the front of the thigh which it covers as far as the knee. Lower extremities: There are one or two small maculæ on the legs; the feet show nothing. The peroneal nerves are enlarged and very easily traced; but, like the ulnars, they are not abnormally sensitive, and seem to yield normal sensation on pressure. There are many paræsthetic, and some analgesic, areas on both feet. Maculæ: These are all of them very faintly marked, and it is necessary to undress the patient and view the whole surface, so as to get the greatest advantage from contrast, before many of them can be perceived. They are all of them only faintly rose-coloured; the colour is not quite evenly distributed over them; on the larger ones (buttocks and thighs) this unequal distribution is more apparent, though these also the larger ones (buttocks and thighs) this unequal distribution is more apparent, though these also are but faintly rose-coloured; on the other hand these alone have well-marked undulatory borders (though still only of a slight rose-colour) of a characteristic form. On firm pressure the rosy tint everywhere disappears, and is replaced by a brownish or yellowish tint which is extremely faint and only just deep enough to be recognised with certainty. Over both thighs there is in addition a slightly blue cast. Sweat-glands: Pilocarpine produced a moderate general perspiration. On drawing the finger across the skin of the back so as to traverse a small macula in its course the latter was judged to be dry by the the skin of the back so as to traverse a small macula in its course the latter was judged to be dry by the finger sliding easily over it, while it passed over the adjacent skin with a difficulty which was due to moistness; the same thing was observed on comparing healthy skin near by with any part of the large macula on the buttocks in a similar way; the legs to about the ankles sweated freely, but the feet as a whole remained dry. Special senses: Unaffected, except sensation. General health: Said to be good, and apparently is so.

W.W.—I knew the W. family when living at Ba, and remember the boy W.W. perfectly. He was a wild and spoilt little fellow, and spent most of his time half naked playing about by the river, and often in it, with native boys for his companions. There were certainly one or more cases of leprosy in the neighbourhood; and the natives thereabouts are a particularly dirty lot, both in their persons, habits, homes, and villages. I ascertained from the boy's brother while on a recent visit to Ba (Nov., 1892) that W.W. had coko when he was about 6 years old, and that it lasted with him between six and twelve months. I do not remember having noticed him with coko on him. I attended him once, but what it was for I do not exactly remember. I believe it was for some slight indisposition. The family lived in a homely fashion, and I think chiefly on a vegetable diet. They would be likely to get a fair quantity of fish, but I have reason to believe had very little butchers' meat.

1 should say that, if leprosy is acquired by contagion, the habits of the boy were decidedly such as would render Francis J. Pound, The Chief Medical Officer, Suva.

Late District Medical Officer for the Ba District.

Ba, 4 December, 1892.

I have seen G.W. (see pedigree above). His tibiæ are both fairly straight. I think myself that both bones are thickened, the left, the one from which I cut and scraped a good deal of necrosed bone is very distinctly enlarged, and I suppose the enlargement is of the sort known as "strumous." There were two places that I cut into and explored; one of them must, I fancy, have been the node which you saw. They did very well in spite of the rather yawning pits that I left, and are now completely healed, though they will doubtless break down again some day. He had some "rheumaticky" pains in the knee of the same leg two nights ago, which is a little suspicious. I do not know of lany other strumous signs in him.

G. W. A. LYNCH,
District Medical Officer, Ba. in him.

The Chief Medical Officer, Suva.

Temperatures observed, as shown below, in the case of certain patients of European descent.

THE intention entertained at the beginning of the year was to record the daily temperatures of all patients of European descent, and to observe the relation borne by variations to the occurrence of morbid changes in them, such as fresh eruptions of tuberosities, appearance of new maculæ, recession of lepromata, &c., &c. This, however, could not be carried out; but the records which were made during terms of days at several periods of the year in a few cases are printed below. The temperatures were always taken in the axilla, and by the Wardsman-in-Charge; he gave five minutes exposure, recorded the readings, and replaced The only point brought out under these circumstances is a general prevalence of subnormal temperatures, in connection with which the cyanotic state of parts of the surface (which may usually be detected on sufficiently careful inspection), both in skin and nerve cases, may be recalled.

Date.	Cas	e I.	Case II.		Case	III.	Cas	e IV.	Cas	Case VIII.		
Date.	М.	N.	М.	N	М.	N.	М,	N.	M.	N.	М.	N.
1892.												
3 Feb	96.0	98.2	97.8	98.2	97.8	98.2	98.0	199.2	98.2	98.4	96.0	98.2
4 ,,	96.4	98.2	98.0	98.2	98.0	98.4	98.4	100.2	980	98.4	96.2	98.2
5 ,,	98.4	97.2	98.4	98.8	97.0	98.4	96.8	97.4	97.4	98.4	95.8	97.6
6 ,,	98.4	98.0	96.4	99.0	97.2	98.4	96.8	97.2	97.6	97.2	96.2	98.6
7 ,,	97.6	98.2	98.0	98.4	97.2	99.0	96.4	98.4	96.4	96.2	96.4	97.8
8 "	98.2	98.0	96.6	99.2	98.4	984	96.2	99.0	98.2	98.0	97.4	97.2
9 ,,	97.0	98.2	96.6	98.0	97.6	98.4	96 4	98.6	96.0	99.0	96.6	98.0
0 "	98.0	98.4	98.2	98.2	97.4	99.0	96.4	98.4	98.0	97.4	96.8	97.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
5 ,,	98.0	98.4	98.4	99.0	98.0	98.2	97.0	97.6	97.6	98.0	96.8	97.0
6 ,,	97.6	98.0	98.0	98.4	98.2	98.4	96.6	97.6	98.0	98.6	97.6	98
7 ,,	97.4	98.0	97.6	98.0	98.0	98.4	96.2	97.6	97.6	97.4	97.2	98
8 "	98.0	98.2	98.0	98.4	98.2	98.4	96.6	97.4	98.0	98.2	96.8	97.
9 "	97.6	98.0	37.4	97.6	98.0	98.4	97.4	97.6	97.4	98.4	97.0	98
o ",	98.0	98.2	97.6	98.4	97.6	98.2	97.0	98.2	97.6	98.0	96.6	97.
1 ,,	97.6	98.0	98.2	98.4	98.2	98.4	976	98.0	98.0	98.4	97.2	98.0
2 ,,	98.0	98.4	980	98.2	98.0	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.4	98.4	97.6	98.
3 ,,	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.0	98.2	98.2	97.6	98.2	98.6	98.2	97.4	97.
4 ,,	97.6	98.0	98.4	98.6	98.4	98.2	97.4	97.6	98.2	98.4	97.0	98.
5 ,,	98.0	98.4	98.2	98.4	980	98.4	98.0	98.4	98.0	98.4	97.6	98
*	*	*	*	#	*	#	*	*	*	*	*	*
3 ,,	98.2	98.0	98.4	97.4	98.2	98.4	97.6	97.4	98.2	98.6	98.0	98.

Date.	Cas	e I.	Cas	e IL	Case	III.	Case	IV.	Case	e V.	Case VIII.	
2000	М.	E.	м.	E,	м.	E.	м.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.
1892. 1 May	98·0 98·0	98.2	97:4	97.4	98.2	98.4	98.0	97.6	98.0	98.2	97.4	97 6
2 ,, 3 ,, 4 ,,	98·2 98·0	98·0 98·4 98·2	98·2 97·6 97·6	97.6 98.0 98.2	98·0 98·4 98·0	98·4 98·2 98·2	97·6 98·0 97·6	98·2 98·2 98·2	98·2 98·2 98·0	98·6 98·4 98·4	97·4 97·0 97·6	98·0 97·6 97·4
5 ,, 6 ,, 7 ,,	98.0 9	98·0 98·0 98·0	97·6 98·0 97·0	98·0 97·6 97·6	98·4 98·0 98·2	98·4 98·4 98·4	98·2 97·6 98·0	98·0 97·4 98·4 98·0 98·0 98·0	98·0 98·2 98·4	96·0 97·0 97·4	97·6 97·4 97·6	
8 ,, 9 ,,	98 0 98 2 98 0	98·2 97·6 98·0	97·6 98·0	98·0 98·2	98·4 98·0	98·4 98·2	98·6 97·6	98·4 98·4	98·4 98·2	98·2 98·4	97·0 97·4	97·0 97· 6
1 <i>"</i> ,	98·2 98·2	98·0 98·4	97·6 98·0 97·6	98·0 98·4 98·4	98·4 98·2 98·4	98·4 98·4 98·2	98·2 98·0 98·2	98·4 98·2 98·4	98·0 98·4 98·4	98·2 98·4 98·2	97.6 98.0 97.4	98·0 97·6 97·6
3 ,, 4 ,, 5 ,,	98·0 98·4 98·0	98·2 98·0 98·2	97·4 98·0 97·6	97 6 97·6 97·4	98·2 93·2 98·4	98·2 98·4 98·4	98·0 97·6 98·0	98·0 98·2 98·2	98·4 98·4 98 4	98·0 98·2 98·4	97·0 97·4 97·0	97·6 97·2 97·2
6 " 7 "	98·0 98·0 98·2	98·0 98·2 98·0	98 0 97 4 98 0	98 0 97·6 97·6	98·4 98·4	98·6 98·4	97·6 97·0	98·0 97·6	98·2 98·0	98·4 98·0	97·4 97·4	97·6 97·4
9 ,,	98·0 98·0	98·0 98·4	97·6 97·4	98·0 97·6	98·4 98·2 98·4	98·6 98·4 98·4	98·0 97·6 98·0	98·0 98·0 98·2	98·0 98·0 98·2	98 2 98·0 98·0	97·0 97·0 97·0	97·6 97·4 97·6
L ,,	98·2 *	98·4 *	97·6 *	97·6 *	98.4	98·2 *	97.4	98·0 *	98.0	98·2 *	97.4	97 6

Date.	i		Cas	e II.	Cas	e III.	Case	IV.	Case	v.	Case '	VIII.	Case X.	
Date.	М.	E.	М.	E.	м.	E.	M.	Е.	М.	E.	м.	E.	М.	E.
1892. 1 June 2 ,,	97·8 97·6	98·2 98·0	98·0 96·0	98·4 98·6	97·6 98·0	97·8 98·0	98·4 96·6	98·4 98·4	98·4 96·8	98·6 98·4	97·4 97·0	97·8 98·0	97·2 96·6	97·8 96·0
3 ,, 4 ,, 5 ,,	97·6 97·6 97·4	98·0 98·4 98·2	97·0 97 2 98·4	98·6 99·0 98·4	96·6 97·6 97·4	98·2 98·2 99·0	95·8 97·8 97·6	98·2 98·2 98·6	96·6 96·6 99·2	98·4 97·0 99·2	96·6 96·0 97·4	98·4 99·2 99 0	94·8 95·8 96·0	97·2 97·4 97·8
6 ,, 7 ,, 8 ,,	98·8 97·2 97·4 98·4	98·4 98·3 97·0 99·2	98·4 98·4 98·2 97·2	98·6 99·0 98·2 98·6	97·8 98·4 98·4	98·0 99·6	96·4 96·6 96·4	98·0 97·2 97·6	97·2 96·8 96 0	98·4 98·2 98·0	96·2 98·0 98·0	99·2 98·4 98·2	98·2 98·2 97·2	98·4 98·4 98·2
, , ,	98·2 98·6 98·4	98·6 99·6 9·4	98·2 97·2 97·8	98·6 98·2 99·4	97·6 98·2 97·6 98·2	99.6 98.4 98.8 99.2	96·6 99·6 96·0 98·4	97·6 98·0 97·6 99·4	97·4 96·2 98·4 97·2	97.4. 97.8 98.0 98.2	96·8 97·2 97·2 97·0	99·2 98·5 97·0 99·0	97·6 96·2 96·6 96·6	97·8 97·8 98·4 98·0
3 ,, 4 ,,	98·0 98·4	98·6 98·4	98·6 96·4	99·0	97·6 97·8	99·6 98·8	97·6 98·0	96·6 97·4	- 96·6 96·2	98·0 97·8	97·2 97·4	98·6 98·2	96 2 98·0	97·8 97·6
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

<u></u> ,		Cas	e I	Case	11	Case	ш.	Case	ıv.	Case	v.	Case	VIII.	Case	x X	Case	X1.
	Date													м	E.	M.	E.
	1000	M	E [м.	E	M	E	м.]			- I	M.			F. [114.	
1 J 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 12 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 9 30	1892 uly ,, .	98 0 98 4 98 2 97 6 98 4 97 8 97 6 98 2 97 6 97 8 97 6 98 9 97 6 98 9 97 6 98 9 97 6 98 9 97 6 98 9 97 6 98 9 98 9 97 6 98 9 97 6 98 9 98 98 9 98 98 9 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 9	97 6 99 0 98 7 98 6 99 0 98 4 98 6 98 8 98 8 98 8 98 8 98 8 98 8 98 8	97·1 96·8 97·2 96·9 96·9 97·3 97·4 97·4 97·8 97·4 97·5 97·5 97·7 96·7 97·8 97·9 96·7 97·9 96·7 97·9 96·7 97·9 96·9 97·9	98 7 97 8 99 6 93 4 93 0 97 6 98 2 98 4 98 2 98 2 98 2 98 2 98 3 97 6 98 2 98 3 97 6 98 2 98 3 97 6 98 6 97 6 98 6 98 6 98 6 98 6 98 6 98 6 98 6 98	98 4 98 0 98 6 98 2 98 2 98 4 98 2 98 4 98 2 98 3 98 4 98 2 98 0 98 0	99 4 99 0 98 8 99 2 99 0 98 8 99 0 98 6 99 0 98 6 99 0 98 6 99 0 98 6 98 6 99 0 98 6 99 0 98 6 99 0 98 6 99 0 98 6 99 0 98 6 99 0 98 8	97·4 97·4 98·2 98·0 97·6 98·6 97·8 97·6 97·6 97·8 97·6 97·8 97·6 97·8 97·6 97·8 97·6 97·8 97·6 97·8 97·6 97·8 97·6 97·8 97·6 97·8 97·6 97·6 97·6 97·6 97·6 97·6 97·6 97·6	97 8 97 6 97 6 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 6 98 2 97 0 97 6 98 4 98 6 98 4 98 6 98 9 98 9 98 9 98 9 98 9 98 9 98 9	96.6 96.2 97.0 96.8 96.6 97.4 97.2 97.2 97.2 97.2 97.2 97.2 97.2 97.2	98 2 97 6 97 6 97 6 98 4 97 8 98 6 98 0 98 2 98 6 98 8 98 8 97 8 97 8 97 8 97 8 97 8 97 8	97 0 97 0 96 2 96 2 97 0 96 4 96 2 97 0 96 4 97 2 97 4 98 0 97 6 98 0 97 6 97 0 96 2 97 0 96 0 97 0 96 0 97 0 97 0 97 0 97 0 97 0 97 0 97 0 97	98 2 98 6 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0	97 8 97 8 97 8 97 9 96 8 97 0 96 8 97 0 96 8 97 0 97 6 96 8 97 0 97 6 96 8 97 0 96 0 96 8 97 0 96 8 97 0 96 8 97 0 96 8 97 0 96 8 97 0 96 8 97 0 97 0 96 8 97 0 97 0	98 6 98 0 98 6 97 6 98 4 98 4 98 4 98 2 98 8 98 9 98 98 9 98 98 9 98 98 9 98 98 9 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 9	96 4 96 6 97 0 97 4 97 2 97 2 97 6 96 6 97 6 97 6 97 6 97 2 97 6 97 4 97 6 97 2 97 4 97 6 97 97 4 97 6 97 97 4 97 6 97 97 4 97 97 97 4 97 97 97 4 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 9	97 6 97 8 98 0 97 4 98 2 98 6 97 6 98 6 97 8 97 8 97 8 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98
31	,,	97·4	980	97·4 Case	98 2 III.	98·0	98·4 IV.	96 8 Cas	98·6 e V.	97·0	98·6 VIII.	96·8	99·6 e X.	97 0 Case	98 6 XI.	97·4	98·0
	Date.	М.	E.	M.	E	M.	E.	M.	E.	м.	E.	M.	E.	м	E.	M.	E.
7 1 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 30	1892. November	97 2 98 0 97 2 97 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 2 97 0 97 0 97 0 97 2 97 6 98 0 96 2 97 2 97 4 97 0 97 0	99·4 97·5 98·1 98·4 97·6 98·3 98·3 98·3 99·1 97·6 97·6 98·2 97·6 98·3 98·3 98·3 98·3 98·3 98·3 98·3 98·3	97·4 97·6 97·8 97·0 97·2 97·3 97·8 99·0 96·0 97·0 96·3 98·4 98·0 98·4 98·0 98·2 98·2 98·4	98·2 98·4 98·4 98·1 98 0 97 2 98·2 98·1 98 2 98·4 99 0 99 4 99 2 99 4 99 2 99 1 99 6 99 8 99 9 99 1 99 8 99 9 99 2	96·0 96 0 95 8 96 0 98 0 98·1 96·6 98·1 96 3 96 3 96 2 97 0 98 0 96·4 97·4 97·4 97·4	96 8 97·1 97·0 96 2 97 2 98 4 97 2 97 3 96 4 97 8 98·2 97·8 98·2 97·0 98·2 97·0 99.2 97·6	97·6 97·6 97·0 97·2 97·1 97·4 93·4 93·4 97·2 97·2 97·2 97·6 97·0 97·0 97·2 97·2 97·2 97·6	98 4 98·6 98·0 97 6 98 2 98·0 98 2 98.0 98 4 98 2 98.2 98 4 99 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 2	97·2 96 2 97 0 96 4 97 2 97 8 98 0 97·2 98 0 97 3 97 4 97 8 97 9 97 0 97 0 97 8 97 8 97 8 97 9 97 8	99 0 98·0 98·0 98·0 98·2 99·1 99·4 99·6 99·6 99·4 98·6 99·4 98·8 98·8 98·8	97·0 98·0 85 8 96 8 96·2 97·0 96·2 97·0 96 6 96 2 96·4 97·4 96 8 96 8 96 8 96 8 96 8 96 8 96 8	98·2 97·2 97·0 97·0 98·2 97·2 97·2 97·2 97·2 98·0 97·6 98·0 97·6 98·0 97·6 98·0 97·6 98·0 97·6	95·8 97·2 97·4 96·9 97·0 97·1 96·6 97·4 97·0 96·4 97·0 96·4 97·0 97·0 96·6 97·2 96·6 97·4 96·6 97·4 96·6 97·0 96·6 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 9	97·1 96·3 98·3 96·4 96·4 96·8 98·6 98·4 97·0 100·4 98·4 97·2 98·4 97·4 98·2 97·4 97·2 98·6 97·2 98·6 98·4 97·3	98 0 98 0 97 4 97 8 97 9 97 4 98 0 97 2 97 8 97 0 98 3 97 2 97 8 97 6 98 0 97 2 96 4 98 0 96 4 97 0	99·0 98·8 98·2 98·2 98·1 97·4 98·6 97·0 98·2 98·2 98·3 98·4 98·0 98·2 98·3 98·3 98·4 98·0 98·3
	70.1	Cas	e II.	Cas	e III.	Case	IV.	Cas	e V.	Case	VIII.	Cas	e X.	Case	XI.	Case	XIII.
	Date.	M.	E.	М.	E.	M.	E.	м.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.	м	E.	M.	E.
1 1 2 3 3 4 5 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 24	1892. December ,,	96.8 96.9 97.2 97.1	98 8 98 6 98 1 98 5 97 3 97 8 98 6 97 6 98 0 98 0 97 8 97 8 97 8 97 8 98 0 97 8	98 0 97 2 96 6 98 0 98 4 97 2 97 0 97 2 98 4 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 6 98 2 98 2 97 8 98 2	98-6 98-4 98-6 98-0 98-0 98-6 98-6 98-6 98-4 97-8 98-6 98-6 98-6 98-8 98-3 98-2 98-2	97·8 96·8 97·6 97·6 97·6 97·8 97·0 97·0 97·2 96·9 96·4 97·0 97·2 97·2 97·3 97·3 97·3	98 4 97 6 97 8 98 2 98 0 97 6 97 6 97 6 97 6 98 6 98 6 98 2 97 6 97 4 97 2 97 4 97 8	97 2 97-2 97-0 97-0 97-0 97-0 97-4 97-0 97-6 97-6 97-6 97-2 97-2 97-2 97-4 97-4 97-6	97·6 99 0 97 0 97 4 97 0 97 4 97 6 98 2 97 6 98 2 97 6 98 2 97 8 98 2 97 8 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 9	95 8 97 4 97 8 98 4 96 6 97 4 98 0 98 0 97 2 97 4 97 2 98 4 97 4 97 4 98 0 98 0 97 2	99·4 99·0 99·2 99·3 97·3 97·2 99·0 98·4 99·0 99·0 98·4 98·9 99·2 98·8 98·8 98·8	97·2 96·8 97·4 96·6 96·8 97·2 98·2 97·2 96·0 96·8 96·6 96·8 96·6 96·6	97 4 97 2 98 2 97 8 97 2 98 2 97 8 97 0 97 0 98 0 97 0 98 6 98 0 97 2 97 6 97 2 97 6	98·0 97·0 97·0 96·6 96·8 96·6 97·6 97·6 96·6 96·6 96·6 96·6 96·6	97·6 97·4 97·2 98·6 96·8 97·6 98·2 97·6 97·4 97·6 97·6 97·2 97·2 97·4	98 2 97 0 97 4 96 0 97 6 97 8 98 0 99 2 97 2 97 6 97 6 97 6 97 6 97 6 97 9 97 2 97 9 97 2 97 9 97 9 97 9 97 9	98 0 98 0 98 6 98 4 97 6 98 4 97 8 97 8 97 8 98 0 98 2 96 8 98 4 98 4 98 2 97 8 97 8 97 8

PATIENTS OF COLOURED RACE.

Case XIV.—Ah Mung, et. 34; admitted 28 October, 1883.

History.—Chinese; a tin-miner; arrived in Australia at Sydney in 1878; mined at Tingha for three years; then became a butcher at Tenterfield (in the same district), where he continued two years; he then came down to Sydney, and was admitted to the lazaret. The first sign of illness is said to have been an affection of a toe on his left foot while he was at work at Tenterfield; the toe dropped off. The mutilations to be described ensued gradually. About three years ago he was so pallid and feeble it seemed impossible that he should long survive. December, 1892.—Is thin and pale, but very active, lively, and good-tempered; his general health said to be quite good. He shows no maculæ, and he says that he never had any. Cannot completely close right eye; orbicular of mouth not entirely under control; both ulnars enlarged, the left most and moderately tender; both peroneals enlarged, more than the ulnars, and more tender. Left hand.—Has lost all the phalanges, except first of thumb (perhaps part of the second remains, but displaced and partly absorbed), and the meta-carpal bones (except thumb) seem shortened. Right hand.—The little finger is entirely gone, and only the first phalanx remains of the others, except the thumb, which still has a part of the second phalanx; the carpus has the bones separated by effusion (?) between the articular surfaces, and is much enlarged and deformed in consequence. On this side no voluntary movement can be effected below the elbow; but the right stump can be weakly flexed and extended. Left foot.—The toes have nearly disappeared; the foot is dislocated at the ankle, and strongly everted; the joint resembles the wrist described above, except that although the swelling is as great, it does not communicate quite so strong an impression of liquid effusion. Right foot.—Shortened, and the toes defective, but less so than on the left side; the ankle-joint thickened. General health.—Now always good. He walks with some difficulty; but it is due merely to the mutilations. He is about all day,

Case XV.—Ah Ping, at. 31; admitted 28 October, 1883.

History.—Chinese; a tin-miner; arrived in Australia, at Sydney, about 1880; worked at Emmaville, then at Wilson's Downfall in the same district; thence reached Sydney again and was admitted to the lazaret. The first sign of illness was a macula which covered the right ear and cheek; this occurred in China; it went away; it returned after he had come to Australia; some time afterwards the fingers of the left hand began to contract. December, 1892.—Hair normal; maculæ are still visible, though very faint, on both cheeks, and that on the right is very slightly depressed. Cannot close his eyelids, nor at all move the lower lip which is everted; the eyes are quite healthy. There is a dark brown and roughened macula on left shoulder tip. On the trunk are many large patches of pale, but scarcely white, skin which are surrounded and well defined by delicate, narrow, rosy, and slightly mottled borders. Right hand.—The phalanges have either entirely disappeared or nearly, except the first row, where they are shortened, flexed, and permanently fixed by shortened fascial bands. The left arm was amputated about three years ago, because the mutilation of the hand had become extreme and was attended by deep ulcerations from which a profuse and offensive discharge flowed constantly; the wound healed well, and is now normal. The right foot is not much deformed; it is slightly brown, the skin rough and peeling, and the toes a little shortened and bulbous towards the extremities. The left foot is dislocated at the ankle-joint, everted, and drawn up until it lies parallel with the bones of the leg; he stands (though seldom, and with difficulty) on the end of the tibia; the toes and foot in general are even less deformed than on the right side. General health.—Good. Special senses.—Unaffected, except sensation.

Case XVI.—Chek Bo, æt. 41; admitted 29 January, 1886.

History.—Chinese; is a gardener; arrived at Sydney 1885, and has lived in the suburbs ever since. Can tell nothing as to beginning of illness. December, 1892.—Hair normal; left cubital nerve moderately enlarged, perhaps not tender; the right about normal in both respects. Both hands show wasted interossei, and both palms have the skin thickened, dry, and slightly cracked; fingers of left hand are contracted en griffe, are fixed by shortened fascial bands, and some have slightly lost bone by absorption; the right hand is not deformed. On the trunk, arms, &c., are several large and well-marked maculæ, discrete, oval, of a very light cream-colour, and bordered by a narrow red band which consists of papules and a darkish-red crythema; an appearance not observed in any other patient. The feet are very slightly swollen, and the toes slightly altered from the normal; they are not deformed; two carry small, indolent, and shallow ulcers. The external popliteal nerves are apparently normal. The orbicular muscles of the face seem unaffected.

Case XVII.—Charlie Taskill, &t. 27; admitted 14 August, 1886.

History.—A native of Java; was a sailor; gives an imperfect account, but seems to have arrived in Victoria about twelve or fourteen years ago; afterwards he lived at Parramatta for several years; while there was engaged in gardening; at some date before 1886, but not long before, his right arm became weak and painful when he laboured with it; then changes began to appear in his right hand, and he was isolated. December, 1892.—Hair normal; orbiculars normal; no maculæ; both ulnars are enlarged and easily traceable high up; both have in their course, and about 4 inches above the elbow, three or four nodular swellings; they are discrete; two on each side are as large as a marble, the others quite small; the swellings are very tender, but the rest of these nerves is not tender. Right hand.—All the fingers are much distorted and shortened, the first and fifth having only the first phalanges remaining. Left hand.—Nothing of the fingers remains, except the first row of phalanges; the thumb is stiff and displaced. The interosei are not much wasted, but the palms are flattened. He presents no other symptoms. His general health seems good, appetite and sleep are good, and he is very industrious.

Case XVIII.—Yek Sing, &t. (about) 30; admitted 20 April, 1888.

History.—Chinese; a carpenter; arrived in Australia, at Sydney, in 1881; lived one year at Vegetable Creek (Emmaville), two years at Newcastle, the rest of the time in Sydney. The first sign of illness was a macula on the left foot, and that appeared six years ago (1886). December, 1892.—Hair normal, except outer half of left eyebrow; a macula extends under the whole eyebrow, but only the outer half is thinned;

ears normal; control of orbiculars of face imperfect, but at present he can just completely close the eyelids; there are maculæ on the face, of which latter the features are naturally thick and heavy, but are now also swollen and expressionless. The maculæ on the face and others over the trunk, thighs, arms, &c., have all the same character; they consist of undulatory margins half an inch wide, dark red in colour, and roughened, which run in bold lines, and enclose large areas of skin of normal appearance; on the trunk these maculæ are unusually large, not numerous, and quite distinct from each other. The right ulnar nerve is enlarged, hard, and round, easily traceable high up, not very tender, and pressure upon it communicates upwards as well as downwards. The fingers are rather distorted than mutilated, but the phalanges are slightly shortened by absorption, permanently flexed en griffe, the interossei wasted, the palm flattened, and power of voluntary motion but slight. The left ulnar is very greatly enlarged, and especially so from a short distance above the elbow, more sensitive than the right, and on pressure communicates upwards and downwards; the left hand is much less deformed than the right, the interossei less wasted, the power of voluntary motion defective, but present in useful degree. Both peroneal nerves are enlarged; the right is not more than normally sensitive, the left is extremely sensitive. The left foot is permanently extended, discoloured brown at many points, the toes almost gone, and the power of voluntary motion almost wanting. On the right foot there are only a few maculæ; there is no deformity; voluntary motion small, but the limb useful. General health reported good.

Case XIX.—Ah Hu, æt. 29; admitted 30 September, 1888.

History.—Chinese; a tin-miner; arrived at Brisbane in 1885; stayed there three months, then to Tingha, New South Wales, a tin-field; came to Sydney from Inverell hospital, central to his district. The first sign of illness appeared on the left temple, some time after he had settled at Tingha. December, 1892.—Hair entirely gone from face, thin and patchy on scalp, where, however, no leprotic condition is visible. Both ears are swollen, elongated, and bluish; the right only affords distinct neoplasms in the lobe. The face is enormously distorted by large tubercles and by neoplastic infiltrations which leave deep sulci between them; the colour is ashen-grey, rather more inclined to black than usual; tuberosities enlarging the end of the nose and the upper lip have lately ulcerated; and the septum of the nose has partly disappeared. The forearms and hands swelled by hard edema, and stained a deep copper-brown; along the extensor surface as far as the wrists and tending to the outer margins of the arms are numerous large tuberosities, which are now in process of reduction. The cubital nerves are slightly enlarged and slightly more than normally tender; but there are no deformities of the hands. On the trunk are numerous copper-brown maculæ now not well defined at the edges; on the back the skin is roughened and desquamating and dry, but not atrophied. The feet resemble the hands; the legs show no tuberosities. Sensation is almost wanting from a short distance below the knees; elsewhere also it is altered in usual ways. The voice is husky.

Case XX.—Lum Pak, &t. 21; admitted 22 December, 1888.

History.—Chinese; a labourer; arrived in Australia, at Sydney, in 1887, and has always lived at Sydney. The first sign of illness occurred just at or immediately after arriving, and was a rather large macula on the left thigh; about twelve months afterwards tubercles began to appear on forehead and forearms. December, 1892.—Hair on scalp normal; gone from face.—The latter greatly distorted by large tuberosities and infiltrated patches, of a dark copper-brown colour; ears enlarged, elongated, and distorted. The trunk is covered with brown mottlings, not well defined or separated, and not in any instance infiltrated, though many may be quite slightly thickened or swollen. Forearms and hands are chiefly of a dark copper colour, the hands swollen by hard ædema, bluish, cold to the touch though not felt to be cold by the patient, and much numbed; on the posterior surface of hands and wrists are several small tuberosities, discrete and well-rounded, in size from a pea to a hazel-nut; on posterior and external margin of forearms are several much larger and less firm neoplastic deposits, which are of a purplish copper-brown. Feet like the hands, but no tuberosities about them or the legs. Special senses and voice unaffected, except sensation. He has pretty frequent attacks of feverishness, and then feels ill.

Case XXI.—Hoy Kee, et. 31; admitted 23 March, 1889.

History.—Chinese; is a tin-miner; arrived in Sydney 1878, lived at Emmaville one year, and then seven at Tingha, whence in 1889 he went to Sydney and was isolated. While at Tingha he first observed maculæ on right hip and on the left side of abdomen, which are still visible as achromatic areas; but he cannot say that they first appeared then, or whether they were present while he was still in China. Tuberosities appeared first about four years afterwards, and on the face. December, 1892.—Ears slightly enlarged and elongated, no neoplastic deposits; hair gone from face, normal on scalp; features slightly swelled in general and expressionless; nose much sunken, and alæ partly destroyed by ulceration; upper maxilla prominent (showing the general characteristics of lepra tuberosa in a quiescent or retrograde state). Over both olecranon processes the skin is thickened and voluminous or baggy and ulcerated. Ulnars moderately enlarged, and possibly rather tender. Some fingers of both hands are contracted en griffe and fixed by fascial shortenings; the interossei are wasted; the hands are flattened, and the skin of both palms is thickened, dry, harsh, broken—psoriatic. The trunk shows but few and not easily traceable achromatic areas, but in general the skin is atrophied, roughened, and desquamating. The legs and feet are slightly swellen, shiny, deep brown; the toes slightly crumpled; at anterior end of first metatarsal bone of left foot and at the outer or inferior surface, is a deep ulcer which reaches to the bone; it is very slowly healing at present. Special senses.—Apparently unaffected, except sensation.

Case XXII.—Ah Hee, et. 35; admitted February, 1891.

History.—Chinese; a store-keeper; arrived in Australia, at Sydney, in 1875; lived one year at Mudgee, fourteen years in Sydney, more than a year and a half at Mudgee again. The first sign of illness was a round spot the size of a half-penny on the right cheek-bone, and this happened somewhere about 1885 or 1886. December, 1892.—Hair of face and scalp, ears, and orbicular muscles of eyelids and mouth, normal. Both ulnar nerves are moderately tender, and both are enlarged, but the right is twice as big as the left; it can easily be traced almost to its origin. The forearms from a little way below the elbows are covered with small

brown

brown maculæ which give them a mottled appearance. Both hands have the interessei wasted, and the skin hard and dry, the index fingers much shortened (or almost gone on the left side), the other fingers deformed; the right hand is much more mutilated than the left, the first phalanges contracted en griffe, the others in great part gone. The trunk shows only one macula on the back, oval, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its long diameter, of a very faint cream colour, and limited by a delicate, rosy, narrow, marginal line, which at its external margin is faintly brownish. The legs are mottled like the arms, but to a less extent, the maculæ being rather widely separated. The feet are nearly normal in appearance and colour, but the second phalanx of the left great toe has been partly absorbed. General health.—Good, but has lost all liking for meat.

Case XXIII.—Ah Lee, &t. 35; admitted 26 February, 1891.

History.—Chinese; a gardener; arrived in Australia, at Sydney, in 1884; lived in Sydney two years; the rest of the time, until admission, at Newcastle. The first sign of illness is said to have been seen a year before he was examined for isolation, and to have consisted in slight tuberosities which appeared over the right superciliary ridge, the right malar bone, and the right ear. December, 1892.—Hair of scalp normal; nearly fallen from eyebrows and beard; face much infiltrated, but showing a few tuberosities; ears infiltrated and full of small neoplasms; body and extremities, but especially below elbows, darkened to an unusual extent, and of a dull copper brown; in addition there are on the trunk very many nearly confluent round dark-brown discolourations, with fading edges about 11 inches in diameter, as well as some much larger, beneath which is a thick bed of infiltration, which indicate, in fact, the presence of rather flat, but nearly circular, lepromata; both the colour itself, and the manner in which it is disposed, are characteristic of lepra tuberosa; the hands are enlarged and stiff from firm ædema, but not deformed; the fingers still taper a little; the right ulnar is slightly enlarged, rolls under the finger, is easily traceable high up; the left is bigger; neither is much more than normally sensitive; both, on pressure, communicate above and below; both peroneals are enlarged; the left twice as big as the right; both communicate above and below.

Case XXIV.—Qoy Cheong, &t. 41; admitted 27 April, 1891.

History.--Chinese; a gardener; arrived at Brisbane in 1882, but after ten days proceeded to Sydney, and has since remained in that neighbourhood. At some time during 1889 three small lumps appeared on his forehead; some months later his whole face began to get lumpy, and thus he was admitted after about eighteen months illness. *December*, 1892.—Hair entirely gone from the face, normal on scalp; ears enlarged in general, moderately swollen, elongated, and show some small neoplasms. Face is very much distorted by numerous distinct tuberosities, and by leprous infiltration, so that it is distorted by lumps and by deep sulci; the colour of the surface is for the most part ashen-gray, which here and there gives place to something approaching the normal colour, or to a redder shade. Over the trunk, arms, and thighs, &c., are very numerous brownish tumours which are infiltrated areas or lepromata; they usually average $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and are raised above the surface. The hands are slightly swelled and bluish, the skin rough and desquamating. The legs and feet are both moderately swelled, shiny, and discoloured deep brown, as usual. The extremities are not deformed (except swelling). The eyes were attacked a few weeks ago by a smart inflammation, attended deformed (except swelling). The eyes were attacked a few weeks ago by a smart inflammation, attended by neoplastic deposits on the iris; at present the corneæ are nearly opaque—he can distinguish light from darkness, but not much more. *Voice.*—Unaffected. *Sensation.*—Disturbed as usual.

Case XXV.—Tommy Wood, &t. 29; admitted August, 1891.

History.—Chinese; a cook; arrived in Australia, at Sydney, in 1879; has lived at a great many different places—at Emmaville, New South Wales; Stanthorpe, Queensland; Wilcannia, New South Wales; in the north-west on the Darling; and last at Narrandera in the south-west, whence he was admitted. The first sign of illness consisted in spots which appeared on the forehead about the beginning of 1891. About 1889 he contracted a sore on the fore-skin, and gonorrhea; he says that this was not followed by any secondary eruption or general illness, and he recovered after a few weeks. On admission he was well nourished, and not apparently suffering from any general indisposition. His fingers were very numb, so that he could not pick up a pin from a table, but had to slide it to the edge before he could seize it.

October, 1891.—During the first week of this month an eruption of bullae suddenly appeared, and lasted for a week; it was confined to the legs, the face, and the back of the hands.

November 6, 1891.—Shows maculæ of several different forms. The face exhibits brownish maculæ, which are so much raised above the general surface that were they of a different colour they might be thought to be commencing tubercles. The ears are normal and small. The eyebrows seem to be a little thinned towards their external ends; I am not satisfied that this is due to his disease. There is nothing on the scalp. There are old standing reddish lines on the forearms—on the left side on the extensor, on the right on the flexor surface mainly; they are serpentine, a quarter to half an inch broad, reddish-brown, and enclose islets of bleached skin of a white resembling the normal European white skin, and not matt. All over the upper arms and the trunk, back and front, and on the legs and thighs, are very numerous white maculæ from the size of a pea to 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; the margins are very slightly, but distinctly raised, and slightly reddened; some of the larger ones have a pink diffuse central spot around which the white part appears as a broad margin; and I was informed that this reddening appears after the white patch has formed; there are also a few maculæ which have the two colours in such proportion that they may be described as red spots with a narrow white margin. All of these white maculæ are said to have appeared since his admission (but those on the forearms are almost certainly much more than four months old). On the right loin a few inches from the median line is a large oval patch, 5 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is singularly coloured in distinct zones; the centre is pinkish and is nearly completely bounded by a reddish-brown band which has the cuticle roughened; outside that is a dirty brown zone (without any red tint) which fades to white; next is a red zone; and outermost is a white zone, which becomes brownish at its margin before it fades off into the natural yellow of the skin.

May 3rd, 1892.—The general description given on November 6 is correct, and still holds good except as follows:—The spots on the face and elsewhere are no longer raised above the surrounding

surface; those on the trunk and limbs have not now the same likeness to normal white-man's skin that they then had, but have assumed a warmer, and even a yellower tone, which, however, does not at all resemble the yellow tint of his natural skin; the brown serpentine margins to the maculæ of the forearms are deeper and may be called blackish-brown, while the white skin enclosed by them is achromatic and matt. Upon the thighs the markings are now rather of serpentine bands partly enclosing altered white skin, than distinct spots. The hair on the fore-part of the vertex is thinning progressively, as from ordinary causes. Tests of sensibility applied to back of right shoulder towards the tip and the upper back part of the arm on the same side, showed conclusively that he could not distinguish between head and point; he guessed right only once out of very many times. On the other hand, he could pick up a pin from the table in about a normal way. Nevertheless both cubital nerves are very distinct, swollen, and hard, about the size of a cedar pencil, and roll very freely under the finger.

December, 1892.—During the past two or three months his face has gradually become swollen to a moderate extent, but there are no sign of tuberosities; such markings of this part as have been described above have become fainter, but there is a slight and general congestive reddening. The orbiculars remain perfectly under control. The maculæ on trunk and extremities although still perfectly well marked have become rather fainter than they were, and have again changed colour. About three months ago the vitiliginous areas, which had a transparent red central colouration, became of a uniform opaque red (flake white tinted with Venetian red) over the greater part of their area, and this faded close to the margin into a rathor more transparent pink before joining, without any intervening brown or dark line, the natural skin around them; much more recently these areas have all become brown, and now neither achromatic areas nor opaque pink ones can be found. The intervening skin on the front of the trunk seems about normal; but on the back there are signs of atrophy, and it is ashen-grey in colour, very singular. The appearance referred to might be very nearly produced by smearing the skin with wood ashes. There is no thickening of the skin, but if there were it seems likely that the imperfectly described appearance met with on the forehead in the tuberous cases XI and XXIV would here be reproduced more or less faithfully. The large macula on the loin still showed the several rings of varied tints described above, as late as September last; but it now presents only a large pink centre, a narrow whitish band round it, and the darker brownish ring fading off to normal outside that. In this case both cubital nerves nerves are enlarged, hard, roll under the finger, and are easily traced to near their origin of the size of a cedar pencil; neither of them is very sensitive; on pressure the right communicates downwards only, the left upwards and downwards. His general health remains unaffected, and he is always occupied.

Case XXVI.—Johnny Lumby, &t. (about) 26; admitted 8 December, 1891.

History.—A native of Tanna, Solomon Islands; arrived at Maryborough, Queensland, in 1882, under three years' labour engagement to sugar-planter; at end of term elected to stay to work as a free boy, and went to a plantation near Southport, Queensland, for one year; to another on the Tweed River, New South Wales, for three years; and finally for two years to another on the Clarence River, New South Wales, whence he was transmitted to Sydney for isolation. At beginning of his engagement on the Tweed, or about 1887, noticed a single tuberosity (no longer present, or represented only by some little infiltration, but described by him as having been exactly like other tuberosities now visible elsewhere) on the outer side of the upper part of the right forearm; and then nothing until during his stay on the Clarence (1889–91) a single tuberosity appeared over the outer part of right eyebrow. On admission in 1891 he had some slight prominence of right superciliary ridge, caused by two or three indistinct tuberosities, some infiltration with very indistinct tuberosities of the right forearm on its extensor surface, and some small mottlings of yellow or pale brown on his dark brown skin, moderate both in number and the area affected by them. Among his tribe he has never seen anyone suffering like himself; but has seen an affection of the lower parts of legs and of feet, which he seems to be aware was leprosy. December, 1892.—Hair of moustache, beard, and scalp, normal; fallen from outer halves of eyebrows; normal on inner halves, although these are full of not very well-developed tuberosities. Ears, normal. Superciliary ridges both prominent, but tuberosities larger and more distinct in outer halves, and most so on right side; on the cheeks are numerous discrete well-defined young neoplasms; the features are not deformed (except superciliary ridges) and there is no intra-orbital swelling. The right forearm, mainly over its extensor surface and along its inner border, is much infiltrated and thickened, and at points of the

Case XXVII.—Ah Su, et. 28; admitted 24 March, 1892.

History.—Chinese; is a cabinet-maker; has been 6 years in Australia, and always in Sydney. One year ago he had gonorrhea (he took no medicine, used an injection, and got well in about six weeks), but not syphilis as far as could be made out. History of illness.—About October, 1891, he got very weak and two small patches like but smaller than what he now shows appeared on the right cheek close to the also of the nose, and on the left cheek farther out and lower down. He took some Chinese drugs, and the patches disappeared in about a fortnight, but he continued very weak; he also had pains in his limbs which from his description seem to have been rheumatic in character. After a time the pains disappeared as long as he remained lying down, but standing brought them back. About January, 1892, he placed himself under the care of a European doctor who has attended him to the present date; his strength has not improved. A fortnight or three weeks ago the original spots on his face reappeared, but were much larger and plainer than at first; and at the same time many other and similar spots came out both on the face and on the trunk and limbs. December, 1892.—On the right side of the neck are four or five achromatic spots close together, of which the largest is about three-eighths of an inch in diameter; there are no other spots of this character. The site of the original spot on the right side of the face is now marked by an erythematous patch about an inch in diameter; it has a rather irregular but well-defined edge, is slightly but not abruptly raised above the adjoining surface, and by oblique light has a lumpy appearance which, however, is not distinguishable by touch. That on the left side is now represented by a large patch of erythema about 2½ inches by 2, of which the edges fade off rather gradually. On the face, arms, hands, feet, and legs there is a large number of similar maculæ all of which

are tumefied and distinctly though slightly raised above the surrounding surface; one of them near the right elbow-joint and on the outer side is several inches in its long diameter. The lobes of the ears are almost or quite normal. Sensation.—He passed his finger-nail over many of the patches in order to show that they were painful; there is, nevertheless, marked dysæsthesia, and analgæsia of all the patches, as tested in the usual way with a pin. Special senses.—Unaffected. General health.—He is rather anæmic, but well nourished, and without obvious appearance of ill-health. But he has general muscular weakness; he cannot walk; he can stand on two feet, and on one with support of one hand but only for an instant, and standing causes general pain over the lower extremities; in order to get off his bed he moved his legs with his hands; his power of squeezing with either hand cannot equal more than a few pounds. His appetite is good; he sleeps well sometimes, at others very badly; for the latter he attempted to give a reason, but it was unintelligible. A few days later it was ascertained (pilocarpine) that the sweat-glands had markedly diminished function over the maculæ.

April 20th.—On the face are numerous slight elevations on the maculæ, which are young tuberosities; the lobe of the right ear which was almost or quite normal before is now slightly deformed by a cluster of small and soft neoplasms. The maculæ on the body and limbs are now of a deep bistre-colour; they are much more clearly raised above the surrounding surface; they are shedding silvery cuticular scales very freely, which leave behind them eliptical ragged edges near the macular margin; they are no longer tender to a touch with the finger-nail, but are slightly tender when pinched up gently between the fingers. A pin being deeply stuck into one mucula behind the right ear he started quite naturally though slowly; he started in the same way when touched firmly with the head at the same part twice; and then, after showing him head and point, and explaining by an interpreter that he might be touched or pricked, he was touched only—when he started as at first, then stopped and hesitated, and in short did not know whether he had been pricked or touched. Muscular power has returned to a large extent; grip of right hand is now fairly strong, of the left much better but below normal; he cannot walk, but he now moves his legs about on the bed without difficulty.

June 29.—He died; he got rapidly weaker during the last few days of his life; there is no record of other changes. His treatment was nil during the first month, and ordinary diet; during the other two months gurgun-oil emulsion, which he took irregularly. At some time after the first month the slight tuberosities, which then were observed to be beginning, disappeared (compare on this point cases IX and XXX). There was no post-mortem.

Note.—In naming the form of leprosy here exemplified I give the first place to lepra tuberosa, because the maculæ had the character of those which accompany that form in its earliest stage, because they were followed by formation of tuberosities, and because the changes which occurred so rapidly in the maculæ of the trunk and extremities did not assimilate them to the maculæ of lepra nervorum, but (I thought) consisted in the early or hurried supervention of pigmentation in maculæ of tuberous lepra. But in the second place I suggest that the case was one of Complete Lepra from the Beginning (H. Leloir) because the important and fatal symptoms were apparently due to central nerve disease; however, this, of course, is to beg the important question whether the nerve centres ever are primarily invaded in lepra—which a detailed dissection of this case might have contributed to answer.

Case XXVIII.—Hock Gee, &t. 47; admitted 19 September, 1892.

History.—Chinese; is married; has four children; arrived in Australia, at Sydney, six years ago, went to Albury directly, and has stayed there ever since; is a gardener. History of illness.—None can be got; he says he was quite well fifteen months ago, but his present state shows that he has been ill much longer. On admission.—His features are expressionless, and he is dull of intellect or possibly deficient; Cannot close his eyelids; conjunctive reddened; orbicular muscle of mouth not apparently affected. Ulnar nerves very greatly enlarged and roughened; they would probably be oval in section, and about five-eighths of an inch in long diameter; he says they are tender, but when his attention is distracted pressure does not seem to cause any discomfort. Hands.—All the interossei on both sides are wasted, and the fingers paretic; there is general evidence of much altered nutrition; many of them are covered with dark-brown maculæ, but the nails are normal. Feet.—Both are thickened, all the toes are shortened by absorption of bone, and but slight voluntary movements are possible; the little toe of the left foot is represented by a small fleshy tumour about the size of a pea, and just above it is a small sinus at the bottom of which bare bone can be felt. Trunk and limbs.—The skin in general seems normal and well-nourished; but there are many very large maculæ, which are marked out by a narrow band of moderately dark red tint, within which is an achromatic area; both band and area are slightly thickened, dysæsthetic, and analgæsic. On a hot day it was easy to ascertain that the sweat-glands under the maculæ acted imperfectly; the surrounding unaffected skin sweated profusely—the areas very little, although they were not quite dry. General Health.—Good.

Case XXIX.—Li Pik Hing, et. 44; admitted 12 October, 1892.

History.—Chinese; has been in Australia twenty-two years, and has lived at many different places, but during three years past he has had a garden at Manly, a suburb of Sydney. History of illness.—He can give scarcely any; guesses he has been ill two years, but beyond doubt has been ill much longer; has not been able to work for about two years; tries to describe some rash which is now not visible. On admission.—His nose towards the tip is slightly broad and rather shiny; it has lost substance at several points which are now marked by moderately depressed and whitish cicatrices; eyebrows very thin, and towards the outer halves nearly wanting; superciliary ridges are rendered slightly prominent by a soft swelling, and show no tuberosities; the lobes of both ears are enlarged by some small clusters of lepromata. Upon the whole his aspect would be little likely to attract attention. Both ulnar nerves are enlarged and tender. Hands and feet present no deformities, but the left foot on the dorsum is discoloured brown, and is a little swollen and shiny. Trunk.—The general surface is desquamating freely, and he has psoriatic patches on palms and soles; the subcutaneous tissues in general have wasted, and the skin is wrinkled, and perhaps atrophied; in colour, the skin of the trunk is indefinitely altered to faint shades of red and orange, but not distinctly maculous; on the fore-arms this alteration is on the extensor surfaces, but is much fainter than elsewhere, and devoid of any distinct red colouration. On the extensor surfaces of fore

arms, chiefly just above the wrists, are some clusters and streaks of small neoplasms, but slightly prominent, reddish, shiny, and very vascular; upon both shins are rows of small circular rather deep ulcers interspersed with circular white scars of similar healed ulcers. Nails perfect and well-formed. Sensation.— Spersed with circular white scars of similar healed ulcers. Nails perfect and well-formed. Sensation.—Over parts of the back and the left forearm taken at random he has some hyperæsthesia; perception of pain is delayed, but afterwards is excessive; he could not tell head from point, and called both "point," the pain caused seeming about equal. Sweat.—This irregular; '014 mg. pilocarpine caused a good perspiration in six minutes; arms, hands, legs, and feet remained dry; large and deep red maculæ appeared running the whole length of the spine, and on each side of it, the spinal furrow remaining unchanged; the skin in the furrow sweated freely, the maculæ remained perfectly dry; a small patch of skin anterior to each malleolus sweated freely. Special senses.—Unaffected. Mental state.—Normal, unless dull; but this is doubtful. General health.—Fair. Complains of being cold during the day, and too hot at night, when he has also some pains in legs and arms. He likes to rub himself with carbolised oil.

Case XXX.—Ah Gom, at. 26; admitted 7 December, 1892.

History.—Chinese; is married; no children; arrived in Australia, at Sydney, five years ago; went immediately to Toongabbie, near Parramatta, and has always stayed there; is a gardener. an ulcer formed about junction of lower and middle thirds of calf of right leg; at the same time he began to suffer from attacks of malaise, accompanied by severe headaches; the ulcer became very deep, but it healed and broke again two or three times during the next three years, but in the meantime two or three other ulcers appeared close to the first; they healed and have been healed now for about a year. than a year ago the ulcers or their scars swelled and became lumpy, and then a little later the site occupied by them began to become surrounded by a macula which is now of a bright bistre-brown, unattended by a marrent structural alteration of the claim artered and a bright bistre-brown, unattended by apparent structural alteration of the skin, extends considerably beyond the scarred and lumpy area, and ends abruptly at its margin without change of shade. About one year ago also small tuberosities began to appear over the face, and some alteration of the skin about the flexures of the elbows (not began to appear over the face, and some alteration of the skin about the nexures of the endows (not intelligibly described by the patient, and not now present) occurred at the same date: On admission.—Height, 5 ft. 5 in.; weight, 123 lb.; general health, apparently good; hair of scalp and eyebrows, normal; intra-orbital ædema (slight); chiefly on forehead, but less thick over the rest of his face and fore part of neck are numerous small tuberosities, which vary in size from a split pea to a little larger, are copper-coloured, scaly, not prominent, dysæsthetic; ears not affected; retains his natural expression. The general surface of trunk and limbs is desquamating; its colour is faintly altered—over the abdomen is a reddish mottling, even the about and heak are numerous faint serpenting ribbons of blackish-brown shade. reddish mottling, over the chest and back are numerous faint serpentine ribbons of blackish-brown shade, within which the more nearly normal skin has less than its normal depth of yellow tint; on the margin of the right trapezoid is a purplish red, slightly swollen, but not indurated oval patch about 1½ inch by

1. The hands are slightly but uniformly swollen; the feet to a less extent. At the back of the right calf is a large swollen and psoriatic patch; many hard nodules can be felt in it; it is in general purplish red, but is surrounded by a brown macula which occupies otherwise unaltered skin. This patch is insensitive. The ulnars and peroneals are but slightly tumefied, yet extremely tender; the general surface also is apparently hyperæsthetic: and notwithstanding some dysæsthesia, as tested by puncture, yet he cannot bear to have the tuberosities on the face handled.

Case XXXI.—Ah Lin, at. 35; admitted 3 November, 1892.

History.—Chinese; has been in Australia twelve or thirteen years; has managed a garden at Bombala eight or nine years. He once (only-but compare Case XXXII) saw a Chinese in Australia who had leprosy; he used some medicine, got well, and went back to China long ago. Fell ill about seven months ago. As far as I can understand he then had large smooth red maculæ on his face only; he took the same kind of medicine mentioned above, and at the end of three months entirely recovered. He remained well for four months, during which he bought an old boar-pig and eat him, to which he attributes his present illness. About a fortnight ago he began to get the appearances he now shows. (I think he has been ill more than seven months. Some of his spots, &c., are of that standing, or longer; others have certainly not made their first appearance during the last fortnight.)

Certainly not made their first appearance during the last fortnight.)

On admission.—Is well nourished. Face.—Outer halves of both eyebrows have fallen; no superciliary prominence; left orbit slightly swollen; right orbit swollen, and an erythematous patch, with ill-defined borders, covers the cheek bone and extends over the right upper eyelid, affecting the lower less; in front of each ear he has symmetrical reddened patches which are rough and desquamating—that on the right is little infiltrated; that on the left is thickly infiltrated, and is a leptoma spread out; the inner margins of both are more or less clearly depressed and rather sharp, the normal skin on the outside and the plaque on the inside both rising above it; the macular redness involves the ears which also are desquamating a little and which have the lobes slightly swelled, but not by neoplastic deposits; under the chin and at points on the neck are other smaller maculæ of irregular shape, and of the thickness and aspect of the maculæ of tuberous lepra. Trunk.—At points over the shoulders are rather indistinct whitish or white mottlings, which are achromatic areas at an early stage; the posterior aspect of arms, but especially of left arm, shows a large number of these areas much more the posterior aspect of arms, but especially of left arm, shows a large number of these areas much more distinctly, the general effect being of one large achromatic area until on careful scrutiny its composition is discovered; the whiteness and general appearance are not at all that of leucoderma, nor of such leprotic leucoderma as some of the patients in the lazaret show or have shown; it is faint but bright, and white as snow expresses the appearance very well, to my mind. There are also very faint mottlings, scarcely traceable in detail, elsewhere on the trunk; when the surface including them is rubbed intervening portions turn normally red, while the seen or suspected mottled portions then remain unaltered, and by contrast with the reddened parts seem to have their normal yellow tint. Tuberosities.—

On the face, and protty uniformly contrasted even it are normal yellow tint. Tuberosities.— On the face, and pretty uniformly scattered over it, are very numerous discrete nodules, of which none is larger than a pea, and many are smaller; the forearms have similar nodules in large number, quite discrete, and only a little more numerous on external and posterior surfaces (except the right arm, where this distribution is well-marked, though the flexor surface is not clear); there is one such nodule on the thigh above the left knee; and there are others, which seem to be the same on the nates-more particularly on the right side. Special senses and voice.—Unaffected, except sensation; the maculæ on the face and neck are so distinctly analgæsic that the pin being stuck in and left standing, he thought himself touched with the head. Nerve trunks (cubital and ext. popliteal).—Normal as to size and sensibility; he cannot by the strongest effort completely close the right eye, the conjunctiva remaining visible through a chink about a tenth of an inch wide (this is the side of the swollen orbit); orbicular of mouth apparently normal. Complained of cold and shivered while undressed, although a warm day.

December 28.—At the end of a month, during which he had good food and many baths of slightly carbolised water, his symptoms were less marked. At present the small tubercles on the face have almost entirely receded, and (except one) can only be felt as a rather diffuse not well circumscribed thickening; a brown discolouration, rather faint, marks the site in most instances. The infiltration of the maculated areas near the ears has also nearly disappeared, and the surface desquamates no longer; nevertheless, the diagnosis of the case would still be easy were he seen in this condition for the first time.

Case XXXII.—Ah Quong, et. 39; admitted 15 November, 1892.

History.—Chinese; when a boy, used to fish, and was often bitten about the hands by snakes (or he may mean eels). At 14 the first signs of leprosy appeared about his hands. At 19 he came to Australia, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Bombala, engaged in digging for a few years, and for the last ten or eleven has kept a store at Craigie, which is about 23 miles from Bombala. With reference to the above history of onset it should be noted that he was anxious to show that his disease was stationary (and not leprosy), presumably on the chance that he might be considered to have recovered, and so might escape confinement. On admission.—Is pallid and debilitated, but not markedly. Down to the knees there are no maculæ at all, but to the inner side of, and a little forward of, the ischial tuberosities are two patches of hardened and abraded skin, and on the inner side of the left thigh close to the gluteal fold is a smaller and similar patch. He ascribes these to riding, and perhaps correctly; they have nothing characteristic about them. The orbicular muscles of the face are normal. The ulnars are enlarged and apparently insensitive; the left is the larger. Hands.—Both are in the same state, namely, the fingers are contracted en griffe, and this is due in part to fascial contractions; they have all lost more or less bone, and by absorption, but the nails remain; the interossei, but especially the first, are much wasted. Legs and Feet.—The peroneals are but slightly enlarged; they are apparently insensitive; the legs show many ill-defined, indescribable, but well-marked alterations of the skin, which is scaly; several scars of moxae; the feet are both deformed like the hands; the toes, which are wasted, either stand erect or fall back upon the dorsum of the foot; the useful part of the foot ends at the metatarsus, and though the displaced toes are there the general appearance is much that of amputation at the metacarpo-phalangeal joints, so much displaced and useless are they. Special senses.—Unaffected, except sensat

Case XXXIII.—Jim Chung, &t. 38; admitted 29 November, 1892.

History.—Chinese; is married; no children; arrived in Australia, at Sydney, six years ago; went to Bodalla on the south coast almost immediately; has stayed there always; was occupied in timber-getting. No history of illness can be got from him; he says he has been ill only three months; but his state on admission shows that he must have begun to suffer several years ago, and possibly either before he left China or soon after arriving here. He is slightly deficient mentally, good-tempered and tractable, but slow and inclining to childishness. On admission.—Height, 5 ft. 3 in.; weight, 136 lb.; well-nourished, and in average good general health; hair of scalp, beard, and moustache, normal; of eyebrows, very thin, and wanting towards outer ends. Cannot close his eye-lids perfectly, but far enough to hide the irids by rolling the ball upwards; the orbicular muscle of mouth is less paralysed, but imperfectly under control. Advanced wasting of all the intereossei of hands, and paralysis of extensors, but no fascial contractions; the feet also are wasted, though less than the hands, and movements of toes are small, and not under control; some part of the phalangeal bones of left great toe has disappeared by absorption, but the nail is perfect and healthy; there are no other deformities of fingers or toes; but nutrition of the former is markedly deranged, and the fingers are flexed in repose. The ulnar nerves are but slightly tumefied, though they are very tender. The conjunctive are slightly reddened, and painful; there is a slight opacity on outer margin of left cornea. On the body and limbs are several very large maculæ; they are placed on arms and forearms, and from about the last dorsal vertebræ downwards, over buttocks, thighs, and legs; feet and hands are free; the maculæ are uniform in appearance, and consist of a serpentine band about 3 centimetres wide, of a rather unusually dark purple red, within which are very extensive areas of nearly achromatic skin; sensitiveness is markedly reduced and response to pun

Case XXXIV.—Georgie Yaw, et. 68; admitted 31 December, 1892.

History.—Native of Amoy; arrived in Australia in 1848; is a cook, and has travelled all over the country; has twice resided at Mudgee, and lately for the second time; was admitted from Waterloo, a suburb of Sydney; is extremely deaf. State.—Is a very big man; pallid; fairly well nourished; he presents no abnormality down to the great trochanters; behind both of these is a brownish discolouration, over which the skin is rough and slightly ulcerated at the centre; tests of sensation having been made elsewhere, he intimated that these spots were as dead as the form he was then sitting on; on examination it turned out that a pin-prick gave him (apparently) sharp pain, but that the impression was not noticed for a second or even longer. Everywhere below the knees sensation was very deficient, being present though delayed, at a few points only. Legs and feet are slightly swelled, shiny, and deep brown in, colour—the feet less than the legs; the cuticle roughened at parts. Right joot.—The small and great toes are about normal, but incline towards each other; between them the other three are crushed together; all are flattened and shortened, but the middle toe is shortest; over and attached to the first metacarpal bone is a tumor the size of a hen's egg of bony hardness; the little toe is deformed by a partial dislocation of the second phalanx which rests upon and lies parallel with the second; the nails occupy a position rather behind the middle of the second phalanges. Left foot.—The three middle toes are shortened and crushed together, but not so much as those on the right foot; in this case the two halves of the metatarsus seem to have become bent downwards, so as to form a deep sulcus on the sole; by trying to straighten this out severe pain was caused; there is a similar but smaller tumor on this side, placed as on the right foot; nails as on the other side, but those of great toes normally placed. Sensation defective or delayed at many points of the trunk. Ulnars and peroneal nerves about normal.

Pilocarpine ('014 mg.) produced a moderate general sweat in about twelve minutes; on the back its distribution was irregular; two large patches of skin, one on left shoulder and the other across the loins, remained dry; the feet and legs and thighs remained dry; the feet sweated freely over some small areas (inner side of first metatarsal bones, a patch on the dorsum, &c.), but most of the surface remained dry. Four or five small achromatic areas about the size of a hazel nut on the right upper thorax appeared, which were invisible before.

Before bringing these notes for the year 1892 to a conclusion, I wish to point out the public importance and scientific interest which would attach to more complete records, both of the earliest known cases of lepra in Australasia, and of its yearly progress in this quarter of the world. Under the former head very little trustworthy or useful information has been published, as far as I can ascertain; yet it seems a matter of great importance to learn whether there is any note of the occurrence of the disease among the aborigines in parts of the country which had not been visited by aliens down to the date of observation. It is true that under the conditions attaching to colonization such observations may not have been made at all, or if made, might, on examination, turn out to be of doubtful import; but it is none the less desirable that any which may exist should be collected and scrutinized by competent critics. Upon this point Professor H. Leloir, of the University of Lille (whose Traité de la Lèpre is incomparably the most scientific and the most complete work which has for many years been published on this subject, as it is also by far the best clinical and pathological manual), has touched, in correspondence with which he has favoured me; and the great importance of the matter in connection with the question of contagion will be evident to all. It is to be hoped that those who are of wide reading in local annals will communicate any item which they may suspect has bearing on this point. And, secondly, it is also much to be desired that old hospital and medical records of all kinds should be searched for indications from which an estimate might be formed of the progress and diffusion of this disease in Australasia.

APPENDIX E.

AS TO EARLIER CASES OF LEPROSY IN NEW SOUTH WALES IN PERSONS OF EUROPEAN DESCENT.

"Notes on Leprosy," by James C. Cox, M.D., Honorary Physician to Sydney Infirmary, were reprinted in Appendix D to the report for 1891; they were taken from the New South Wales Medical Gazette of the years 1872-4-5. Dr. Cox, who at the first-mentioned date had already practised in Sydney fourteen years, began by remarking that he believed "the existence of leprosy has not hister to been recorded as existing in New South Wales amongst the native-born European population." The facts as to birthplace, probable date of attack, age at date of attack, and local distribution of these cases were as follows:

Names of Dr. Cox's cases.	Birthplace.	Age on arrival in N.S.W.	Probable date of attack.	Age at date of attack.	Locality.
J. W	Campbelltown England Windsor- Sydney Germany Holland	17 Birth ,,	1869	34–5 27 24 18 46 52–3	Campbelltown. Sydney. Windsor. Sydney. Petersham (Sydney). ?

APPENDIX F.

NOTES AS TO DRUGS USED AT THE LEPER LAZARET, NEW SOUTH WALES, BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

THE occasional use of tonics, quina, strychnia, mineral acids, cod liver oil, &c., together with baths and generous diet, have apparently the effect of improving the health of the lepers and enabling them to resist better the progress of the disease; but empiric (specific?) treatment has been found of little avail, and the chaulmugra and gurjun oils, which have been used extensively at the lazaret, have an effect apparently little differing from that which could be more agreeably obtained from cod liver oil. These medicines are almost invariably taken at first—especially by the Chinese—with eagerness, but soon afterwards rejected by the patients as useless.

During recurrent febrile periods, salicytate of soda, salol, pulv. Ipec. Co., &c., have had the

antifebrile beneficial effect which such agents might be expected to produce.

Beauperthuy's oil of anacardium (cashew nut) has been used as a local application in tubercular cases. It acted as a powerful irritant, inducing inflammation, which tended to vesication and effusion, which appeared to be followed in one case by slight constitutional relief. This beneficial action may have been due to the production of an artificial effect analogous to the occasional normal occurrence of pamphigus which accompanies some exacerbations of the disease, and which is often followed by temporary abatement of symptoms. The action, however, may have been merely counter-irritant, and, at all events,

like that of the other drugs, can only be considered palliative.

Corrosive sublimate, as recommended by Beauperthuy and others, has been used in four cases. The effect was easy and rapid salivation; one patient losing several teeth and suffering from caries of the jaw and sloughing ulceration of gums and fauces, and inflammation of submaxillary glands. He also had severe dactylitis and progressive opacity of corneæ (interstitial keratitis?). The mercury apparently at

least assisted leprosy in producing the above results. Local applications of gurjun oil, carbolic oil, iodoform, borax, &c., have been found of advantage in healing ulcers; which, however, generally after an indefinite interval, recur, renewing the usual destructive process, and again healing. In cases supposed to have been associated with syphilis, iodide of potassium has been found useful in order to determine and separate the complication.

Opium is also largely consumed by the Chinese lepers, but only as a stimulant and narcotic medical composit.

medical comfort.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RECENT IMPORTATION OF SMALL-POX BY THE S.S. "OROYA."

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

The President of the Board of Health to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit herewith a report, by the Chief Medical Inspector, upon the recent importation of small-pox by the Orient Company's s.s. "Oroya," and to inform you that the total expense incurred by this Department in connection with this outbreak of disease amounted to the sum of £910 1s. 10d. (which expenditure was in addition to the ordinary cost of maintaining the Quarantine Station). Of the amount stated, £212 15s. 7d. was recovered from the Orient Company under the provisions of the Quarantine Acts, thus leaving a nett cost to the Government of £697 6s. 3d.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,

President.

The Chief Medical Inspector to The President of the Board of Health.

September 17, 1892.
On June 14 a telegram was received from the Port Health Officer, Adelaide, S.A., (Dr. J. T. Toll):—"Arrived 'Oroya,' thirty-seven days from London; total 262 passengers, all well. One death, infant, bronchitis and convulsions, June 7." After touching at Melbourne the "Oroya" completed her voyage by entering this port at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 18. Her intermediate dates had been as follows:—

Itinerary of the "Oroya," London to Sydney, May 6 to June 18, 1892.

Plymouth, May 7.
Gibraltar, May 11.
Naples, May 15.
Port Said, May 19.
Suez, May 20.
Colombo, May 30, 9:30 a.m.
Albany, W.A., June 10.
Adelaide, S.A., June 13.
Melbourne, V., June 15.
Sydney, N.S.W., June 18, 8 a.m.

London, May 6.
Plymouth, May 7.
Gibraltar, May 11.
Naples, May 16.
Port Said, May 19.
Suez, May 20.
Colombo, May 30, 4 p.m.
Albany, W.A., June 10.
Adelaide, S.A., June 13.
Melbourne, V., June 16.

She began to discharge immediately; 107 passengers were landed, while 34 others transhipped to the A.U.S.N. Co's. S.S. "Buninyong," and continued their journey to Queensland at mid-day.

Late at night on Saturday, June 18, the following message was received from the Board of Public Health, Victoria:—"Case of small-pox, passenger by the 'Oroya,' a man (G.O.); fifth day. There was probably another case during the

voyage

Thereupon the ship with her crew, which voyage, a girl (B.J.), now in Victoria." numbered 162, was forthwith isolated under guard of the Water Police, and ordered to quarantine waters. The Inspector-General of Police was requested to issue instructions for tracing the passengers who had landed, arrangements were made for keeping them under medical observation, and the names of those then sailing in the "Buninyong" were transmitted to the Central Board of Health, Queensland.

On June 19 a farther telegram was received from Victoria:—"Girl (B.J.) traced, found to have been suffering from small-pox, and still infectious.' ship's surgeon (Dr. Harvey Macpherson) was therefore requested to furnish a report upon this case as it appeared to him during the voyage, and he sent the following

statement from the quarantine station:

"I first saw B.J. May 25; she was suffering from acute eczema, impetiginous form; I learnt she had suffered much during the hot weather from prickly heat, and this had developed into the abovenamed form of eczema. Her temperature was normal, and remained so during the whole of the time; there was no symptom of any kind apart from the eruption. She was treated with salines, arsenic, and zinc ointment; took food well." And in reply to a request for the reasons at length which led him to conclude that this was a case of eczema in impetiginous form, he stated on June 20 that there had been "entire absence of any rise of temperature; no constitutional symptoms, no vomiting, no pains; in fact, no symptoms at all except the equation. This eruption had no resemblance to that of small-pox—it was no symptoms at all except the eruption. This eruption had no resemblance to that of small-pox-it was at first large swellings of hard consistence, more like tumours than anything else when I saw them. At the same time there was distinct eruption of ordinary eczema at parts. These tumours became pustular and burst. There was no umbilication in any of them. In addition, I may mention that I have had the same disease on former occasions following prickly heat when in the tropics." Farther, on June 27, Dr Macpherson repeated these opinions, and suggested that G.O. had been infected at Colombo, and had fallen ill only after landing in Melbourne.

During the next few days nearly all the passengers who had landed from the "Oroya" at Sydney were traced to various parts of New South Wales, examined, vaccinated or revaccinated as far as possible, and thenceforward kept under medical Four more cases of small-pox were detected among the resident population—two in Victoria and two in New South Wales; two others occurred among the crew at quarantine; and one at the quarantine station in Moreton Bay, Q., where the "Buninyong" had been arrested. All the patients were either second-saloon passengers by the "Oroya" or else members of the crew employed on second-class parts of the ship. Their dates of attack (except B.J.) were as shown in the following table (Cf. Appendix):-

	Name.	Second-class.	Sex.	Age.	State as to Vaccination.	Isolated at—	Date of Attack.	Rash appeared.	Date of Infection.	Result.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	G.O M.H.T J.B G.M'C H.P M.T I	Steward Quartermaster Passenger	F M M M F	48 22 38 Adult	? Infancy, good Alleged, no scars Infancy, good ? Unvaccinated Vaccinated	Sydney Melbourne Sydney	12, or 13. June 12 or 13. June 17 ,, 18 ,, 20 ,, 23 ,, 24*.	June 16 ,, 21 ,, 21 , 21 , 21 , 27	29, or 30. May 29 or 30. June 3 ,, 4 ,, 6 ,, 9 ,, 10*.	Died. Recovered.

* Probably.

It is possible to reckon back from the date of attack to the date of infection with confidence, because the incubation period of pustular small-pox is well ascertained, and is known to be varied from in particular cases very rarely. It lasts thirteen clear days; that is, illness begins on the fourteenth day from infection. Seldom, this stage is shortened by two or even three days; and if in any of the alleged instances it really has been langthoned by twonty four hours, not those in no doubt that extension beyond instances it really has been lengthened by twenty four hours, yet there is no doubt that extension beyond thirteen days is even more rare than shortening. Applied to a single case, therefore, the above calculation is valueless; but applied to a group of cases which have occurred under identical circumstances, it carries probability with it in a degree practically not removed from certainty.

Thus it is possible that G.O. and M.H. were infected at Colombo on May 30; small-pox was present in the city at that time, and, as they both landed, they may have met with the infection in the bazaars. It is certain both were not infected later than that date; not so certain, however, that G.O. was not infected earlier, for it appears (Appendix) that his date of attack could not be fixed from his M.H.'s account of her illness seemed clear, and sufficiently corroborated by reference to coincident events of which the dates were certain." conclusion to be drawn concerning the whole number of patients, however, by no means depends especially upon the facts concerning those two of them, nor upon avoidance of a possible error of one or two days. If the seventh case in the above Table

Table be omitted as being imperfect, then it appears at once that the remaining five cannot have been infected at Colombo on May 30, unless they had unprecedentedly long periods of incubation, different in each case, and as follows:—18, 19, 21, 24, and 26 days; nor (as there is no infectivity during incubation) can they have been infected by G.O. or M.H., unless they had incubation periods, similarly varied, of 4, 5, 7, 10, and 12 days at the longest. It is, therefore, certain that on and from June 3 (at all events), there was on board the "Oroya" a source of infection to which all the latter six cases had access. No infectious person joined the ship at Colombo; and therefore that source must have consisted either in some infectious article taken on board there, or else in some passenger who had fallen ill before June 3, and who had been infected before May 21. The former hypothesis is probable in as far as illness was confined to the second saloon, but improbable in view of the number of persons attacked, and their various dates of attack. The latter is probable on all counts; and, in fact, the source is known to have consisted in a sick passenger, namely, B.J., who fell ill not merely before June 3, but even before May 30. It is also more likely that G.O. and M.H., too, owed their illness to her with whom they were much in contact, than to casual encounters with infection in the bazaars of Colombo.

It has been suggested on the part of the owners that as Dr. Macpherson happened to be specially familiar with small-pox, it was not likely that he should have mistaken B.J.'s case after watching it; and, on taminar with small-pox, it was not likely that he should have mistaken B.J.'s case after watching it; and, on the other hand, that the Medical Inspector of the Victorian Board saw her only after convalescence had advanced, and, therefore, had but a poor opportunity of making a sure diagnosis. But this argument is merely ad captandum, although doubtless put forward in good faith. That a difficulty is often felt in discriminating between the rash of small-pox and of other diseases at beginning of the eruptive stage is notorious; but that the effects of small-pox should be mistaken at the third or fourth work of illness is out of the question, provided the retirest (in a case of modified small pox) then shows week of illness is out of the question, provided the patient (in a case of modified small-pox) then shows any rash at all. B.J. did show abundant traces, and the Victorian Medical Inspector's description of them, as reported in a court of law, was:—"Scars on the nose and other portions of the face, arms, legs, and whole of the trunk (back and front). The scars on the back especially presented small pits, and were surrounded in most cases by discolouration. This was almost continuous. There were also circles of fraved skin on hands and wrights are reported to the face of the scars of the back especially presented small pits, and were surrounded in most cases by discolouration. frayed skin on hands and wrists, unopen pustules on the palms of the hands, and a considerable number of these on the soles of the feet. The size of the pustules varied from that of a split pea to a little larger; they contained matter of the colour of amber." This description has application to no disease but small-pox.

Another objection to this diagnosis of B.J.'s case has been raised on behalf of the owners, namely, how it could happen that more of her fellow-passengers were not infected, and that all escaped infection until after Colombo had been touched. This remark has no weight at all. Never do all who are exposed to infection contract the disease; and it may well be merely replied that on the present occasion it appears that all who were exposed and were susceptible did fall ill. However, besides that, nearly all the second select passengers were protected by received in desired the received by the second selection passengers. the second-saloon passengers were protected by vaccination during infancy (no complete account of the state of the whole number, landed at several different ports, is available); and it is notable that while all who suffered were adults save one, that one was a child who had never been vaccinated at all (until three days before she was attacked, and, even then, without any local result).

The "Oroya" was not liable to inspection on reaching Sydney, because she arrived from an Australasian port; unless there were, or unless within fourteen days of her arrival there had been, a case of infectious disease on board (17 Vic., No. 23, There had been such a case on board within fourteen days of her arrival, namely, that of B.J., but the Master was unaware of it. Not only had the Surgeon failed to recognise it, but it had escaped notice at Albany and Adelaide (where inspection on behalf of the Health Officers was entrusted to laymen), and at Melbourne (where, although the Port Health Officer boarded, no medical inspection of passengers and crew was held). Besides that, a case of infectious disease actually was on board at the time of her arrival here, namely, that of M.H., who, at 8 a.m. of June 18, had about twenty spots of small-pox on her face at the forty-eighth hour of eruption. (Appendix, case 2.) But the Master was unaware of this case, too, for the Surgeon had overlooked it, just as he had failed at an earlier date to diagnose the nature of B.J.'s illness. Thus the vessel steamed past the boarding-station, and proceeded forthwith to discharge.

This introduction of small-pox led to the infection of three persons among the resident population of Sydney. The case of M.T. was concealed for four or five days, and three members of three different families took the infection from her. The three households were removed to the quarantine station on July 16, and their dwellings were shut up and disinfected. With these consequences the present case closed. I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

APPENDIX.

The ship's surgeon, in quarantine, furnished a report on the case of the infant, M.E.M'P., who died on June 7th during the voyage; the following is an abstract of it:—The child was first seen by him on May 21st, when she had two large boils on the back of her head; "later on some more appeared about shoulder"; "there were no more, and child made a good recovery." He was again called to her on June 5th, when he found her "suffering from an acute attack of bronchitis"; on the 6th there was some improvement, but she "was restless, as she was cutting a tooth at this time." On June 7th she was somewhat convulsed; "breathing was laboured"; "there were mucous rales over both lungs; cough very bad"; she died at 5 p.m. "The only rash I ever observed was an ordinary erythematous teething rash. The cause of death was bronchitis."

Cases which occurred in New South Wales.

2. M.H., second saloon; f., et. 48. Vaccinated, infancy only; seven scars measured area 2 square inches, foveation distinct. On or about June 7th had rigors and some fever; recovered. Fell ill again June 13th, at Adelaide; general malaise, and so bad a pain in the back that she did not land as she had intended. On June 16th, which was the day she left Melbourne to continue her voyage after landing there, she found spots on her face when she awoke. These spots continued until June 20th, when she was examined for isolation; she then had "twenty or thirty spots of a pustular eruption on her face," besides others elsewhere.

3. H.E.T., steward, second saloon; et. 22. Vaccination in infancy alleged, scars not identifiable. June 17th, malaise and abdominal pains; consulted the ship's surgeon, but remained on duty. June 19th, laid up. June 21st, first observed a rash on the forehead at waking (but at 7:30 a.m. the ship's surgeon

found the rash had already appeared on the body also).

4. J.B., quartermaster, second saloon deck; et. 38; vaccinated, infancy only; two good scars. Fell ill, June 18th, evening. June 19th, morning, had a macular rash over arms, lower part of chest, and abdomen. June 20th, the rash was thick over body in general, except face, hands, and lower extremities.

June 21st, rash was thick over whole body, except legs (now first appearing on the face). Died June 29th.

7. M.T., second saloon; f., at. 5; unvaccinated. Was vaccinated (but unsuccessfully) June 22nd.

This case was concealed for some days; when it was discovered on July 1st the rash appeared to be four

days old.

Cases which occurred in Victoria.

G.O., attacked 11th, or 12th, or 13th; pock-eruption on 14th or 15th; discovered June 18th.
 G.M.C., fell ill, 20th; discovered, June 24th, when rash plainly marked.
 H.P., attacked, 23rd; rash, 24th, night; discovered June 26th, at Lang-Lang.
 J. W. COLVILLE, Secretary, Board of Public Health, Victoria.

September 16, 1892.

Case which occurred in Queensland.

8. I., second saloon; m., at. (adult). Fell ill (in quarantine), June 25th; rash appeared, June 28th; eruption confluent; hemorrhage from throat, followed by diarrhœa; died July 3rd. Had been vaccinated. C. J. Hill Wray, L.R.C.P.S.E., Health Officer.

A quarantine officer took the disease from this patient.

J.A.T.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SOUTH WALES. $N \to W$

TYPHOID FEVER IN SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

(FROM 1876 TO 1892.)

AND CERTAIN PARTICULARS RESPECTING OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, VIZ.: MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND DIPHTHERIA.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 April, 1893.

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

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 23rd March, 1893. Sir.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward you the enclosed paper on the occurrence of Typhoid Fever and the mortality therefrom in the City of Sydney and Suburbs during the last seventeen years, and certain particulars respecting other infectious diseases, prepared from the records in this office for the information of the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c., EDMUND SAGER, Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

Typhoid fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs from 1876 to 1892, and certain particulars respecting other Infectious Diseases.

The accompanying returns, which have been carefully prepared for the information of the Colonial Secretary, contain certain interesting facts with reference to the prevalence and mortality of typhoid fever in the city of Sydney and suburbs during the last seventeen years, and are a continuation of returns previously furnished, completed to the 31st December last. In addition to the usual tables a return is given respecting measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.

In return I a statement is given of the number of deaths from typhoid in each month of the ten years ending 31st December, 1885, together with the ratio calculated per 100,000 of the population, as estimated on the 30th June in each year. From this it will be seen that during the decennial period—1876 to 1885—there was a very large increase in the mortality from this disease, viz., from 46 07 per 100,000 in 1876 to 102.17 in 1885.

Return II gives a similar statement for 1886 to 1892. From this it will be seen that the mortality from typhoid fever has of late undergone considerable diminution, having gradually decreased from 90 90 per 100,000 in 1886, to 19:43 for 1892, which is by far the lowest for any of the sixteen years now under

The operations of the Water and Sewerage Board have scarcely had time to tell fully on the statistics of mortality from typhoid, although we may in time expect a further diminution in the typhoid death-rate from the improvement in the sewerage. On the other hand, the Dairies Supervision Act came into force in 1886, and concurrently with this the mortality began to fall, and it has continued to fall ever since; and since milk is well known to be one of the best breeding places for the lower organisms which probably are the cause of the disease, and since pari passu with the extension of the operations of the Act to those country districts whence the metropolitan milk supply is derived the mortality from typhoid fever has decreased, we may fairly attribute that decrease in part at least to the beneficent operation of the Dairies Supervision Act. the Dairies Supervision Act.

Return III, which contains a return of the number of cases of typhoid fever admitted to the metropolitan hospitals of Sydney, and of the number of deaths that have occurred in these institutions during the seven years from 1886 to 1892. From these figures it will be seen that during 1892 only 229 cases were admitted, which is considerably below the number of any of the previous years. Thirty-two of these cases terminated fatally, making a death-rate of 13.97 per cent. on the admissions, this being lower than the two preceding years.

lower than the two preceding years.

Return IV shows the number of persons suffering from typhoid fever who were admitted to the metropolitan hospitals from the city of Sydney and suburbs during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1892, arranged according to the localities from which they were removed, together with a calculation of the ratio of cases per each 10,000 of the population.

Return V shows the deaths which took place in the hospitals among the cases mentioned in the previous table; in this it has not been deemed necessary to calculate the ratio per 10,000.

From these returns it will be seen that the total cases admitted from the metropolis was 212, or 5:40 per 10,000 of the population, as against 276 cases, or 7:13 per 10,000, for the year 1890.

Return VI gives certain particulars respecting the prevalence of certain other infectious diseases, from which it will be seen that diptheria was not quite so prevalent as in the previous year; that the cases of scarlet fever were more numerous; and that there were only 2 deaths from measles during the year.

The Board regrets that, in the absence of any provision for the compulsory notification and registration of infectious diseases, it is not in a position to furnish more definite or detailed information.

The absence of such an Act from the statute book is to be regretted, for it is only by being immediately informed of the existence of cases of infectious diseases in any place that the Sanitary Authorities

can take effectual steps to prevent the spread of the disease to the surroundings of the patient.

The Board, however, have pleasure in recording the coming into operation of what amounts to one little morsel of such an Act, in the provision which the Board has recently made for the effectual disinfection of public vehicles which have conveyed an infectious case, and the Board may be allowed to point to the fact of 6 vehicles having been so dealt with within the short period of only 3 weeks, as evidence of the need for such a provision, and of the useful work which is now being done at the disinfecting chamber at the Woolloomooloo Quarantine Depôt.

EDMUND SAGER, Sydney, 22nd March, 1893.

Secretary to the Board of Health.

RETURN I.

APPENDIX.

Typhoid Fever-1876 to 1885.

RETURN showing the number of deaths from Typhoid Fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs for each month of the years 1876 to 1885-giving the death-rate per 100,000 for each month.

Year	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Estimated population on the 30th June of each year	167,141	174,249	182,889	192,829	213,316	227,653	237,908	250,808	267,194	282,845
January { No. of deaths	4	6	14	5	11	9	10	10	22	22
	2·39	3·44	7:65	2·59	5·15	3·95	4·20	3·99	8·23	7·78
February (No. of deaths	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 2.99 \end{array}$	8 4·59	11 6·01	15 7·78	7 3·28	15 6·59	19 7·98	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 6.78 \end{array}$	19 7·11	31 10 [.] 95
March { No. of deaths	16	12	19	16	5	14	13	10	33	34
	9 [.] 57	6·88	10·38	8·30	2·34	6·15	5·46	3·99	12:35	12·02
April	12	16	20	18	10	8	19	18	33	33
	7·18	9·18	10 [.] 93	9·33	4·68	3·51	7·98	7·18	12 [.] 35	11.66
May (No. of deaths	9	14	26	14	8	11	32	34	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 8 \cdot 23 \end{array}$	34
Rate per 100,000	5 ·38	8:03	14·21	7·26	3·75	4·83	13·45	13 [.] 55		12·02
June (No. of deaths	11	20	12	13	8	9	23	21	18	31
	6·59	11·47	6·56	6 [.] 74	3 [.] 75	3·95	9·67	8·37	6·74	10·95
July	3	6	18	9	6	2	17	11	8	20
	1.80	3·44	9·84	4·67	2·11	0.88	7·15	4·38	3·00	7·07
August (No. of deaths	4	2	13	3	8	10	10	3	4	14
	2·39	1·15	7·10	1·56	3·75	4·39	4·20	1·19	1.50	4·95
September (No. of deaths	0·60	1 0.57	9 4·92	6 3 [.] 11	8 3·75	5 2·19	8 3·36	5 2·00	12 4·50	12 4·24
October (No. of deaths	3	4	7	2	4	7	9	10	10	17
Rate per 100,000	1·80	2·29	3·83	1·03	1·87	3·07	3·78	3·99	3·74	6·01
November (No. of deaths	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 2.39 \end{array}$	3 1·72	6 3·28	5 2·59	11 5·15	1 0.44	5 2·10	11 4·38	12 4·50	15 5·30
December No. of deaths	5	11	11	9	7	4	10	16	21	26
	2·99	6·31	6·01	4·67	3·28	1:76	4·20	6·38	7·85	9·19
TOTAL	77	103	166	115	93	95	175	166	214	289
	46:07	59·11	90·76	59·63	43·60	41·74	73·55	66·18	80·09	102·17

RETURN II.

Typhoid Fever-1886 to 1892.

RETURN showing the number of deaths from Typhoid Fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs for each month of the years 1886 to 1892—giving the death-rate per 100,000 for each month.

ear	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
stimated population on the 30th June of each year	323,180	340,702	357,856	374,755	390,000	386,859*	406,480
anuary { No. of deaths	33	24	14	21	23	20	10
	10·21	7 05	3 91	5·60	5 90	5 17	2 46
$egin{array}{ll} ext{Pebruary} & ext{No of deaths} & ext{} \ ext{Rate per 100,000} \end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 44\\13\ 61\end{smallmatrix}$	24 7 05	$\frac{24}{671}$	21 5 60	30 7 69	13 3·36	9 2·21
March $ \begin{cases} \text{No. of deaths} & \dots & \dots \\ \text{Rate per } 100,000 & \dots & \dots \end{cases} $	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 12 \ 68 \end{array}$	39 11·44	21 5·87	31 8·27	23 5·90	15 3 88	15 3·69
April $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{No. of deaths} & \dots & \dots \\ ext{Rate per 100,000} & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right.$	41	17	28	36	21	14	12
	12:68	4 99	7 82	9 61	5·38	3 62	2·95
May { No. of deaths Rate per 100,000	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \\ 12\ 99 \end{array}$	26 7 63	21 5·87	20 5·34	1 0·26	10 2 58	8 1.97
Tune { No. of deaths	$\frac{23}{7 \cdot 11}$	12	15	23	7	6	1
Rate per 100,000		3 52	4 19	6·14	1·79	1.55	0.25
July	19	7	9	16	3	4	6
	5·87	2·05	2 ·51	4·27	0·77	1.03	1·47
August { No. of deaths	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 247 \end{array}$	6 1·76	9 2 51	2 0.54	10 2·56	3 0.78	
September $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{No. of deaths} & \dots & \\ ext{Rate per } 100,000 & \dots & \\ \end{array} \right.$	5	8	7	5	1	4	1
	1·54	2·35	1.96	1.33	0.26	1.03	0.25
October { No. of deaths	6	10	3	7	1·03	2	3
Rate per 100,000	1.85	2·94	0.84	1·87		0·52	0.74
November $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{No. of deaths} \\ \text{Rate per } 100,000 \dots \end{array} \right.$	7	11	7	6	10	6	6
	2·16	3·23	1·96	1.60	2·56	1.55	1·47
December $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{No. of deaths } & \\ ext{Rate per } 100,000 & \end{array} \right.$	25	14	26	21	10	12	8
	7·73	4·10	7·26	5·60	2·56	3·10	1 97
Total $ \begin{cases} \text{No. of deaths } \dots & \dots \\ \text{Rate per } 100,000 & \dots \end{cases} $	294	198	184	209	143	109	79
	90 90	58 11	51·42	55·77	36 66	28·17	19·43

 $^{^{\}sim}$ Census population taken 5 April, 1891.

RETURN III.

Typhoid Fever-1886 to 1892.

RETURN of Patients suffering from Typhoid Fever, admitted to the Metropolitan Hospitals of Sydney during the years 1886 to 1892, showing the deaths occurring in, and the number of cases admitted to, each Institution during each month.

1886. Prince Alfred. St. Vincent's. Children's. Total. Coast. Sydney Admissions. Admissions. Admissions. Admissions Admissions Months Admissions Deaths. Deaths. Deaths. Deaths. Deaths. 9 8 9 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 6 3 2 2 1 2 97 104 138 17 3 5 7 16 10 60 9 7 10 8 5 5 i 31 23 9 13 ... 4 3 14 19 47 1280 15 7 3 3 2 3 2 108 67 61 13 5 16 9 9 2 4 3 13 2 $_2^1$ 3 L 19 ... 10 14 7 9 1 1 12 August 1 7 7 $\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \cdot \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$ ··· 10 .. $\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 12 \end{array}$ 23 47 2 $\frac{2}{1}$... 1 4 11 13 1 3 10 $\dot{2}$ 22 7 62 10 128 24 79 13 Total for the year ... 56 197 34 108 400 Death rate on cases admitted 3.33% 15.72%

RETURN III—continued.

1887.

	Co	ast.	Prince	Alfred.	Syd	iney.	St. Vıı	ncent's.	Child	lren's.	Tot	tal.
Months.	Admissions.	Deaths	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deuths.	Admissio 1s.	Deaths
January February March April Mav June July August September October November December	50 42 48 54 37 11 6 3 5	6 8 6 6 2 1 1 3 2	25 22 17 17 9 7 9 8 6 17 9	1 6 5 1 1 1 1 2 2 3	8 5 18 18 3 3	2 1 2 2 2 1 	8 16 8 8 6 1 1 G 3 3	 4 	2 6 7 2 2 	1 	91 87 97 104 57 23 15 18 15 37 20 34	13 15 17 9 6 1 2 1 3 6 7
Total for the year	286	36	161	23	72	12	59	9	20	1	598	81
Death rate on cases admitted	12 5	9%	14.2	8%	16:6	66%	13.2	25%	5.0	00%	13:5	54%

1888.

 	Coa	ıst.	Prince	Alfred.	Syd	ney.	St. Vii	cent's.	Chile	dien s	To	tal
Months.	Admissions.	Peaths.	Admiss.ons	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths	Admissions,	Draths.	Admissions,	Douths.	Admissions	Deaths.
January February March April May June July August September October November December Total for the year	32 30 44 31 21 18 5 2 5 6 14 27	1 1 2 1 2 2 1 3	22 20 23 22 30 15 8 4 1 2 16 32	3 5 2 3 6 6 2 	7 16 12 18 11 6 3 2 1 3 6 12	1 5 6 3 1 2 1 19	7 17 12 22 9 7 4 3 5 7	1 2 1 3 	. 1 5 4 5 5	1 1 2	63 84 96 100 79 46 20 13 7 11 43 81	6 13 1 11 15 9 2 3 1 2 16
Death rate on cases admitted	5.3	9%	20.5	51%	19:5	58%	8:6	80%	9.0	00%	12.6	5%

1889.

	Coa	ast.	Prince 2	Alfred.	Syd	ncy.	St. Vm	cent's.	Child	ren's.	Tot	al.
Months.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions	Peaths.
January February March April May June July Acquist September October November December	\$1 43 41 65 33 41 22 7 4 4 8 44	2 2 2 4 4 5 2 	30 21 40 37 20 19 5 2 2 8 12 36	3 3 8 3 3 5 1 1 	10 12 14 17 19 9 5 5 3 3 4 10	2 2 2 5 3 1 2 1 2	22 17 17 18 4 15 4 3 2 5 10	1 2 2 1 	5 6 4 2 2 5	1 1	98 99 116 139 78 89 36 18 12 20 35	8 10 15 13 10 11 5 2 2 2
Total for the year	343	24	232	31	111	24	136	7	29	2	851	88
Death rate on cases admitted	7:0	0%	13.3	36%	21.0	62%	5.1	5%	69	00%	10	34%

RETURN III-continued.

1890.

					1	1890,								
444		}	Coa	st.	Prince A	Alfred.	£3 dr	ney.	St. Vin	cent's.	Child	ren's.	Tota	al.
Months.			Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions	Douths	Admissions	Deaf 18	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths
January February March April May June July August September October November December.			37 24 36 23 6 2 1	7 7 5 2 	31 24 20 10 6 5 3 1 3 2 6 15	4 2 2 2 1 	4 14 14 8 3 6 3 2 2 5 11 13	2 1 3 2 1 2	17 7 25 13 6 2	5 2 5	4 1 6 4 1 	1	103 70 101 58 22 15 6 4 5 10 23 38	18 11 12 11 2 2 1 3 6
Total for the	year		140	21	126	16	95	16	77	12	17	1	455	66
Death rate on cases adr	nitted		15 (00%	12 7	70%	16 8	84%	15.58%		5.8	8%	14.5	50%
						1891.					<u> </u>			
	Coa	rst.	Prince	Alfred.	Syd	ney.	St Vin	ncent s.	Child Gle	ien's,	Child Lewis		Tot	al.
- Months.	Adm'ss ons	Deaths	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths	Admissions.	Deaths	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths	Admissions.	Deaths.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	15 15 17 6 10 3 2 2 4 11	2 1 2 	8 7 20 15 13 2 3 3 1 1 3 5	3 2 5 2 1 1	9 9 7 4 5 	3 2 2 2 2 1 	5 4 10 6 4 1 3	3	2 4 5 1 2		6 6 3 2 2 	3	45 45 62 34 34 10 10 7 6 2 9	8 8 9 4 4 1 1 1 6
Total for the year	88	7	81	16	44	11	42	7	14		21	3	290	44
Death rate on cases admitted	7:9	5 %	19.7	5 %	25.0	00%	16.6	86%			14	28%	1 5·1	7%
					•	1892.								
			Coa	ast.	Prince	Alfred.	Syd	ney.	St Vin	cent's.	Childien	's Glebe.	Tot	al.
Months.			Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admussions	Deaths	Admissions.	Deaths
77 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5 9 13 9 4 3 4 5 5 4	 2 3 1 	11 9 16 8 9 8 2 3 3 5	2 3 3 2 3 1 	4 2 6 3 5 6 7 2 1 3	3	5 6 4 . 3 5 2 2 1 . 2	 1 1 	2 2 1 1 	 1 1 	25 28 41 23 23 19 16 5 1 9 15	5 5 8 4 4
Total for year	·		61	9	83	16	43	3	36	2	6	2	229	32
Death rate on cases ad	mitted		14	75%	19	27%	6	97%	5	55%	33	33%	13 9	07%

RETURN IV.

RETURN showing the number of persons suffering from Typhoid Fever who were removed to the Metropolitan Hospitals for treatment, from each district of the Metropolis, during the year 1892.

Districts.	Estimated Population, 30 June, 1892	Const	Prince Alfred	Sydney.	Saint Vincent's.	Children's, Glebe.	Total	Total of District.	Cases per 10,000 of popula- tion.
Sydney	107,730	23	6	19	17		65	65	6 03
SUBURBS									
	$\left. \left. \right\} \right. $	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	2 11 3		1 1 1		5 13 6	} 24	3.84
West St. Peters	37,610	1 1	7 5 9 2		1	1 	8 5 10 4	} 27	7:17
East Central. Redfern Bot my, North Waterloo Alexandria Botany	49,100	5 1 4 5 2	1 3 	1 2 	2 	3 	12 1 9 5 3	30	6 10
Eastern Paddington Randwick Waverley Woollahra	} 47,130 {	2 2 2	1 4 1	1 1 1	1 1		3 2 7 5	} 17	3.60
Western Ashfield	55,070	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 6 2 6 3 2	1 	2	1 1	2 8 2 7 5 2	26	4.72
North Shore North Sydney Ryde Willoughby Gordon and Lane Cove Hunter's Hill	33,570	2	1 1 3	1 1 	1 2		4 1 1 1 5	12	3 57
Shipping				7	4		11	11	
Totals	392,560	56	81	35	34	6	212	212	5.40

Of the remaining 17 cases admitted, 4 came from districts outside the Metropolitan Division, 6 were contracted at Hospital, and 7 had no fixed abode.

RETURN V.

RETURN showing the number of persons suffering from Typhoid Fever who were removed to the Metropolitan Hospitals from each district of the Metropolis, and whose cases terminated fatally, during the year 1892.

Districts.	Coast	Prince Alfred.	Sydney.	Saint Vincent's.	Children's.	Total.	Total of District.
SYDNEY	3	1		2		6	6
North- (Leichhardt		3	!	 .		3	15
Western. Glebe		ĭ				ĭ	4
Nontown	•••	1	•••			1	15
West St Peters		3	l			3	6
Central. (Macdonaldtown	1	1				2	1)
East (Redfern					1	1)
Cantral Waterloo] 1.				1	\} 5
(Alexandria	3		··· ···			3	Į)
Eastern. Waverley	••• _ •••	j 1				- 1	} 2
(Woollania	1			· ••• ··	•:: •	1	[]
Ashfield		1			1	' 2	}
Burwood	•	1				Ţ	6
M11-		1	1		.	1,	١٢
Petersham	•	1	*			1	11
SHIPPING		*			,	î	17 1
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	····						
TOTAL	8	16	2	2	4	30	30

RETURN VI.
RETURN respecting prevalence of Measles. Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, &c., in Sydney and Suburbs during 1892.

		Sc	arlet Fever	·.	1	Diphtheria.			Measles.	
	Districts.		Hospital Deaths.	Other Deaths Registered	Hospital Admissions	Hospital Deaths.	Other Deaths Registered	Hospital Admissions.	Hospital Deatns.	Other Deaths Registered
Sydney Suburbs—		8		9	20	12	12		1	
North-	(Balmain	3		5	9	2	2			1
	Leichhardt	2		1	6	4	2	•••		
western	(Glebe	3	•••		6	3	2			
	(Newtown			1	2	2	4			· · · · · · ·
West	\ St. Peters	l		1	1	2			•••	
Central	Camperdown			1	5	3				
	(Macdonaldtown			2	1					· · · · · · · ·
	Redfern	2			1 1		2	·		
	Darlington	3			2	2				
East	Waterloo	1		1	3		2	i		
Central	Botany North				2	1	2			
001101411	Alexandria						3			
	Botany	1					1			
	(Paddington			i			2			
	Randwick	2		î	1 i	i	2			
Eastern	Waverley	ī		i	8	2	ī			
	Woollahra	1	•••	i	1	_	î			
	(Ashfield	5	•••		2	•••••	5			
	Burwood]	•••••		lí	•••••	3			
Western		2	•••••	•••••	2	2	_			
w estern	Petersham			, i	_	_	i			
	Drummoyne			3	1	1.	6	••••	•••••	•••••
	Marrickville			_	1		i			
~	Canterbury			1					•••••	
Southern	Hurstville			1		;	1	•••••		
	(Rockdale	I .	•	3	2	1	7			******
	(Ryde			1				•••••		
Northern	St. Leonards	6	{ ······	1	1		2 2			
2.02020212	Manly						2			•••••
	(Hornsby				•••	. :	•••		••••	1
	: As ylum				2	2			•••••	
Country					5	2		1	•••	
No fixed at	oode	.	•••		1	1	••••			
Shipping		.] 1					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2		•••••
	Hospital, Glebe	2			2	1				
Sydney Ho	spital	3					•••••			
\mathbf{T}	otals	. 45		36	88	44	66	2		2

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.

(REPORT FOR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Coast Hospital at Little Bay for the year 1892, with appendices containing the usual returns.

The following general statement shows the number of patients under treatment during the year

with results :-

	ing in hospital ed during the ye		Decem 	ber, 1	891 				$\begin{array}{c} 166 \\ 1,644 \end{array}$
			Total				•••	•••	1,810
Discharg	ged well or con	valesce	nt			•••			1,170
**	relieved	• • • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	334
	unrelieved	• • •	• • • •		• • •	• • •	• • •		40
$\mathrm{Di}\epsilon\mathrm{d}$		• • •	•••	•••	• • •		•••	•••	74
			Total	•••	• • •	•••		•••	1,618
Remaini	ing in hospital	on 31st	Decem	ber, 1	892	• • •			192
	number reside				the year	r	•••	•••	200.3
Mean re	esidence of each	. patien	it in day	7S	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	44.6
Rate of	mortality over	all cas	es	• • •	• • •	• • •			4.5

Although the number of patients admitted during 1892 was less by 104 than during the previous year, the average number resident was increased from 193 to 200, which was caused by the cases being of a nature necessitating a longer stay in hospital, which rose from 40 to 44.6 days. There were 18 deaths more than during the previous year, and the death rate increased from 3.23 to 4.5, which is chiefly due to the more numerous cases of phthisis.

Return No. 1.—The channels through which the patients admitted during the year reached the hospital is shown in the following short return:—

	Hospital Admission Depôt.	Medical Adviser's Office.	Medical Superintendent.	Total.
Number of patients	1,385	226	33	1,644

From the following returns relating to typhoid fever it will be seen that 61 cases were admitted, this number being very considerably lower than any year since the opening of the hospital, the number admitted in 1891, being 88; in 1890, 140; and in 1889, 342. The cause of the reduction was the great falling off in the number of persons attacked with this disease, as shown in the recent report on this subject issued by the Board of Health. The number of deaths from this disease was 10, or a mortality of 16·3 per cent, all the deaths having occurred between the ages of 10 and 30 years; the number of cases treated was, however, too small to furnish valuable statistics. The average stay in hospital was 42 days, nearly corresponding with that of the previous year.

RETURN No. 2.—Showing the number of cases of Typhoid Fever distributed under sex and age, and the death at each age, which were admitted during 1892.

(Average stay in Hospital, 42 days; mortality, per cent., 16.39.)

	0-	0-5. 5-10. 10-1		-15	15-20, 20-30, 30-40.					40—50. 50—			-60.	60-	-70.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	Total.
Admissions	3		1	3	3	5	7	1	15	6	13	1	3					•••	61
Deaths	•••				1	1	1		4	3			•••	•••				•••	10*

^{*}One of these patients, who was admitted during 1891, died during 1892.

RETURN No. 3.—Showing the number of persons suffering from Typhoid Fever who were removed to the Coast Hospital for treatment from each district during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1892, and the deaths occurring therein during the same period.

District.	Admission.	Deaths.	District.	Admission.	Deaths.
Metropolis— Sydney	2 3	3	SUBURBS— Eastern. Randwick	3 2 2	 1
North-Western. Balmain Glebe Leichhardt	2 2 1	2 	Western and Southern.—Petersham	1	•••••
West Macdonaldtown	1		North Shore.—North Sydney	2	•••••
East Central. Alexandria Botany Botany, North Redfern	2 1 5	2 	Address not fixed Total	61	10
Central. Redfern	5		Total	61	1

Return No. 4 deals with infectious diseases; shows the form of disease admitted, and the localities from which the cases were received, the total number being 116 as against 90 in the previous year, the chief increases being scarlet fever from 22 to 39, and chicken-pox from 7 to 16; the number of other cases of infectious diseases admitted were erysipelas, 24; whooping-cough, 29; diphtheria, 6; and measles, 2. Three deaths took place from diphtheria, and 2 from complications of whooping-cough.

This hospital is now doing most useful work in this direction, and there can be no doubt that by the voluntary segregation of the 116 classes of highly infectious cases referred to, the spread of these diseases was much retarded. The present accommodation for this class of cases is not all that could be desired, and the question of providing more suitable buildings will have to be considered before long.

RETURN No. 4.—Showing localities, whence and how many cases of Infectious Fevers, &c., were admitted in 1892.

	Erysi	pelas.	Meas	les.	Scarlet	Fever.	Dipht	heria.	Chicke	en-pox.	Whoopin	ng-coug
Locality.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Sydney	14				9		3	3	11		27	2
North Sydney	1	•••			6		1					
Shipping			2		1				4			•
Ashfield		•••			5			•••	•••			
Balmain	1		• • •	•••	3		1	•••	•••	•••		
Botany	3				1			•••		•••		•••
Glebe	•••			•••	4			•••				
Redfern	2	•••	•••		2			•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••
Leichhardt	•••	•••		•••	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	···			•••	1	
Newtown	1	***	•••	•••		•••		4	1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Petersham	•••	•••	•••	•••	2 2	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••			•••
Randwick	•••		•••	•••	ı	•••		•••				•••
Darlington	• • •	•••	•••	•••			ï					
Drummoyne	 1	•••	•••	***.			_	•••			i i	***
Country	i		•••	•••	:::	•••	:::	•••	l :::			
St. Peters			•••								1	
Waverley	•••	•••			ï							
Total	24		2		39		6	3	16		29	2
Mortality	0.0	0 %	0.0	0	0.0	0%	5	0 %	0.0	0 %	6.8	9 %

Return No. 5 shows the age, sex, and other particulars of the general hospital cases admitted during the year. The total number of these was 1,583, being an decrease of 77 on the previous year. The average stay in hospital was 44.6 days, and the mortality 4.04 per cent. A large number of these cases were, after treatment for a considerable period, transferred to the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, their cases being such as would not be benefited by further active hospital treatment.

RETURN No. 5.—Showing the general cases distributed under sex and age, and the deaths at each age, during the year 1892.

(Average stay in Hespital in days 44.6; mortality, 4.04 per cent.)

			(A	vera	ge s	stay in Hospit			ital ii	n da	ys, 44	6;	mort	alit	y, 4·()4 p	er c	ent.	<u>) </u>						
	0-	-5.	5	-10.	10-	-15.	15-	_20 . 20—30.		20-30.		40-50. 50-60.		50—60.		60—70.		70—80.		90.	0. 90—100				
	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F	м.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions	25	35	14	24	10	11	41	57	283	135	319	106	248	55	106	41	39	17	12	4	1				1,583
Deaths	2	1	1	2	1	1		1	6	3	8	4	14	5	6		3	3	3						64*

* 13 deaths from phthisis.

The Leper Lazaret having been completed and opened in 1891, all persons suffering from leprosy were transferred to that establishment, which is now treated as a distinct institution, the particulars and statistics respecting them are not, therefore, included in this report, but will be found in the report on leprosy in New South Wales recently presented to Parliament by the Board of Health. Cases of doubtful diagnosis which may ultimately be declared to be leprosy are, however, placed in the isolation rooms attached to the Coast Hospital until a definite diagnosis has been arrived at. One such patient, whose sister has been declared a leper and taken direct to the Lazaret, was the occasion of some unpleasantness during the year. Her case not being clear the patient was placed in isolation until a diagnosis of another disease was made. Some of the nursing staff, however, in the interval declined to attend to her wants, an act of insubordination and inhumanity, which resulted in one head nurse being dismissed and another being allowed to resign. As all cases of leprosy are taken direct to the Lazaret, and only such cases as are extremely doubtful, generally from being in the early stages, and probably therefore not in an infectious condition, are admitted for diagnosis to the Coast Hospital, it is hoped that no such unpleasantness will

Returns Nos. 6 and 7 show the expenditure of the hospital for the year in detail. The working expenses have decreased from £10,837 8s. 4d. to £10,115 13s. 1d., and the cost of maintenance and treatment, exclusive of ambulance service and cost of repairs, has been £41 6s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head, as against £46 4s. 1d. of the previous year.

The cost of the ambulance service was £1,136 7s. 3d., as against £1,162 19s. 9d. This item may appear large, but it must be remembered that on account of the distance of the hospital from Sydney a very complete service must be maintained, consisting of 4 ambulance drivers, 12 horses, and 6 ambulances, besides other vehicles; this is the only complete ambulance service in the Colony, ready at any moment for use in case of an epidemic of infectious disease, and performing at the present time, in addition to the ordinary service for the Coast Hospital, much useful work in connection with the transfer of patients to the Leper Lazaret, the Metropolitan Hospitals, and the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute. No cases are removed except under the charge and control of an experienced trained nurse. Some of the journeys are very long, very few being under 20 miles, and occasionally from 30 to 40 miles, necessitating in every case the use of two horses.

RETURN No. 6.—Working Expenses of the Coast Hospital for the year 1892.

1892.	To	otal.	Average per l	ead per annum.
MAINTENANCE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS. Salaries:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital Staff Provisions:—	2,773 19 2	2,773 19 2	13 17 43	- 13 17 4≩
Meat Bread	489 15 2	2,770 10 2	4 12 7½ 2 8 11¾	13 17 42
Butter Vegetables Potatoes.	168 16 5		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Groceries Milk and Ice	737 5 10		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Eggs Poultry	476 7 1 16 11 4		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Wine, beer, and spirits	75 7 7	3,897 19 9	0 7 6½	19 9 93
Drugs, dressings, and disinfectants. Fuel and lighting. Drapery, bedding, uniforms, &c.	368 7 3 345 15 3 431 12 10		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Furniture, ironmongery, brush, glass, & crockery ware Coffins, funeral expenses	305 10 4 68 11 6		1 10 6 ³ / ₄ 0 6 10 ¹ / ₂	
Stationery, printing, &c Petty expenses	46 2 1	,	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 4 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$	
· ·		1,595 19 3		7 19 7
Total, Maintenance and Treatment of Patients Ambulance:—		8,267 18 2	••••••	41 6 9½
Salaries and rations Forage	358 8 7		$\begin{array}{cccc}2&5&8\\1&15&10\end{array}$	
Repairs, remounts, &c		1,136 7 3	1 12 1½	5 13 71
Salaries and rations Materials, &c.	445 0 3 266 7 5	#11 # O	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
		711 7 8		3 11 12
Total		10,115 13 1	••• •••••	50 11 6 ³

RETURN No. 7.—Statement of the Total Expenditure, Coast Hospital, 1892.

Expenditure.				How paid.
To working expenses as per Return No. 6, cost of erecting quarters for storekeeper by Government Architect, cost of laying on water to bathroom by Government Architect, cost of drainage and fencing by Government Architect, cost of tiling kitchen, proceeds of sale of horses, bones, fat, &c., paid to Treasury, value of stores and services transferred to Leper Lazaret	1,075 113 120 63 48 327	13 16 12 5 2 4 5	1 0 6 0 9 9	By amount paid from Hospital Vote by Medical Adviser to Government, amount paid from votes under the Works Department by Government Architect, amount paid from Stores Vote by Superintendent of Stores, amount paid by the Government Printer Total

During the year considerable improvements have been made by the Government Architect. A cottage has been erected as a residence for the storekeeper, and the four cottages for the attendants have been connected with the main sewer. An additional water supply for the lavatories in the Main Division has also been arranged, and is found of much advantage, the previous supply occasionally proving insufficient; and the unsatisfactory cemented floor of the main kitchen, which frequently required repairs, has been replaced by excellent durable tiling.

Considerable additions have been made to the library, and many presents of books and magazines have been received from the friends of the institution.

In Appendices A and B will be found the usual classification of the diseases treated, and particulars relative to the patients who died in hospital.

I have, &c., T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., Medical Adviser to the Government.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the Number of Persons under Treatment, the Order of Disease for which they were treated, and the Number of Deaths in each Order during the year 1892.

	Dis	charge the Y	ed du Zeai	ıng	ın on 31st , 1892			Dis	charge the Y	ed dui Yeai.	ıng	n on 31st 1892	
	Cured	Relieved	Unieheved	Dred	Remanng 1 December,	ʻiotni	,	Cuned	Rehered	Unrehered	Died.	Remaining in on: December, 1892	Total
CLASS 1.—Specific Febrile of	or Zyr	OTIC	Dis	EA5E	5.		CLASS 6LOCAL DISEA	sls (d	contin	ued).			
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases. Clincken Pon Vleasles Carlet Fever nfluenza	15 3 33 33			1	6 8	17 3 39 42	Order 3 — Diseases of the Circulatory Mitral Valve Disease Hypertrophy of the Heart Aneurism Semile Gragrene	-	2m 3 9 3	1 1	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4 \\ \cdot \end{array}$	1	13
Whooping Cough Mumps . Diphtheria Simple Continued Fever Typhoid, Euteric Fever	24 1 3 29 57			*2 3 10	4 8	28 1 6 33 75	Varicose Veins Order 4.—Diseases of the Respiratory Asthma, Emphysema Bronchitis	30	$\begin{vmatrix} 6 \\ 13 \end{vmatrix}$	1	5	1	-50
Order 2.—Diarrhwal Diseases. Diarrhwa . Dysentery	, 3	1		2		3 9	Pneumonia Congestion of Lungs Pleurisy Phthisis Pulmonalis Senile Debility and Asthenia	6 41 11	1 26 4 34	17	2 2 13 7	6 1 9	7.1.7
Order 3.—Malarial Discases. Intermittent Fever (Ague)	16	5			5	26	Order 5 — Diseases of the Digestive S Stomatitis Gaugienosa	 'ystem 1] i.		1		
Order 4.—Septic Diseases Phagedona Erysipelas Pyanna	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 26 \end{array}$	1	1	2		3 26 3	Sore Throat, Quinsy Dyspepsia Hæmaternesis Gastritis Ulcer of Stomach	10 11 1 1	8 4 5		1		
Order 6.—Venereal Diseases Syphilis Conorrhea Stricture of Urethia	121 75	18	2	1	20 15	162 90 8	Cirihosis of Liver Hepatitis Jaundice Order 7.—Disease of Urinary System.	21	9 11 1	i i	$\frac{2}{1}$	6	
Total, Class 1	447	33	3	21	70	574	Nephrits Bright's Disease (Nephria) Disease of Bladder	3	5	1 1	$\begin{array}{ c c } 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	3	
CLASS 2.—PARASIT				,		0	Order 8 -Disease of the Organs of] Fener	_			-	
Tapeworm	$\frac{1}{1}$	1			<u> · </u>	2	Disease of Uterus and Vagina Disorders of Menstruation Permeal Abscess Hydrocele	10		1		3	
CLASS 3.—DILTIC a. Chionic Acoholism Intemperance b. Delirum Tremens	$\begin{bmatrix} 61 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$	2	1 2	1	15	80	Order 10.—Diseases of the Organs of Caries, Necrosis Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	$Local_{2}$	1 4	n.	 :	3	,
(c. Opium Habit Total, Class 3	. 66	3	2	1	15	87	Order 11.—Diseases of the Integume	entary 2) y Syst •	tem.			1
CLASS 4.—CONSTITUTE	 1AZ0	Dise	 45ES.	<u> </u>		· ·	Phlegmon, Cellulitis Ulcer	10 61	6		1.	. 2	
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Hea Rheumatism, Chronic Gout	138	44		$\Big \cdot^2$	22	$\begin{vmatrix} 12 \\ 206 \\ 51 \end{vmatrix}$	Eczema Pemphigus Psoriasis Svcosis	15 1 6 1	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 1\\1\\1\\2\\\end{array}$			2	-
Cancer, Malignant Disease Anæmia Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia Diabetes Mellitus Diuresis	19	3 1		1	3	3 22 4 1	Prurigo Scabies Lichen Leprosy	5 9 1	1	5			
Total, Class 4	203	60	2	4	30	299	Elephantiasis Arabum	<u> -</u>	1		1	1	_ _
Class 5.—Developme	'N LAT	Dise	ASES			1	Total, Class 6 .	290	193	33	47	53	1
Nil.							CLASS 7.—VIO			r			
CLASS 6.—LOCAL Order 1.—Diseases of the Nervous	DISE.	ASES.		ı	1	1	Fractures Gunshot Wounds	7	1		:];	
System. Apoplexy Softening of Brain	.	 1		1		1	Cuts, &c	. 11 1 9 8 1	20			1 5 1	
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis Chorea Epilepsy Idiopathic Tetanus	1	1	1 1	_ 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\1\\4 \end{bmatrix}$	5	Sunstroke	$\frac{3}{79}$	<u> · · ·</u>			8	
Paraplega, Diseases of Spinal Cord Diphtheritic Paralysis Lead Paralysis	. 1	6	.	.	2	6	CLASS 8.—ILL-DEFINED AND I				CAUSI		1.
Order 2.—Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense. Diseases of the Ear New physical Cotomb	. 1			- 1		2	Debility, Atrophy, Inantion	19	1 4		1	13	1
Naso pharyngeal Catarrh Conjunctivitis	$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & 1 \\ 1 \\ \cdot & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1.			ï		Unspecified	. 84	-	(******	1	16	٠ او

^{* 1} complicated with group and broughtis, 1 complicated with diarrhae and convulsions.

SUMMARY

	Discharged d		Remaining in on	Total.	
Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died,	31 December, 1892.	
i	33 1	3	21	70	574 2
. 203	3 60	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1 4	15 30	87 29 9
. 290 79	193 24	33	47	53 8	616 111
1 170	334	40	74	192	121
	447 1 66 203 290 79 84	447 33 1 1 66 3 203 60 290 193 79 24 84 20	447 33 3 3 1 1 203 60 2 290 193 33 79 24 84 20	447 33 3 21 1 1 1 66 3 2 1 203 60 2 4 290 193 33 47 79 24	Cured. Relieved. Unrelieved. Died. 31 December, 1892. 447 33 3 21 70 66 3 2 1 15 203 60 2 4 30 290 193 33 47 53 79 24 8 84 20 1 16

APPENDIX B. Showing the names, &c., of all Patients who died at the Coast Hospital during the year 1892.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	How admitted.	Age.	Disease.	Complications.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.	Cemetery No.
1725	John Hampden Cuke	1891. 26 Dec	Med. Adv	14	Enteric fever	Intestinal hæmorrhage & pulmonary	1892. 1 Jan	6	Removed.
1444	Selina Ashmore	5 Nov 1892.	H.A. Depôt	21	Phthisis	congestion. Hæmoptysis	17 ,,	73	477.
81 103	Rhoda Juzot Lewellyn Evans	16 Jan	Med. Adv.	37 24	Epilepsy	Pneumonia Tubercular- diarrhœa.	21 " 24 "	5 3	478. Removed.
34 146	Simpson Whitehead Isabella M'Gregor	7 ,, 29 ,,	,,	35 21	Phthisis Enteric fever	Acute delirium & exhaustion.	25 ,, 8 Feb	18 10	47 9. 48 0.
16	Kate Barrett	4 ,,	59	7	Acute desquamative nephritis after scar- latina.		9 ,,	3 6	Removed.
208 160	William Jones George Nicholson	10 Feb 1 "	H.A. Depôt Med. Adv	63 26	Senile decay Enteric fever		17 " 18 "	7 17	481. Removed.
118	Michael Cahill	22 Jan	H.A. Depôt	72	Senile decay	peritonitis. Asthenia and diarrhœa.	19 "	28	72
248 117	Annie Gardener William Geo. Armitage	16 Feb 22 Jan	Med. Adv H.A. Depôt	46 37	Dysentery	Asthenia Cardiac hyper- trophy and anasarca.	20 ,, 24 ,,	4 33	" "
265	William Brennan	20 Feb	Med. Adv	3 0	Sarcoma of neck	Hæmorrhage and asthenia.	4 Mar	13	4 82,
217	John Roberts	11 "	H.A. Depôt	51	Cirrhosis of liver	Gastric irrita- bility and asthenia.	6 "	24	483.
318	Annie Louisa Tuckeridge	3 Mar	Med. Adv	41	Perforation of colon by a pin.	Gangrenous abscess.	8 "	5	Removed.
2 91	James Hutcheson	25 Feb	, ,	26	Enteric fever	Intestinal hæmorrhage & exhaustion.	10 "	14	**
257 874 64 424 373 433	Thomas Casey Lena Pickett Catherine Small Edith Emily M'Intosh. Mary Quork Ezekiel Rodgers	19 ,, 11 Mar 13 Jan 22 Mar 10 ,, 24 ,,	H.A. Depôt Med. Adv H.A. Depôt Med. Supt Med. Adv H.A. Depôt	68 14 45 20 22 49	Bronchitis	Asthenia Peritonitis	15 ,, 17 ,, 22 ,, 31 ,, 1 April 1 ,,	25 6 69 9 22 8	484. 485. Removed. 486.
445 426	Rosetta Mason George Grey	28 " 23 "	,, ,,	66 52	Senile debility Pulmonary congestion	Diarrhœa Pleuritis and asthenia.	2 ,, 4 ,,	5 12	Removed. 487.
429 442 535 562	Thomas Waldron Ah Lee John Curry John Nicholson	26 " 14 A pril	Med. Adv H.A. Depôt	72 40 41 58	Senile debility Phthisis Mitral stenosis Tonsillitis	Exhaustion Diarrhea Anasarca Cellulitis of neck and meningitis.	5 ,, 5 ,, 26 ,, 3 May	13 10 12 11	488. C.H.N. 18. Removed. 489.
600 608 610 722 504 746	Frederick Peel	4 May 6 ,, 7 ,, 2 June 9 April 8 June	Med. Adv H.A. Depôt Med. Sup H.A. Depôt Med. Sup	24 23 24 40 47 51	Delirium tremens Enteric fever Ulcer of stomach Phthisis Dementia Alcoholism	Asthenia Asthenia Asthenia Bronchopneumonia.	7 ,, 10 ,, 12 ,, 7 June 8 ,, 9 ,,	3 4 5 5 60 1	490. Removed. 491. 492. Removed.
599	Frederick Tanner	4 May	H.A. Depôt	45	Cardiac hypertrophy	Anasarca and hepatitis.	,,	52	,,
667 840 729	Alexander M'Bey John W. Morris William Scones	18 ,, 30 June 4 ,,	Med. Adv H.A. Depôt	36 18 40	Dysentery Enteric fever Pyæmia	Phthisis Pneumonia Asthenia	7 July 11 ,, 19 ,,	50 11 45	493. Removed. 494.

APPENDIX B-continued.

No.	Name:	Date of Admission.	How admitted.	Age.	Disease.	Complications.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital,	Cemetery No.
792	Hans Holst	1891.	H.A. Depôt	47	Mitual atom - :	A-41	1892.		
134	Frederick J. Brown	İ	11.2. Depot		Mitral stenosis	Asthenia and anasarca.		31	495.
631	Henrietta Coss	13 May	Med. Adv	43 6 5	Phthisis Senile debility'	Hæmoptysis Chronic dysentery.	26 ,, 1 Aug		496. Removed.
652	Edward Daly	17 ,,	H.A. Depôt	32	Phthisis	Cardiac hyper- trophy.	1 "	76	497.
775	William Duffy	16 June	Med. Adv	11	Desquamative	Pulmonary	3 ,,	48	498.
983	Thomas Frederick Copp	3 Aug	Med. Adv. (Ben. Asylum.)	16 mths.	nephritis. Diphtheria	congestion.	4 33	18hours	499.
920 993	John Meier Irene Madden	21 July 5 Aug	H.A. Depôt Med. Adv. (Ben.	26	PhthisisBronchitis	Hæmoptysis Convulsions	7 , 18 ,	17 13	500. 502.
773 1018 1016 1102		2 Sept	H.A. Depôt	49 28	Pyæmia Phthisis Pertussis	Collapse Epilepsy Croup and bronchitis.	19 ,, 21 ,, 22 ,, 5 Sept	64 10 11 3	503. Removed. 504. 505.
1011 1086. 1051	Hugh Thompson Peter Clemets Mary Mitchell	29	Med. Sup H.A. Depôt	57	Senile debility Influenza Rheumatism	Bronchitis Pneumonia Asthenia and cardiac fail- ure.	6 ,, 16 ,, 20 ,,	27 18 29	Removed. 506. 507.
11 27 1233	James Grant James M'Callum	7 Sept 4 Oct	yy ·····	38 23	Acute rheumatism Adenitis	Pericarditis Gangrenous stomatitis.	12 Oct 18 ,,	85 14	508. Removed.
119 1 1190	Mahomed Busk William Burnie	22 Sept 22 ,,)) ······	22 68	Phthisis	Asthenia and	21 " 23 "	29 31	509. 510.
1131 1289 1122	Charlotte Jones Minnie Rose Jessie Hughes	8 18 Oct 6 Sept	,, Med. Adv. (Ben. Asylum).	40 27 2	Diabetes	anasarca. Bronchitis Phthisis Diarrhœa and	27 ,, 28 ,, 2 Nov	49 10 57	511. 512. 513.
1285	Matilda Rastall	15 Oct	Med. Adv	19	Diphtheria	convulsions. Hæmorrhage & exhaustion.	4 "	20	514.
1427 1296 957	Alexander M'Kenzie Patrick Duffy Louisa Henoeq	15 Nov 20 Oct 30 July	H.A. Depôt	41 52 33	Phthisis	Asthenia and	15 ,, 18 Nov 25 ,,	6hours 29 118	515. 516. 517.
1454	Bertie Bell	22 Nov	Med. Adv. (Ben Asyl.)	5	Diphtheria	anasarca. Pulmonary congestionand			518.
1481	Richard O'Connell	27 "		28	Enteric fever	hæmorrhage. Asthenia	2 Dec		519.
1529 1422 1500	Jane Blanch Emily O'Brien John M'Kenzie	15 Nov		33 38 36	Pneumonia	Asthenia	6 " 10 "		520. Removed.
1396	Peter Cummings	8 "	"	5 mths.	Phthis s	Hæmoptysis	13 , 19 ,	13 41	521.
1580 1566	Elizabeth Coe	16 Dec 12 ,,	37 ······	60 40	Bronchitis	Asthenia Cerebral congestion and	22 " 24 "	6 12	Removed.
1538 1144	Edward White	5 ,, 12 Sept	,,	46 40	Bronchitis	asthenia. Asthenia Anasarca	25 " 27 "	20 106	522. 523.

The La Perouse aboriginal, Louisa Tilson, although not a patient in the Coast Hospital, was buried in grave No. 501.

. . .

X-

.

.

•

,

· / /

,

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEPER PATIENTS, LITTLE BAY HOSPITAL.

(REPORT BY DR. MANNING ON.)

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

[Laid upon the Table of this House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 1, of 18 October, 1892.]

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Board of Health Offices, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 17 October, 1892.

THE Board of Health and the Medical Adviser to the Government have had under consideration the care, observation, and treatment of cases of suspected leprosy, and are of opinion that the method now adopted is that most advisable for the patients, and involves no danger to the staff, the other patients in hospital, or the public.

The isolated rooms in which suspected cases are kept were erected for, among other uses, the observation of patients of this class; they are thoroughly disinfected after every suspicious case of disease of whatever description, and there is no danger to subsequent occupants from previous cases.

It has never been shown that leprosy is infectious, and it is only contagious under certain circumstances. No European attendant in a leper hospital has ever been known to contract the disease, and leper patients are treated in the general wards, and by the ordinary nurses, in English hospitals.

The care of, and attention to, the suspected cases, under the direction of the Medical Officers, involves no danger to the nurses, and though difficulties have occurred in one case owing to an unreasonable dread of the disease, the patient has not been neglected.

No scarlet fever patient has ever been treated in the isolated rooms. The ambulances are used for cases of leprosy, as well as other diseases, but are thoroughly disinfected after carrying each case.

The Leprosy Act gives no power to the Government to detain the bodies of deceased lepers contrary to the wishes of their relatives.

F. NORTON MANNING.

•

.

•

· •

. •

. •

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

$N \to W$ SOUTH WALES.

LEPER PATIENTS, LITTLE BAY HOSPITAL.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 November, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 3, of 10 November, 1892.]

Question.

- 3. Mr. Kelly asked The Colonial Secretary,—
 (1.) Is it a fact that Dr. Manning, Medical Adviser to the Government, has caused the dismissal of one of the head nurses, and the compulsory resignation of another head nurse, at the Little Bay Hospital, for having refused to nurse leper patients?
 - (2.) Is it a fact that he caused the compulsory resignation of the sub-matron for the same reason; if such is the case, will the Government take steps to have them reinstated?
 - (3.) Are the regulations of the hospital such as to leave it optional with nurses whether they shall nurse leprosy, small-pox, cholera, or not?

 (4.) Is it not a fact that Dr. Manning, in order to obtain information upon which to base his
 - recent report to the Government on the treatment of the lepers, ranged the nurses in front of him, and upon their stating that leper patients had been placed in the strong room before removal to the lazaret, told them that such was not a fact?
 - (5.) Is it a fact that the Premier, in answer to a question by Mr. Kelly, stated that no cases, where a true diagnosis of leprosy had been made, had been placed in the strong rooms at Little Bay, and that about a week later Dr. Manning, in his report to the Government, stated that these rooms had been specially erected for cases of the kind referred to?
 - (6.) If, as Dr. Manning states, leprosy is not an infectious disease, and only contagious under certain circumstances, why does the Government compel the retention of leper patients?
 - (7.) What are the restrictions the leper attendants at Little Bay are subjected to, as reported by Dr. Manning, before they are allowed to mix with the other attendants at the hospital and the general public?
 - (8.) Is it a fact that the Government pay the leper attendants more salary than the nurses receive; if so, why are the nurses now being made to consent by Dr. Manning to nurse leprosy
 - (9.) Is it a fact that a Chinese leper who had been placed in one of the rooms at the hospital a few weeks ago, was removed to the lazaret, and that a man was taken to the hospital from Botany suffering from sore eyes, was afterwards placed upon the same bed the Chinaman occupied, the only difference being that clean bed-clothes were provided?

Answer.

- (1.) One head nurse at the Coast Hospital has been dismissed for a breach of discipline, in refusing to attend to a case which was under observation, and was not suffering from leprosy; and the resignation of another head nurse was accepted, owing to her refusal to carry out directions.

 (2.) There is no such officer as sub-matron of the Coast Hospital, and no other nurse has resigned. The nurses whose services have been dispensed with cannot be reinstated.
- - (3.) No.
 - (4.) No. (5.) No.
- (6.) Persons suffering from leprosy are detained under the provisions of an Act of Parliament.
 (7.) The attendants and nurses employed in the leper quarters at Little Bay are obliged to pay special attention to cleanliness and disinfection.
- (8.) The attendants and nurses employed in the leper quarters at Little Bay receive special rates of pay, and the nurses at the Coast Hospital have not been asked to nurse cases diagnosed as leprosy.
- (9.) A patient under observation in the Coast Hospital, who was ultimately diagnosed to be suffering from leprosy, was removed to the leper quarters, and after everything used, including the bedstead, had been washed and disinfected, the room was used for other purposes.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SOUTH WALES.

PHARMACY BOARD.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 May, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 6, of 9 May, 1893.]

Question.

- 6. Mr. Dawson asked The Colonial Secretary,-

 - (1.) Is it a fact that out of the ten members of the Pharmacy Board only two are according to the Pharmacy Act legally entitled to be registered to sell poisons?

 (2.) Is it a fact that the Board refuse to register men with the same qualifications as they themselves hold?
 - (3.) Have fifty-six men been registered as pharmaceutical chemists of Great Britain, and is it a fact that there are not six pharmaceutical chemists in New South Wales?

 (4.) Is it a fact that the Board have down over 200 names registered as members of the
 - Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales?
 - (5.) Is it a fact that there are nine names down as chemists from other colonies and countries who are not qualified under the Act?

Answer.

- (1.) It is not a fact that of ten members of the Pharmacy Board only two (or any other number) are, according to the Pharmacy Act, legally entitled to sell poison, there being de facto no Pharmacy Act yet passed by Parliament. I may observe that there are ten legally qualified members on the said Board, namely:
 - The President of the Medical Board. The Medical Adviser to Government.
 - Three members having carried on business as chemists and druggists prior to the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 1876.
 - Two members, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by examination.
 - Three members, by virtue of having passed all examinations, as required by the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 1876.
- (2.) I am not aware that it is a fact that the Board have refused to register men with the same qualifications as they hold themselves.
- (3.) There are sixty-two registered chemists of Great Britain, all qualified to carry on business in that country. To the latter section of Question 3 I simply say that it is not a fact that there are not six pharmaceutical chemists in New South Wales.
- (4.) It is a fact that the Board have down about 200 names registered as members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
 - (5.) As stated in answer to Question No. 1, there is no Pharmacy Act in this Colony.

1892 - 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INFERIOR AND ADULTERATED TEAS.

(MEMORANDUM BY THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS RESPECTING THE ALLEGED IMPORTATION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 3, of 2 May, 1893.]

Question.

3. DUTY ON TEA: -- MR. NICOLL asked THE COLONIAL TREASURER,-

(1.) Is it a fact that, in consequence of the duty being taken off tea, large quantities of inferior tea are being sold in Sydney to the detriment of the public of this Colony?

(2.) If so, will he cause the duty upon tea to be reintroduced, and save the public from being imposed upon with adulterated rubbish?

Answer.

Memorandum from The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Custom House, Sydney, 27 April, 1893.

THE questions on the Notice Paper (No. 3) for Tuesday next, seem to imply that large quantities of inferior tea are imported for sale in Sydney, and that such tea is imported in an adulterated condition. They also imply that the introduction of adulterated tea into the Colony is consequent upon the abolition of Customs' duty on the article.

For some time past representations have been made in the columns of Sydney newspapers that teas, unfit for human consumption, are allowed to enter the Colony without question, and that the market has been swamped by the importation of adulterated tea, rejected by the Customs authorities in Melbourne. It has been assumed that the importation is due to the absence of supervision here, and that the absence of such supervision is the result of the abolition of the duty on tea. It has also been strongly advocated by the writer of the papers referred to, that a special expert Tea Inspector be appointed for the protection of consumers.

I beg that you will submit to the Treasurer the following distinct and carefully considered propositions, each of which I am prepared to justify and defend :-

1st. That no teas have been imported into Sydney since the abolition of the duty, which could in any sense be said to have been unfit for human consumption at the time of importation.

2nd. That tea of low quality and price has always been imported irrespective of Customs' duties, and that similar tea will continue to be imported.

3rd. That no supervision intended to detect and prevent adulteration can prove effective unless such supervision be applied direct to retail distribution.

4th. That this Department is competent to examine tea imported, and to accept or reject teas by approved tests whenever a standard of quality is enacted by an Adulteration of Foods or Health Act dealing with the subject.

Writers not in possession of the full facts have hastily concluded that tea examined at Melbourne and pronounced to be unfit for human consumption at that port should be for the same reasons refused here.

The facts being that in Victoria there is a standard of analysis fixing the percentage of moisture,

extractive matter, ash soluble in water, &c., contained in tea allowed to be entered for home consumption, and tea not reaching that standard is rejected as not fit for human consumption.

Teas lately rejected at Melbourne by the Victorian Government Analyst as unfit for human

consumption, and landed at Sydney, have been referred to and examined by the Government Analyst here, and I have Mr. Hamlet's report thereon, from which I quote the following:—

"Herewith I submit the result of my analysis of six samples of tea, and in reply to your inquiry

I may state that the teas contain nothing positively injurious to health.

They are, however, all of very low quality, and were there an operative Adulteration Act for this Colony they would all be condemned, inasmuch as they fall below the recognised standard for genuine teas."

The Principal of the Somerset House Laboratory and Vice President of the Institute of Chemistry, James Bell, Ph.D., &c., in his book on the Chemistry of Foods, published for the Committee of Council on Education, says: "The amount of soluble ash in genuine tea ranges from 2.8 to 4.2 per cent."

The teas examined by Mr. Hamlet, to which I have referred, contained from 3.57 to 4.1 of soluble ash. I have subjected samples of the Melbourne rejected tea to domestic test by infusion without discovering anything pernicious or injurious therein, or in fact more than an absence of the delicate aroma and flavour of higher priced teas, and the presence of more woody matter than is usually found in better class tea.

JAMES POWELL,

Collector of Customs.

. .

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES

NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVICTION SHOWING ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 October, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with a promise made by the Colonial Treasurer to Mr Davis for Mr. Kelly.]

RETURN showing items of Expenditure on account of the Federation Convention.

Date	Particulars *	Amount	Date	Particulars,	Amou	ınt	
1891. 16 Feb	W. G. Cassidy—Advance to supply refresh- ments, &c., during March, 1891	£ s d.	1891. 29 April	Civil Service Co-operative Society—Goods	£	s.	d.
16 Mar	C. Walker—To pay gratuities to officers of the Colonial Secretary's Department for extra services in connection with the			in connection with the journey by rail, Albury to Sydney, of the Victorian and South Australian Delegates, 10th Feb George Relph—Writing certificates into	9	10	(
19 ,,	Federal banquet C. Huenerbein—Fee for music at banquet. Mi. Rea—Organ, 2nd March	$ \begin{array}{ccccc} 50 & 0 & 0 \\ 42 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 \end{array} $	I Mav	10 vellum rolls, of Members of Convention (19th March)	5	0	
20 ,,	J. Lawson and Sons—Furnishing, &c, at Town Hall, for banquet, 2nd March	298 15 0	6 ,,	J J Calvert—To pay extra waiters, &c G. Biles—Refreshments to Convention Delegates, 7th and 9th March	42	-	
25 ,,	C. Walker—To pay gratuities to H. A Unwin and W. A. de Mouncey in con-	270 10 0	11 ,,	J. Sands—Willow-pattern name card, 28th February (banquet)		10	
	nection with picnic to Hawkesbury River to Delegates	10 0 0	12 .,	H M'Cutcheon—Supper for delegates, Albury, 11th March	15 37	0	•
25 ,,	W. G. Cassidy—Attendance in cloak room, &c. (banquet)	27 13 0		H M'Cutcheon—Breakfast, 10th and 11th	10		
	W. G. Cassidy—Municipal officers m attendance (banquet).	15 0 0		H M'Cutcheon—Dinner to Western Australian Delegates, 6th March		6	
	W. G. Cassidy—(Sale and Dare) decorating hall, &c	87 10 0	18 ,,	F. W. Webb—To pay gratuities for services in connection with National Convention		Ü	
26 ,,	W. G. Cassidy—Dinner, &c S. T. Leigh & Co—Menu cards, 2nd and	1.425 0 0	19 ,,	(Legislative Assembly) C. Robinson—To pay gratuities to members	681	15	•
	10th March S. T. Leigh & Co.—Picnic (14th March) H. A. Unwin—1 pair binocular, for Peter	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30 June	of the Parliamentary Reporting Staff G B Barton—Editing the draft bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Aus-	503	0	4
1 April	Smith (Hawkesbury picnic, 17th March) J. J. Calvert—To pay expenses	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25 July .	tialia, May and June	210	0	•
13 ,,	W. G. Cassidy—Lunch, band, &c. (Trip. to Hawkesbury, 14th March)	413 0 0	25 5 aty .	six premiers (groups, &c), March and			
14 "	W. G. Cassidy—Further advance on account of Convention	278 14 0	7 Aug	April and 10th May J. Lawson and Sons—Walnut Arm Chan, &c, 18th April	155		
15 ,,	Barker and Ebsworth—Hire of four car riages to railway, &c., 28th February	4 0 0		J. Lawson and Sons—Furnishing on hire at Parliament House, 2nd March and 18th	9	10	1
	A. W. Norton—Repairs to furniture, &c Parliamentary Buildings, 9th, 15th, and	1 0 0	19 ,,	April H. W. Callan and Son—Oak and gold frames,	10	0	(
15 ,,	26th February	32 2 9	31 ,,	&c, 7th and 10th April G. Chapman—To pay G. Kellick and others	11	0	(
16 ,,	Parliamentary buildings, 13th March Hunter River Steam Navigation Co.—Hire	23 5 0	,,	(Printing Office) F W. Webb—To pay gratuities (Parlia-	166	0	(
23 "	of "Namoi," 17th March Kenyon and Sons—Engrossing appoint-	82 12 0		mentary Library, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and Assembly)	258	15	(
	ments to National Federal Convention, 23rd February	6 0 0	20 Oct	C. Walker—For special services rendered in connection with Convention.	126	0	(
28 ,,	C. Walker—To pay F. O'Loughlin (messenger Colonial Secretary's Department)			£	5,806	9	
	gratuity for services rendered to Convention	10 0 0			-		

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7th September, 1892

JAMES J HINCHY. Accountant. 1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BROKEN HILL STRIKE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE.)

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

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-

> "A copy of all Correspondence, papers, &c., received by the Government "on the Broken Hill Strike."

> > (Mr. Cann.)

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Saunders to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 2 July, 1892. Every probability a big strike will take place here early next week, probably Monday, owing to friction between Mine-owners' Association and the Amalgamated Miners' Association, in reference to introduction of contract system and withdrawal of agreement made between them last strike. Very strong feeling on part of miners to come out on strike at once. Strongly suggest preparations be made send sufficient police here in case of actual necessity. If strike eventuates, I apprehend some trouble this time. Will wire latest developments early Monday.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Melbourne, 2 July, 1892.

[CONFIDENTIAL] Telegram received from Broken Hill mining managers states that strike on Monday almost certain, and that very hostile threats are being made by the miners. The managers urge that Government protection should be at once secured, and on behalf of mining companies I am instructed to ask the Government to arrange for prompt additional police protection of the properties.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

Melbourne, 2 July, 1892.

[Confidential.] Telegram received from Broken Hill mining managers states that strike on Monday almost certain, and that very hostile threats are being made by the miners. The managers urge that Government protection should be at once secured, and on behalf of mining companies I am instructed to ask the Government to arrange for prompt additional police protection of the properties.

283-A

Telegram

870 copies-Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £19 5s. 6d.

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Saunders to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 3 July, 1892.

Mass meeting of miners held this afternoon. They have unanimously decided to call all the men out forthwith and picket the mines to-night. Mining managers apprehend trouble. They purpose appointing some of their trustworthy men as watchmen at mines, and have applied for police protection to guard mine-owners' property, and protect their watchmen. Strong feeling exists against mine directors, as the men consider their late action, re introduction of contract system, is really an attempt to break up the union, and with this feeling trouble may reasonably be expected. I consider extra police will be actually required this time for reasons stated. You can rely on my using the utmost discretion in matters generally during the strike. I have thirteen police here, and can call in seven from district.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Melbourne, 3 July, 1892.

THE Mining Company are much gratified by your assurances, and we reciprocate your hope that the miners will be as law-abiding as formerly. We expect important advices later, and will keep you fully

Telegram from The Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Broken Hill, 3 July, 1892.

Fully three thousand miners went on strike after mass meeting this afternoon. Good order prevails up to this moment. Strikers will post pickets round mines at midnight.

Telegram from The Managers of the Principal Mines, Broken Hill, to His Excellency the Governor.

Broken Hill, 3 July, 1892. Six thousand men employed in the principal mines have gone out on strike, and have surrounded the mining properties. They have cut off our personal supplies, and threaten destruction of the property and our lives; and we, the managers of the principal mines, firmly believing that our lives and the property are in imminent danger, respectfully beg to apply to you, as Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces, to immediately send—Monday, if at all possible—such military force as will protect the property and our lives as we find it immorphise to obtain adaptate police protection. Please people. Ungert and our lives, as we find it impossible to obtain adequate police protection. Please reply. Urgent.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Melbourne, 3 July, 1892.

SINCE acknowledging your previous wire have received messages from Broken Hill announcing that mass meeting to-day decided upon general strike, and all hands are to be called out immediately. The mining managers again urgently request by telegrams that arrangements be made for largely-increased police protection, as speeches at meeting and amongst the men are of an inflammatory character.

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Saunders to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 3 July, 1892.

Re strike the General Managers of Proprietary, British, Block 14, Block 10, and Central Mines, have sent me written application for police protection, stating they strongly believe the mine-owners' property and the lives of their officers are in danger. All the miners along the line have come out on strike, and the smelters and others discontinue work 8 a.m. to-morrow morning. I apprehend no danger for few days, but fear there may be later on. Good order prevails at present.

Telegram from Mr. Richard Sleath to The Attorney-General.

Broken Hill, 4 July, 1892.

Men all out this morning. Quiet but determined. We are still willing to submit to arbitration. Report here special constables being sent up. Will cause trouble if they come. See Mines Department stop suspension of leases. Stop constables being sent. We can be depended on to keep good order. Mines slowly but surely collapsing. Must win with a fair go. Kingston, Member, Adelaide, here yesterday; on our side. Offers to go anywhere to help do everything possible. Writing fully. Thanks for services offered. Let us know if anything fresh turns up.

Telegram from The Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Broken Hill, 4 July, 1892.

MINES have each a few men camped near the shafts. Numerous pickets all around of strikers to intercept supplies of provisions and cut off all communication between mines and town. This will lead to great trouble.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Attorney-General.

THE Mining Companies have just concluded a long meeting when your telegram was considered, and I am desired to thank you for your offer, which will be availed of when a favourable opportunity offers. The Mining Companies will not accept arbitration, and have had no overtures for consultation. That the men went out on strike is much to be regretted. Many thanks for extracts from conciliation accounts, which we had already considered.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Melbourne, 4 July, 1892. The following telegram just received from General Manager, Proprietary Company:—General strike. Mines, furnaces, and all other works shut down. Property closely picketed by A.M.A. men. Supplies for private residence cut off. The representatives of mining companies have just concluded long sitting. Advices from mines confirm urgent necessity for prompt increase of police protection, and the mining companies urgently request the Government to make arrangements with all haste, as communication with the mines is now forcibly cut off by pickets, and the properties are being endangered. The mining companies favour request of mining managers for services of Government force.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Since telegraphing to you this evening have received advice that it has been arranged furnace hands will continue until to-morrow morning, in view of important telegrams which are coming down for consideration of the Mining Company. Meeting will be held to-morrow, after which I will wire you again.

Telegram from Mr. F. Whysall to The Postmaster-General.

EVERYTHING orderly so far. No trouble anticipated, unless men are brought into the district to fill strikers' places. I will advise from time to time till it is over.

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Saunders to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 4 July, 1892. Mine managers have written me to remove the union pickets from off the open leases fronting the mines, the leases being under the control of the mining managers. They say the pickets are trespassers. In my opinion this course would be unwise, as if the pickets obeyed the command it would bring them back to the boundaries of the town amongst the masses, while at present they are a quarter of a mile from town boundary, and we could deal with them better there if rupture really took place. Slight ruptures took place this afternoon by the pickets, preventing persons taking supplies to the mines, but nothing of importance occurred. Good order prevails at present.

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Saunders to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 4 July, 1892.

Re strike.—Southcombe, manager for Drew and Co., import merchants, sent lorry this afternoon with provisions for officers at Central Mine. The union pickets obstructed his workmen and they were forced to return this evening 8 p.m. Southcombe, driving lorry, attempted to deliver the provisions. He was pulled off lorry and assaulted, not badly. The provisions value £25 were totally destroyed by the mob, about 300 strong. Police came to his rescue and escorted him home with horses and empty lorry. Labour Defence Committee assured me this afternoon no violence would be practised by the union pickets, and came to protest against police escorting persons through the picket lines, fearing that course might incite their pickets to break the law.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

Melbourne, 4 July, 1892. Further wires from mining managers indicate there will be violence if protection not increased, private residences of managers surrounded and communication stopped.

Telegram from The Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Principal Under Secretary.

This evening about 8 oclock Mr. Southcombe, manager and partner S. Drew and Co., merchants, was taking goods to Central Mine. A large crowd rushed the lorry, struck Mr. Southcombe, took all the goods, destroying most, pocketing some, in all £30 worth; two mounted police then came up and escorted the empty lorry back to the store. The Mayor informs me he has a telegram from the Secretary of the Mincowners Association, stating they will not alter their determination, and decline a conference. A much stronger force than we possess is needed.

Telegram from Mr. F. Whysall to The Postmaster-General.

Broken Hill, 5 July, 1892.

THE men are determined not to allow supplies to go to mines where mine managers and other officers are quartered. Cab taking supplies this morning turned back, and contents cleared. Mass meeting just about to be held, result of which follows.

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Saunders to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 5 July, 1892.

Re strike, union pickets are stopping supplies of provisions, &c., being sent for sustenance of the mine officers. The licensee "Freemasons' Hotel," Mr. Alexander, informs me that Richard Sleath, the secretary to the Miners' Association, told him plainly this morning that they are determined to starve the mine officers out. Mr. Alexander, in taking two cases whiskey back to his hotel, was mobbed; the cases of whiskey were taken out of cab and smashed up. The whiskey was for Colonel Morgan, with whom the miners are on good terms. Very strong feeling exists against Mr. Howell, Proprietory Manager and Mr. Lane Black Fourteen Manager. Manager, and Mr. Lane, Block Fourteen Manager.

Telegram from Mr. F. Whysall to The Postmaster-General.

Broken Hill, 5 July, 1892.

It appears that Mr. Alexander, licensee "Freemasons' Hotel," who was in charge of the cab mentioned in my last memo., asked Mr. Sleath, Secretary A.M.A., for a pass to cross the picket lines, but this was refused. Nothing particular resulted from mid-day meeting. A few of the district police have come refused. Nothing particular resulted from mid-day meeting.

Telegram from The Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Broken Hill, 5 July, 1892.

This morning Mr. Alexander, of the Freemasons' Hotel, took a case of spirits in a cab towards one of the mines; he was met by the pickets and asked if he had a pass, meaning passes the A.M.A. issue, permitting persons to pass the pickets; he said "No," and was directed to go and get one. Mr. Alexander returned to town, and says he saw R. Sleath, who distinctly told him he could issue no such pass, as they meant to starve out the mines' officers. Mr. A. thereupon returned to his hotel with the cab; on its arrival there a large crowd seized the cab, and demolished the goods. This information I got from Alexander personally, in presence of another magistrate, and he will make declaration in writing presently, also lay information against one man, describing him. The Bench meet at half-past two; will wire fuller later on.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Melbourne, 5 July, 1892.

FURTHER full meeting of mining companies held to-day, and telegrams read from mining managers, saying that communication with the mines is now entirely cut off, and rioting has commenced. Numbers of the companies' officers are being detained on the mine for protection of the property, and food supplies are prevented from being delivered to men who cannot now get the necessaries of life. Situation becoming very critical, and responsibility must rest with Government for damage to life and property. Application has been made to Amalgamated Miners' Association, but they will not even agree to grant passes to men with food supplies. This iniquitous obstruction is being now used to prevent the passage of letters and telegrams to the companies' managers. By order of the Mining Companies' Execution. of letters and telegrams to the companies' managers. By order of the Mining Companies' Executive.

Telegram from the Mayor, Police Magistrate, and other Justices at Broken Hill, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Broken Hill, 5 July, 1892.

Referring to previous telegrams of Police Magistrate, we are of opinion that at any moment a general riot may take place, as bulk of population are inflamed against mines. It will be hard to obtain any special constables at all, as those eligible fear retaliation hereafter, and the few suitable even if compelled to serve would be of little use. We are of opinion that a strong force of police, or, better still, military, is urgently required to prevent a general riot, involving loss of life and destruction of property. Please

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Melbourne, 5 July, 1892.

THE following telegram has just been received from the general manager of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. "Do not think possible to get any more supplies to our men on mine. It not, will be out in twentyfour hours. The foreman on duty last night block eleven rushed by picketers, and will not return. Orders have been given to stop all supplies to mine and manager's houses. consider property in serious danger." Without more protection

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

THE following telegram has just been received from the General Manager of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co.:—"Do not think possible to get any more supplies to our men on mine; if not, will be out in twenty-four hours. The foreman on duty last night, Block 11, rushed by picketers and will not return. Orders have been given to stop all supplies to mine and managers' houses. Without more protection, consider property in serious danger."

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Saunders to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 5 July, 1892.
RE Strike.—Owing to supplies for sustenance of mine watchmen and officers having been obstructed and destroyed on two previous occasions, I this afternoon with Sergeant Campbell and Senior-constable Nolan, escorted the provisions up on train. After delivering same, a mob of about one thousand made a rush up on to Block 14 mine, and for a time things looked rather serious. The Labour Defence Committee used their influence and got the mob back, and everything passed off all right. Serious rumours are about of rushing the mines.

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Saunders to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 6 July, 1892. The Police Magistrate wishes me to inform you that the Court-house is at the disposal of the Sydney police, also all blankets in his possession, and I think it best they should all sleep there at first until we see how matters are likely to go. A stupid report was current last night that I went into a mob of over a thousand flourishing a loaded revolver. This of course was not a fact. I am obeying your instructions, and shall continue to do so to the best of my ability.

Telegram from The Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Broken Hill, 6th July, 1892. Drove out along line this morning, saw several pickets, informed them complaints had been numerous, that persons had been stopped going on their lawful business, that such conduct was unlawful, and punishable. I deemed it my duty to tell them so; was respectfully received, but some wanted to argue they must stop shift bosses; others that in such a case what was the use of pickets at all, &c. I declined discussion with any. Sub-inspector Saunders was with me. Persons in the streets generally orderly, but Captain Warren, Block 10 Mine, was mobbed this morning, and E. O'Brien, shift boss, left Proprietary Mine to see his wife and family, living in town, was chased by some 300 people; is now in hiding, and intends to leave the district soon.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

THE mob are obstructing receipt and despatch of telegrams to managers, and are cutting off that communication. Kindly wire Saunders to give special protection to carriers. Have seen Inspector Larkin, and arranged for men getting sleeping accommodation here and South Australia. Urge Government to get fifty mounted troopers extra from South Australia.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

The mining companies just concluded meeting. Desire me acknowledge your telegram yesterday's date, and say they are facilitating the speedy transport of the men to the field. They desire me to say, further, that they fear the force now sent will be found inadequate, and in order to get additional protection on the spot rapidly the mining companies respectfully suggest that arrangements be immediately made with the South Australian Government to send at least an additional force of 50 mounted troopers to-night. We have telegraphed to the South Australian Premier, intimating that we are making this application to you. The following telegrams were read at the meeting:—Matters are going from bad to worse. Caretakers at Proprietary Mine have been forcibly taken away by the crowd, and the entire property is now at their mercy. Ingress and egress to the mines is blocked, and parties are being openly melested in the streets and on the mines. The whole of the properties now practically in hands of the mob, and efforts have been made to stop the receipt and delivery of telegrams. The mining companies again urge the responsibility of the Government in the very serious condition of affairs which has arisen at Broken Hill, and is a most disgraceful outrage, and respectfully apply for services of Permanent Force.

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Saunders to The Inspector-General of Police.

Several cases of obstruction on the part of Union pickets preventing mine officers and others going to the mines have occurred during the day, and one slight case of assault occurred through same, but on the whole good order prevails. Much quieter than yesterday. About five thousand Union pickets enrolled. Their passes being doubly strengthened to-night.

Telegram from the Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Broken Hill, 7 July, 1892.

Nothing of importance to report since my last telegram, complaints daily of persons trying to return to mines being stopped by pickets have obtained written declarations from some of the fact, but here exists a strong aversion to doing even this, parties fearing retaliation hereafter.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Deniliquin, 7 July, 1892.

Broken Hill wire last night, several cases of obstruction on part of Union pickets preventing mine officers and others going to mines occurred yesterday, one slight case of assault, but on the whole good order prevailed, much quieter than yesterday.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Melbourne, 7 July, 1892.

Your telegram of yesterday's date has been read by the mining companies at a full meeting to-day, and I am directed to reply that they note with satisfaction the Government accept full responsibility day, and I am directed to reply that they note with satisfaction the Government accept full responsibility for the protection of life and property in the existing emergency at Broken Hill, they desire me to assure you that by their suggestion yesterday they had no intention of interfering with the administrative functions of the Government. They however, again respectfully point out that the companies officers are besieged in their dwellings and are being maltreated, they are unable to obtain the necessaries of life and the whole property is now entirely at the mercy of the pickets placed on the ground by the Miners' Union. The companies respectfully request the removal of the pickets and existing disgraceful outrages without delay.

Telegram from Inspector Larkins to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 8 July, 1892.

Arrived at 1 a.m. All well; no fresh developments re strike since Mr. Saunders' wire yesterday.

Telegram from Inspector Larkins to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 8 July, 1892.

Your telegram to Mr. Saunders to hand this morning. I stationed men in close proximity to the various mines and feel confident that I will be able to cope with any emergency that may arise. The public mind here was greatly relieved on arrival of the Sydney Police. I understand that it is quite true that men going to and from the mines were occasionally interfered with, but never detained as prisoners as described in telegram. Mr. Grainger expected to-morrow morning.

Telegram from Mr. Alfred E. Clarke to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Melbourne, 8 July, 1892.

WE have the honor to report that the strikers at Broken Hill have surrounded our property. The pickets forcibly prevent egress and ingress of our officers and men. Contracts for erecting boilers and laying pipes to connect with the Stephen's Creek waterworks are in course of construction. The men engaged on these works are refused access to the mine. Under the circumstances, we request the Government to assist us in the exercise of our lawful rights.

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Saunders to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 8 July, 1892.

Re strike, in reply to your telegram re South Mine, Mr. M'Kay the manager now reports that Tuesday last the men employed by Stephen's Creek Company were stopped from landing in water to South Mine; also, that some of his officers were prevented from coming to mine. also, that some of his officers were prevented from coming to mine. This was not reported at the time; no complaints are coming in during the day. I find that although some of the persons assaulted and obstructed at various places know their assailants, they decline to prosecute by summons or to take any action.

Telegram from Mr. H. L. Roberts to The Attorney-General

Broken Hill, 9 July, 1892.

LANE'S reports exaggerated beyond description; public disgusted. Everything is quiet, as if no strike. Men firm to their principles.

Telegram from Inspector Larkins to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 9 July, 1892.

No fresh developments re strike since last telegram. Pickets are surrounding the whole of the mines in large numbers, but there has been no interference with person or property since our arrival. The Sydney and Broken Hill Police are doing day and night duty on the picket-lines, which I think completely did away with what they call the pass system. Mr. Grainger has not arrived. Mr. Johnson came by this morning's express.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 10 July, 1892. I ARRIVED this morning; found place quiet and orderly. Mr. Larkins had made very efficient disposition of Police. Patrols are constantly kept up by Police on line where miners are picketed. No interference now with persons passing to or from mines. In my opinion, Police here now are sufficient for present requirements.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 11 July, 1892. Town orderly, no complaints made to police, no fresh developments since yesterday.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Melbourne, 11 July, 1892. THE Mining Companies have to-day adopted a statement which will be handed to the newspapers for publication to-morrow, setting out the circumstances that have led to the present situation at Broken Hill and the course they considered necessary for the future satisfactory working of the mines, and I am instructed to telegraph you the decision which is announced therein, which, after detailing the reasons, reads as follows:—The associated mines have, after deliberate and careful consideration, unanimously come to the conclusion that upon resumption of work the management cannot continue to be subject to Union rules, and that freedom of contract must for the future be recognised.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 12 July, 1892. MATTERS here remain same state as yesterday, people orderly, report by mail.

Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Broken Hill, 12 July, 1892. Sir, I have the honor to report, for your information, that I arrived here on the morning of the 10th instant. I found the town quiet and orderly, and since my arrival I have not received any complaints regarding interference by the men on strike with persons going to and from the mines, and all business, except mining, is carried on as formerly, without any interference. The miners are still picketed round the mines, but they in no way interfere with free ingress to or egress from the mines, and mine officials are neither molested nor interfered with in their movements.

The police sent from Sydney are employed constantly in patrolling the line of pickets to see that

The police sent from Sydney are employed constantly in patrolling the line of pickets to see that all persons are allowed full liberty in carrying on their lawful occupations, and I am pleased to say that since my arrival there has been no complaint, and no need for police interference.

The total strength of the police here now under my command is two officers and severty men, and I am of opinion this force is quite sufficient at present. The majority of the miners are quiet men, but there is here, as in all large communities, a rowdy element that would be likely to commit excesses if not restrained by the presence of a strong police force.

I think matters will remain at their present state until such time as the Directors commence to work the mines. A considerable number of the men are leaving here daily, purposing to remain away until matters in dispute are settled, when they will probably return. I think if the system of freedom of contract is introduced, without the Directors first coming to an agreement with the men, there will be serious trouble; but should the Directors agree to a conference, I think the miners will give way and agree to freedom of contract, provided "free labour" is not introduced.

The men fear that the Directors are striving to break up their Union, and want to introduce "non-Union labour," and this I am sure the miners will oppose strenuously; but they say they are willing to

Union labour," and this I am sure the miners will oppose strenuously; but they say they are willing to leave all matters in dispute to arbitration, as provided for in the agreement made at the time of the last This means practically a settlement of the dispute by a Judge of a Supreme Court, and the men assert they are willing to abide by that decision, whatever it might be.

I have, &c. E. GRAINGER, Superintendent.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 13 July, 1892. No change in affairs here; town quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 14 July, 1892 EVERYTHING here very quiet.	2.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 15 July, 1899	2.	
Nothing fresh to report. Everything quiet, and people orderly.		
The Under Secretary of Justice to The Principal Under Secretary. Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 16 July, 1899. I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to forward herewith, for the in mation of the Acting Colonial Secretary, the enclosed copy telegram received this day from Whittingdale Johnson, Police Magistrate at Broken Hill. I have, &c., ARCH. C. FRASER,	for- Mr.	
Under Secretar	у•	
Broken Hill, 15 July, 1899. All quiet here. Large numbers of miners have left, intending to return when work at mines recomences. I do not anticipate that outside free labour will attempt to compete with Union labour on ground. The result will depend upon which party can hold out longest; at present neither are inclined.	om-	
to give in. WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, Stipendiary Magistrat	e.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.		
Broken Hill, 16 July, 1899. About eight o'clock last evening a crowd of about five thousand people passed through the prince street of the town, with about ten torch bearers, and a car with an effigy intended to represent Mr. Les manager, Block 14. The crowd proceeded to the railway reserve, where the effigy was burned; bethe crowd dispersed they were addressed by one of the strike leaders, who stated important information had been received, and two hundred additional men were required as pickets; this was owing to runch that men were to be put on at Block 11 to stay creep, but nothing transpired, and town is quiet orderly.	upal ane, fore tion ours	
Police Report.		
Broken Hill, 17 July, 189 Detective Goulder reports, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police, that on Friday n last at about 8 p.m., the effigy of Captain Lane was paraded about the streets of Broken Hill, follower many thousands of people, who afterwards assembled on the railway reserve where the effigy was har and burnt. Mr. Sleath then came in a vehicle, stating something important was transpiring at Block and called for 200 volunteers to proceed there to assist the pickets already on the ground. The men was transported to the mine, but shortly after dispersed, it being found that the rumour the owners were above the results was incorrect.	iight d by nged x 11, were	
to resume work was incorrect. No harm resulted from the effigy burning, the men shortly after quietly separating, but at the t the men were highly excited, and the detective feared they would proceed to other extremes. Since then everything has been of a most orderley nature, and it is rumoured the pickets shortly be withdrawn from the mines.		
To the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney. GEO. E. GOULDER, Detective	re.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 18 July, 189 Matters here remain same as at time of last wire, no appearance of settlement.		
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 19 July, 189		
MATTERS here quiet and orderly.		
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 20 July, 186		
EVERYTHING very quiet here.	•	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 21 July, 188 EVERYTHING VERY quiet here.		
Telegr	ram	

Police Report.

Broken Hill, 21 July, 1892.

DETECTIVE GOULDER reports, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police, that the conduct of

There is not a more impudent swindler in the Assembly than Mr. Copeland—in fact, he lives on mining swindles; and that is all he is in the House for, to work them; and I have it on pretty good authority he is but an agent in the Cabinet for the different companies up here."

Later on in the speech he said: "Any man in the future who attempts to get through the pickets on to the mines. I will have his name published and we will boycott him; we will go to the butcher the

on to the mines, I will have his name published and we will boycott him; we will go to the butcher, the baker, and the grocer, and tell them what the consequences will be if they supply these men; if they do

we can deal with them after.

This afternoon he read to the meeting the names of a number of men who went on the mines last night, and said "he would have their houses shadowed and their food supplies stopped."

This Mr. Sleath is the President of the Socialist League here, and Mr. Ferguson, the President of the Labour Defence Committee, and several other prominent leaders are members of the same body. Several of these men, notably Mr. Sleath, appear desirous by their actions to prolong the length of this strike, and but for the active presence of Mr. Sleath, the detective earnestly believes the pickets would have been withdrawn and a better feeling established between the Directors and men.

GEO. E. GOULDER,

Detective.

Police Report.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Broken Hill, 21 July, 1892.

Matters here at a standstill as regards any prospect of a settlement of the dispute.

The miners are quiet and orderly, but during the last two days they are more active on the line of pickets, and a few complaints have been received from men engaged as watchmen on the mines, that they were prevented from going on to the Mines, but when the complaints were inquired into I found there was very little in them, no one assaulted, or any threats of violence used. The watchmen seem afraid when spoken to by the pickets. I think matters will remain in this quiet state for some time longer until some attempt to work is made, and if work is commenced without coming to an agreement with the "Miners' Union," we will have serious trouble, especially if outside labour is brought here.

I understand it is intended after the end of this month to offer to the men work by contract. It is not proposed to call publicly for touckers but that parties of monard the

not proposed to call publicly for tenders, but that parties of men and the managers come to a mutual understanding as to price to be paid for certain amount of work. I do not think the men will at the present time fall in with this arrangement—they may eventually; but now they think they have been treated badly in being refused a conference, or in having the dispute settled by arbitration, and are therefore determined not to submit to the Director's terms, and if they still persist in refusing to go back to work on the terms offered by the Directors, it will depend on the latter as to the course to be adopted. Of course the Directors may decide to let the mines remain idle until the men are starved into submission; and if so, they may succeed in getting the men to resume work, but this will be only a temporary patching up of the dispute, as in a very short time the men will strike again. If men are brought here to take the places of the men on strike, there will, I fear, be serious trouble indeed, and the few police now here would be totally unable to protect the men at work from molestation by the strikers.

Unless the strikers receive very considerable pecuniary assistance from outside, in my opinion, they cannot hold out very long; still, unless a settlement is come to between the parties, there will be strikes here frequently, as I believe the men here will never be content to work otherwise than as unionists, and they are now on strike, much more on account of what they believe to be an attempt to break up their union than any great dislike they have to the "contract system" in the manner to be introduced here.

E. GRAINGER, Superintendent of Police.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 22 July, 1892.

MATTERS here are in general quiet, but the pickets are more active in trying to prevent persons going on to mines, and a gang of these tried last night to prevent Mr. M'Kay, of Broken Hill South Mine, from returning from town to the mine, and struck Mr. M'Kay with a stone. It was too dark to identify. Police will try to put a stop to such unlawful acts.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 23 July, 1892.

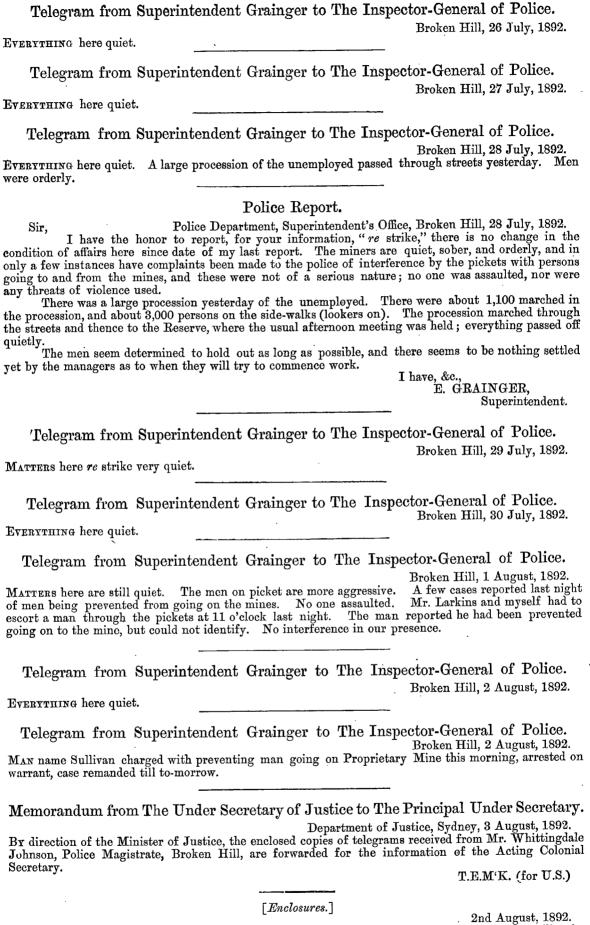
STRIKE matters quiet. No further trouble with pickets. A man, a foreigner, arrested last night for shooting at a woman with intent-nothing to do with labour trouble.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 25 July, 1892.

MATTERS in connection with strike quiet; no disorder reported. About 100 lb. dynamite stolen from Consuls Mine sometime during last ten days; probably taken by men for purpose of blowing up stumps for firewood; a number of men are doing so, as firewood scarce. A quantity of timber stolen from same mine; thief arrested, and timber recovered.

283-B



SITUATION as yet unchanged, but fear that when attempt is made to work mines a collision will take place between Union pickets and those willing to contract. Have hitherto had no personal communication with either mining managers or strike leaders, but as these pickets are placed round the mines by Defence Committee, and intended to prevent the access of labour of any kind not sanctioned by them, it appears to me that should a serious riot occur they are personally responsible, and are liable to be indicted for aiding

aiding and abetting, or for conspiracy to procure the commission of an unlawful act. If I were authorised to convey this to the Committee it might have the effect of causing the pickets to be withdrawn, or at least modify their action. But I am unwilling to utter a warning officially that would not be followed by active measures, for I may be wrong in my law, or the Minister may consider such a step inadvisable. Picketing, although not a statutory offence, is, as carried out here, a standing menace to the preservation of law and order, a gross infringement on the liberty of the subject, and an obstruction to persons using the Queen's highway for either business or pleasure. A large number of the miners are willing to return to work, but are terrorised by the strike leaders, and the disorderly element that exists in this as in all large mining centres. I shall be obliged by a reply as soon as convenient as to the matter of warning the Committee, who, although they professedly preach the maintenance of law, by covered innuendoes convey a totally different impression to the men. It will be some days before it can be ascertained whether the force here is sufficient for the purpose, and not until some overtact is committed by the strikers. I am hopeful, however, that with the knowledge that any violence will be promptly suppressed, the bulk of the miners will accept the situation, and return to their work on the terms offered.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, P.M.

About 500 men around the mines, and squads of men from five to ten are stationed on each side of all the avenues to the mines to watch all persons passing to and fro, and prevent free labour from approaching them. Since arrival of police, no actual violence has been attempted or threats used for fear of consequences. The pickets stand across the road and bar the passage by pushing them back, if individuals obnoxious to them approach and attempt to pass, they are questioned as to their business, and are sometimes asked for a pass from Defence Committee. A man has been arrested for that offence to-day which is certainly an assault in law, especially as the intent is so clearly avowed, it is more with the view of what may happen that I connect the complicity of the leaders, and advise their being warned of the possible consequences.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, P.M.

ONE of the pickets just arrested for stopping a person on his way to the Proprietary Mine—defended by Defence Committee.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, P.M.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 3 August, 1892.

Man arrested for assault, fined 20s. and costs, men on strike congregated in great numbers in streets, some hooting, but I do not anticipate any serious trouble over this matter.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 4 August, 1892.

EVERYTHING here quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 5 August, 1892.

'Matters in connection with strike quiet. Dispute occurred yesterday in Joint Stock Bank between manager and Mr. Sleath. Parties assaulted each other; this caused some excitement. Manager summoned for assault. Mr. Sleath unable to attend Court this morning, owing to injuries. Case postponed to Wednesday.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 6 August, 1892.

EVERYTHING here quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 8 August, 1892.

EVERYTHING here quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 9 August, 1892.

Matters here very quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 10 August, 1892.

EVERYTHING here quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 11 August, 1892.	
EVERYTHING here quiet.	,
The Under Secretary of Justice to The Principal Under Secretary. Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 August, 1892. I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to forward herewith, for the information of the Acting Colonial Secretary, the enclosed copy of a telegram received last evening from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, Police Magistrate at Broken Hill.	r- m
I have, &c., ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.	
[<i>Enclosure</i> .] Broken Hill, 11 August, 1892.	
SITUATION unchanged. My action as regards assault by picket and warning to labour leaders has ha desired effect. No complaints now of any interference by them, and they are now publicly advised before Committee not to stop persons going to mines. Unless some arrangement arrived at I feaminers will remain out for at least a month longer, as they have sufficient funds for that purpose, and those willing to work dare not make any move in that direction. WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, P.M.	oy ar
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 12 August, 1892.	
EVERYTHING quiet here.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 13 August, 1892.	
EVERYTHING quiet here.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 15 August, 1892.	
MATTERS here quiet and some hopes of a settlement shortly.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 16 August, 1892. EVERYTHING here quiet.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 17 August, 1892. MATTERS here quiet. Directors' terms published this morning. Cannot say how the men will act.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 18 August, 1892. Re strike: At mass meeting yesterday the leaders stated that they would not resume work on the term offered by directors.	ns
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 19th August, 1892. RE Strike: Everything quiet.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 20 August, 1892.	
RE Strike: Everything quiet.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 22 August, 1892.	
RE Strike: Matters here quiet.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 23 August, 1892. Broken From the From thing home swint. Man seem determined not to resume work; but I think an effective statement of the property of	ort
RE Strike: Everything here quiet. Men seem determined not to resume work; but I think an effect will be made to open the mines on Thursday.	J & U
Telegran	m

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector General of Police.

Broken Hill, 24 August, 1892.

Re Strike: At mass meeting on the reserve yesterday man named Lauri addressed meeting, recommending taking a ballot. He was interrupted and could not get a hearing, and was hustled and assaulted, but not seriously; with this exception matters are quiet.

Memorandum from The Under Secretary of Justice to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 24 August, 1892.
The enclosed copy of a telegram received to-day from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, ts forwarded for the information of the Acting Colonial Secretary.

A.C.F.

[Enclosure.]

Broken Hill, 24 August, 1892.

Contracts have been taken on the Proprietary Mine and an attempt will be made to-morrow to commence operations. Defence Committee have ordered pickets to be doubled, and I understand that women will be sent to join them. The whole strength of the police force here will be in readiness to force a passage to the mine, through the picket line, if any forcible obstruction is offered to those prepared to go to work. I will be on the spot to act magisterially, if the necessity should arise for reading the Riot Act.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,

Police Magistrate, S.M.

Mr. W. Weston to The Inspector-General of Police.

Dear Mr. Fosbery,—

Just received the following telegram from Knox:—"Acquaint Inspector-General of Police that

J. Howell, General Manager at Broken Hill, telegraphs as follows:

'Several parties have promised to return to work to-morrow, and hundreds of others are willing to, but are afraid; we will make best attempt we can, but we are certain we shall be opposed by large force of men on strike.'"

Yours truly,

W. WESTON.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 25 August, 1892.

AT 7:30 this morning a crowd of about 1,500 assembled outside Proprietary offices, many of them men, and most of the women armed with sticks and axe handles. Saw a number of men endeavour to go on the mine, when they were brutally assaulted. Saw two men with their faces cut, a third his teeth knocked down his throat; a fourth chased by the mob, who knocked him to the ground, kicked and jumped on him, and left him senseless. Informed Mr. Grainger and Johnson what was taking place, who immediately turned out all Police, and are now by the mine. Sleath and Fergusson are addressing the crowd and abusing the authorities, and there is a lull; men who were going to work are demoralised and ran away; a number succeeded in getting on the mine.

Telegram from Mr. F. Whysall to The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Broken Hill, 25 August, 1892.

Close on 2,000 men and women assembled in front of Proprietary Office shortly after 7 this morning. Some shift bosses and officers in attempting to go on the lease were hustled and knocked about, principally by the women. Smoke is now issuing from the British stack, but I don't think a hundred men have gone to work yet. Will wire later.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 25 August, 1892.

RE Strike.—About half-past 7 this morning men commenced to go to the Proprietary Mine; had a number of Police there, but they were unable to control the crowd, numbering about 1,500; several men assaulted; turned out all the mounted men, and 50 armed foot constables with fixed bayonets, and marched on the ground; considerable excitement on our arrival; Mr. Johnson accompanied Police; crowd then fairly orderly; caused no obstruction to Police; leaders had great control of crowd; Police kept way open for free passage to mine; excitement abating; about thirty men at work on mine; I consider present force of Police sufficient; Mr. Johnson of same opinion.

Telegram from Mr. F. Whysall to The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Broken Hill, 25 August, 1892.

Saw Mr. Superintendent Grainger short time ago; he expressed himself highly satisfied with men's behaviour; he and Mr. Whittingdale Johnson are of opinion that present Police force is ample.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

Melbourne, 25 August, 1892.

At the Proprietary sixty men have returned to work; British, about thirty; and Block 14, twenty; and we are arranging to provision all the men on the mines. Manager expects further men to apply tomorrow. At present everything seems quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 25 August, 1892.

Excitement greatly abated; crowd has left front of mine, but pickets still on; have removed armed police to barracks; matters calmed down very much.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 25 August, 1892.

The men's leaders did not incite to break the law, but exerted themselves to preserve order. Police can arrest offenders when necessary if identifiable, and effort will be made to discover those who committed assaults; but I think men assaulted will not prosecute. Matters are settling down, and so far present police sufficient. Horses cannot be procured here.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 25 August, 1892.

Re strike: Matters here quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

MATTERS here quiet; probably some excitement to-morrow, but I do not anticipate any serious trouble.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Re strike.—No fresh developments; matters quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 26 August, 1892.

Broken Hill, 26 August, 1892.

Re strike.—Matters quiet this morning; about usual number of pickets round mines, and crowd of about 200 at a distance looking on. No general move amongst men to resume work; only about 140 men, including shift bosses, at work on Proprietary Mine.

Memorandum from The Under Secretary of Justice to The Principal Under Secretary.

[Urgent.] Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 August, 1892.

Memo.—The enclosed copy of a telegram which has been received from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, is forwarded for the information of the Acting Colonial Secretary. A. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary (per M.McF.)

[Enclosure.]

Broken Hill, 26 August, 1892.

All quiet this morning; a few more men gone into the mine, but no general move as yet to resume work on the part of the miners. No application made for safe conduct to mines; a miner was assaulted last night at his house, but no identification of his assailants can be obtained. Only a small crowd collected last night at his house, but no identification of installation to the ordinary pickets near the mine this morning.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,

Police Magistrate.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 26 August, 1892.

ABOUT 11 o'clock a crowd of about 200 chased a man from near the mines to the principal street in town, hooting and using insulting language. The man took refuge in a shop, and two of the crowd were arrested for assaulting him by Detectives Goulder and Brown. Case part heard, and remanded till 3 o'clock. With this exception, matters here quiet.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

Melbourne, 26 August, 1892.

THE only wire which we have from the General Manager to-day is as follows:-No more men came on this morning, consequently no demonstration. Men who came yesterday are working. Severe assault made last night on one of our men. Nothing else has transpired, and position is unchanged.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

THE two men arrested this morning were sentenced to 3 months gaol each, with hard labour.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 27 August, 1892.

RE strike.—No appearance of settlement. Men still decline to resume work on terms offered. Everything quiet.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

MANAGER advises no material change. Will have wires open to-morrow, and will communicate if any change.

Telegram from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Broken Hill, 27 August, 1892. Broken Hill, 27 August, 1892.

All quiet this morning; very few people about the mines. No additional men have gone to work. An old man suspected of going to work yesterday morning was chased by a mob of two or three hundred persons, stones and missiles thrown at him, and an endeavour made to drag him out of a shop where he had fled for shelter in a state of abject terror. Two detectives who were fortunately on the spot saved the man from being probably kicked to death, and arrested two of the most prominent offenders, who were sent by me to gaol without the option of a fine. This salutary lesson will, I trust, not be without effect in suppressing such outrages. Re the matter of alleged assault by King, a bank manager, Sleath's statement that a summons has been refused is absolutely untrue. The fact is that the prosecutor has accepted a money compensation and will not come forward. It is expected that other arrests will be made in a day or two for a violent assault on a workman on Thursday morning, before the arrival made in a day or two for a violent assault on a workman on Thursday morning, before the arrival of police on the ground.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 28 August, 1892.

Re strike.—Everything quiet. Mines still have usual number of pickets round them.

Police Report.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, South-western District, Broken Hill, 28 August, 1892.

· Sir, Respecting the labour dispute at this place, I have the honor to make, for your information, the following report. On the 24th instant a great procession of the men on strike, numbering about 3,000, marched through the principal streets of the town to the Central Reserve, and there held a meeting. The streets were crowded on both sides with spectators, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. On the same evening a meeting of the underground workmen was held, when it was decided, with only one dissentient, to decline taking a ballot as to whether the men should resume work; and a resolution was

passed to remain on strike.

There were numerous rumours during the day as to what action the men would take, and great anxiety prevailed amongst the people generally. A number of constables were (as has been the case since the arrival of the Sydney Police) on duty at the mines all night, and on the morning of the 25th, at 6 am, I sent ten foot constables and two mounted constables, under the command of Sergeant Robertson, to take up a position in front of the Proprietary Mine, at which place it was understood any opposition on the part of the strikers would probably take place. I had also arranged with the mine manager for use of the telephone at his office for purpose of Police informing me if any disturbance occurred requiring the assistance of additional police. I had all the remainder of the force under my command in readiness at the Court-house. At between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock a.m. I sent Sub-Inspector Saunders to the mine, and he returned soon after and informed me there was a considerable crowd in Saunders to the mine, and he returned soon after and informed me there was a considerable crowd in front of the mine, which had tried to prevent some men from going on the mine, and had assaulted a few of them, but the police made way for those men, and they were got on the mine without any serious injuries. Just immediately after 8 o'clock I was informed by Detective Goulder that the party of police under Sergeant Robertson were unable to control the crowd, that the crowd had seriously assaulted one man (it seems the telephone did not act). I at once ordered the whole of the police out, and was on the march, when I was informed by Mr. Howell, the mine manager, that assaults were being committed. Mr. Johnson and myself rode in front of Sub-Inspector Saunders and ten mounted constables, followed minutes arrived at the scene of the disturbance, in front of the mine office, where a crowd of between 1,500 and 2,000 were gathered. (Amongst them there were a number of females.) There was considerable excitement on our approach, and we were received with cheers and velling. Several of the men's ninutes arrived at the scene of the disturbance, in 17011 of the mind of the scene of 1,500 and 2,000 were gathered. (Amongst them there were a number of females.) There was considerable and wave received with cheers and yelling. Several of the men's able excitement on our approach, and we were received with cheers and yelling. Several of the men's leaders exerted themselves to control the crowd, and to keep them back. The mounted men were drawn up in front of the mine office, and the foot police formed a lane about six paces wide (the ranks facing

outwards) for persons to pass through to the mine.

After the arrival of the armed police there were no assaults, and in a short time most of the crowd withdrew to some distance, where they were addressed by some of their leaders, and about 11 o'clock they all returned to town and held a meeting on the Reserve. Shortly afterwards all the armed foot police were marched to their quarters, and also a portion of the mounted police.

About 3 o'clock, p.m., there was a procession of about 300 women marched through the town. They were cheered lustily by a great crowd of men, and the streets were thronged. The women marched

to the Reserve and held a meeting. After this the excitement calmed down, and the town was quiet.

On the morning of the 26th I made similar arrangements to those of the previous day, but there were only about 200 persons assembled, and no necessity to call out the armed police; but at about 11 a.m. there was considerable excitement, when a man was chased from the line of pickets by about fifty

men. He went into Argent-street, followed by about 200 persons hooting and yelling and calling him a "blackleg." The man (William Glasson) took refuge in a shop. He was struck in the back with an old boot, a stone was thrown at him, and he was caught by the collar, but suffered no actual injury. He was terrified, and had to be escorted by the police to the police station. Detectives Goulder and Brown witnessed the affray, and two of the ringleaders were arrested by Detective Goulder and the police. The two offenders were subsequently convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour in Silverton Gaol. Since this took place no assaults have been reported, and matters have resumed their normal state as before the 25th instant.

The usual number of pickets are still around the mines, but persons are not interfered with by them. The Proprietary Mine is where the greatest number of men are employed, and, these exclusive of shift bosses, there are only about thirty-five regular workmen employed. I do not think the men, in any considerable numbers, are likely to resume work at the present time under the conditions offered them. The almost total failure in getting the men to resume work at the mines must, I think, cause any person to believe that either the men consider they have a genuine grievance and are loyal to and completely under the control of their leaders, or a large number of them at least are afraid to resume work now, fearing the treatment they might receive from those still remaining on strike, not only now, but after the termination of the dispute, when they would be at their homes, and to a great degree liable to be assaulted there at night, when they could not identify their assailants. The homes of the miners are so scattered, and cover such a great extent of ground, that it would be impossible for three times the strength of the police here to effectually protect those men; and I am quite satisfied that, unless some means are adopted to terminate the dispute amicably, there will be for a considerable time serious disturbances here, and that it will be necessary to very considerably increase the number of police at this station.

I have, &c.,

E. GRAINGER,

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Superintendent of Police.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 29 August, 1892.

Re strike. Everything quiet, pickets still around mines, but do not interfere with persons going to or from.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 29 August, 1892.

Re strike. Matters here are still quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 30 August, 1892.

EVERYTHING here quiet; a few more men have returned to work; notice of appeal given in case of the two pickets convicted of assault; men admitted to bail.

Telegram from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Broken Hill, 30 August, 1892.

All quiet to-day; a few more men returned to work. Appeal lodged in picket assault case, and men liberated on bail in the usual manner, but their sentence has had the desired effect, and no obstruction is now offered to persons desiring access to mines. Virulent abuse of Minister and myself from Sleath and others at mass meetings of miners. This shows how purely hypocritical their advice to the men is to observe law and order when the authorities are thus abused for enforcing it.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 31 August, 1892.

EVERYTHING here quiet. A few more men returned to work this morning.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 1 September, 1892.

Re strike. Nothing fresh to report. Everything quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 2 September, 1892.

Re strike. Nothing fresh to report; everything quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 3 September, 1892.

Re strike. Everything quiet; no fresh developments.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 5 September, 1892.

Re strike. Nothing fresh to report. Everything quiet.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 5 September, 1892. WE have recently had number of unsolicited applications for work here, and to-day engaged ten engineers under contract, who leave by steamer "Innamincka" for Adelaide to-morrow, thence by express on Thursday, arriving at Broken Hill on Friday morning. Several large firms of contractors are now inspecting work at Broken Hill, with view to entering into contracts involving employment of five or six hundred men on Proprietary Mine, we expect they will make a start during next week, but I will keep you fully advised.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 6 September, 1892. Re strike. Everything quiet. A few men daily resuming work at Proprietary Mine. Twenty men resumed work yesterday.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

Melbourne, 7 September, 1892. THE General Manager wires that Sleath and Ferguson are using very seditious language, advising men to drill and arm and attack men now working on the mines. One of the company's men was badly beaten Workmen on strike becoming very aggressive again.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 7 September, 1892. The three men arrested for assault have been committed to Circuit Court. Another man arrested for assaulting a man, who had just come down into town from the mine. Great excitement prevails.

Police Report.

Broken Hill, 7 September, 1892. DETECTIVE GOULDER reports, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police, that at a meeting of strikers yesterday at Broken Hill, Messrs. Sleath, Ferguson, Bennett, and Polkinghorn made use of most inflammatory language, directly inciting their hearers to violently break the law.

The detective thought it of such importance that he reported in detail to Mr. Superintendent

Grainger the facts.

This morning two men, while proceeding to work, were violently assaulted by a number of men. Sub-inspector Saunders and the detectives afterwards arrested three of the offenders, and were committed for trial to the next Circuit Court.

The town is in a highly excited state, and the police-station is now surrounded by a mob of about 3,000, who are hooting and yelling in consequence of the arrest of a picket, who assaulted a mine officer while in the act of leaving work.

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

GEO. E. GOULDER,

Detective.

Police Report.

Broken Hill, 7 September, 1892.

DETECTIVE GOULDER reports for the information of Mr. Superintendent Grainger that yesterday Detective

Brown and he attended a meeting of the strikers on the Central Reserve, Broken Hill.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Bennett, Polkinghorn, Ferguson, Sleath, and Herberle respectively; the four first speakers made use of much violent language in consequence of which he obtained a copy of the shorthand notes taken at the time the speeches were made, and after carefully reading them over the detectives are substantially weak for their accurage. reading them over the detectives can substantially veuch for their accuracy.

Copy of notes attached.

E. Grainger, Esq., Superintendent, Broken Hill.

GEO. E. GOULDER,

I send these papers for Mr. Fosbery's information. The excitement here is intense and any moment a serious riot may occur. - E. Grainger, Superintendent, 7/9/92. The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

[Enclosure.]

Copy of speeches made by Messrs. Bennett, Polkinghorn, Sleath, and Ferguson, made on the Central Reserve, Broken Hill, on Tuesday the 6th September, 1892.

By J. Bennett: I am satisfied some one will have to get three years or so before this trouble is It seems what the committee are doing is not meeting with the approval of those on strike. over. It seems what the committee are doing is not meeting with the approval of those on strike. There are a lot of men in the mines working who, we think, should not be there, and it seems to us we should devise the means of getting them out. Shouts of, "limb the ______; pull them out." They come out every night, and surely we can devise a means of keeping them out. As long as they stop there they weaken our position; we must employ every means in our power to stop them, and those who know them best are in the best position to keep them out. The directors do not seem the more inclined to meet us than they did ten weeks ago, and the only course is for us to meet them.

*Polkinghorm** Assistant Sagnatanus** It is normalikely that some of the leaders will have to me to read the readers.

Polkinghorn, Assistant Secretary: It is very likely that some of the leaders will have to go to gaol, but I am confident there are plenty of men in the ranks ready to carry the fight on, and there is no dishonor in going to gaol in a just and righteous cause, as in the case of the Queensland strike; some men will have to be sacrificed, but the men would not forget it when the trouble was over.

Ferguson,

Ferguson, Chairman, Defence Committee: Every man who goes in tends to prolong the struggle, and it seems to me absolutely necessary that something must be done, more than we have done in the past; if the men on the mines stopped there it would not be so bad. We want every man to do his duty. You have tried to settle the strike in one way; it was a very good way, and you got on fairly well, but you did not keep it up long enough, and something else must be tried. You know how the strikers acted in America; they believed in law and order, and gave them some of it, and fought them with their own weapons. I want to say something, but I do not know how to say it safely. You can imagine it is said, and that something has been done, and we are all in gaol.

R. Sleath, Secretary: Should another strike take place such as the maritime strike, I am satisfied it would terminate in another way. In that struggle we gained sufficient experience to know law and order is a splendid thing, and undoubtedly in another similar trouble the members of the unions will believe in law and order, and let others take their billets. Geo. Herbert, Secretary, Coal-lumpers Union, Sydney, who is a man after my own heart, suggests the way to settle this difficulty is for every man to throw down his tools and take up something else. (Cheers.) Another gentleman named Butcher is writing to the paper (The Barrier Miner), gives excellent reasons why you should be drilled men. The idea is a good one. You have plenty of food and want exercise, and I believe a bit of drill will do you all good, not that you want the knowledge now, but you may shortly. We have plenty of old soldiers who could drill us all right. You had some excellent advice this afternoon, not from me but from the previous speakers. If you follow it you will be all right.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 8 September, 1892. Sensational rumours about. Great excitement here re expected attack on mines to-night. I have all the pelice fully armed located on the Proprietary Mine. So far no appearance of any attempt. Probably attack will not be made as it is now generally known the police are in force fully armed on the mine. I consider the position here is very critical.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 8 September, 1892. Man arrested yesterday for assaulting a contractor who had come down from the mine, was sentenced this morning to three months, Silverton gaol.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Re strike. A serious assault committed last night on man coming from mines to his home. Men not yet arrested. Considerable uneasiness felt here last night. Police in readiness on mine during night, but everything passed off quietly and place calm this morning.

Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

Melbourne, 8 September, 1892. General manager has just telegraphed strikers are very much excited. From private information I learn that leaders are inciting men to commission of acts of violence.

Telegram from Mr. F. Whysall to The Postmaster-General.

Broken Hill, 8 September, 1892.

A large body of police, fully equipped, has just gone on to the mine, and drawn up into line, expecting an attack by the strikers on the men at work. It is freely stated that such has been the intention since yesterday, and to-night being the last before reinforcements of police arrive, it is supposed that something extraordinary will take place. Special arrangements will again be made for an operator all night.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 8 September, 1892. Rumoured an attack will be made this evening by strikers on Proprietary Mine, with view of taking workmen off the mine. Have all police camped on mine with arms and ammunition. Will wire further developments.

Memorandum from The Under Secretary of Justice to The Principal Under Secretary.

[Urgent.] Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 September, 1892.
The enclosed copy of a telegram, which has been received from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, is forwarded, by direction of the Minister of Justice, for the information of the Honorable the Acting Colonial Secretary.

T.E.M'N. (for U.S.)

[Enclosure.]

Broken Hill, 8 September, 1892.

The police occupied the Proprietary Mine in force last night. I remained with them until early this morning. This prompt and decided action, with the knowledge of reinforcements on the way, no doubt warded off the threatened attack. Prosecution will have to be continued until the strike is declared off. No less than four violent assaults upon workmen and employees have been reported within the last twenty-four hours, and we have now to face a desperate and unscrupulous body of men smarting under defeat. Have committed three men on two charges of combined and aggravated assault to Assizes, and refused bail in the interest of public safety. Another case will be tried summarily this morning.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 9 September, 1892.

Large numbers of men congregated at various points round mines for several hours last night. Reputed attack not attempted. Night passed off quietly. All police still located on the Proprietary Mine.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 9 September, 1892. Great anxiety here. Rumoured attack on mines and police to-day or to-night. Best possible arrangements made to protect workmen on mine. Arrival of reinforcements anxiously awaited. Am informed they cannot reach here before half-past 1 to-night.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 9 September, 1892.

No attempt has yet been made to execute rumoured attack on police and mines. Large mass meeting of miners and others just concluded on reserve. One speaker proposed, another seconded, that they as a body should go on to mine and induce the blacklegs there to come off. Mr. Ferguson ruled motion was out of order there, but said that anything they wanted to move or do amongst themselves they could do. Mr. Hoban, Member of Defence Committee, said resolution could be moved after Sleath and Ferguson had gone. Many of the men were heard to say that to-night would be their last chance. Detective Goulder reports thus: I consider I can protect workmen until arrival of reinforcements.

Memorandum from The Under Secretary of Justice to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 September, 1892.

The enclosed copy of a telegram, which has been received from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, is forwarded, by direction of the Minister of Justice, for the information of the Honorable the Acting Colonial Secretary.

T.E.M'N. (for U.S.)

Urgent.

 $\lceil Enclosure. \rceil$

Broken Hill, 9 September, 1892.

Reliable information that attack would be made on Proprietary Mine received 2 p.m. yesterday. All available police force mustered there, and by taking advantage of the conformation of the hill, and throwing up barricades of timber and stone on position commanding, the principal access to the mine was secured and occupied, impregnable to any attempt that is likely to be made. Unionists congregated in large numbers in the immediate vicinity during the night, but no attempt was actually made to rush the mine. These wise precautions undoubtedly prevented a serious catastrophe, for there is no mistake about the intention of the miners now to resort to violence, and serious trouble may be expected on the arrival of free labourers. Great credit is due to Superintendent Grainger, Inspector Larkin, and Sub-Inspector Saunders for the admirable police arrangements. The conduct of the men, too, has been beyond all praise under the trying ordeal of being forty-eight hours under arms, and only able to snatch a hasty meal at intervals, and a few hours' sleep on the bare ground in the open air, which they have done with the utmost cheerfulness and devotion to duty. I remained in the lines throughout to act magisterially at a moment's notice, and shared the discomfort with the men. This vigilance will have to be kept up until reinforcements arrive. The strike leaders, after exciting the miners by inflammatory speeches, have now declared that they will not be responsible for their acts of violence. Although pickets still maintained, I trust these misguided men will accept the inevitable, and prevent their displacement by outside labour; but as yet the majority have shown no disposition to do so, and the minority are intimidated. Anxiously awaiting arrival of reinforcements to relieve present force from their harassing duty.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, P.M.

Telegram from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Broken Hill, 10 September, 1892.
Remained at Proprietary Mine until this morning. Reinforcements received with stones and brickbats by an excited crowd of at least two thousand persons. Traffic Manager and three or four police severely cut about. Could not leave position on mine, or it would have been rushed. Free labourers (eighteen) safely escorted to the Proprietary Mine. One rioter arrested and remanded until Monday. Sympathising mob in the street, but no disorder. Large contracts taken on Proprietary Mine, and if miners do not accept terms to-day outside labour will be poured in in strong bodies. Occupation of mine will be continued by police until law and order prevail here.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 10 September, 1892. About 7 p.m. last night I received report mine would be attacked. Police were in readiness. No attack made. About 1:45 this morning train arrived with Sydney contingent and eighteen free labourers. They were met at Broken Hill goods station by mob of between two and three thousand. Mob immediately commenced hooting and yelling tremendously. By pre-arrangement train did not stop at goods station, but ran down to near rear of police station. Mob followed, yelling and hooting, and attacked the train by throwing stones. Several shots were fired into train. Several carriage windows were smashed, and other damage done by bullets and stones. Police landed and protected free labourers with fixed beyonets. Mob at once attacked police and labourers with stones. Several of police injured with fixed bayonets. Mob at once attacked police and labourers with stones. Several of police injured, also Mr. Ely, Traffic Manager, and two free labourers, but none of them very seriously. One arrest made. Police and all free labourers marched to Town Hall, and were accommodated there. Free labourers since taken safely to mines. Mob dispersed with an hour. Mines still picketed. Will send fuller particulars later re injuries received by police and others.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 10 September, 1892. HEREWITH complete list of constables and others injured by attacks on police and free labourers on arrival here 145 a.m. this morning:—Constable Dalton, scalp wound on back of head; Constable Sinclair, piece of glass in eyes; Constable Fairhall, severe scalp wound on right side of head; all of No. 3 Station; two latter sent to hospital; Constable Griffen, No. 1 Station, little finger of right hand injured; Constable Freeman, No. 5 Station, scalp wound on forehead; Constable Bourke, Balmain Station, bruise from blow of rock on left breast; Constable Tait, Mounted Depôt, slight would back of head; Constable Begg, Redfern Station, scalp wound over right eye, and two fingers left hand badly bruised; Constable M'Donald, several bruises from blows of stones on back; William Wapshott, engineer, free labourer, bad scalp wound back of head: Maurice Moss, free labourer, slight injury to right side; Charles Ely, Traffic Manager, upper lip cut through, and one tooth broken. All the injuries were caused by stones thrown at police and free labourers. One shot was fired amongst them when eliciting from train. Positive proof three gun shots fired into train just before it stopped. One bullet alighting from train. Positive proof three gun shots fired into train just before it stopped. One bullet went right through the carriage windows on both sides. Nine carriage windows smashed, also some shutters, and other damage done to woodwork of carriage. This information is supplied from Sub-Inspector Saunders after personal inspection of carriages, and who I sent to Cockburn to accompany police to Broken Hill. Man named Richard Uncle arrested by Detective Brown and Constable Allen for being concerned with others in the riot. Remanded till Monday.

Telegram from Mr. John Smith, Adelaide, to The Inspector-General of Police.

Adelaide, 10 September, 1892.

PLEASE send fifty men, armed and equipped, to Broken Hill to protect miners and family from attack of capitalist's forces.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 10 September, 1892.

FEELING very high. Have been requested to remove police from Town Hall. Cannot procure accommodation elsewhere at present. Will camp the hundred police on mine, temporary, and try to obtain accommodation. Men seem fully determined not to resume work. Fear serious riot any moment. hooted, and even with recent reinforcement situation very critical, and military may be required any moment.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 10 September, 1892.

RE police requested to leave Town Hall, Mr. Johnson has given the Mayor a requisition on behalf of the Government for use of Town Hall for police purposes, and has police to still occupy it.

Telegram from Mr. W. H. Coffey, Crown Prosecutor, Broken Hill, to the Attorney-General.

Broken Hill, 10 September, 1892.

MEN decided not to accept Baxter's offer. Meeting quiet. Have not yet seen reports of police, but hear speeches temperate.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 11 September, 1892.

EXCITEMENT calmed down; place quiet. No change in the aspect of affairs as regards resuming work. Mr. Baxter has taken a large contract, and I am informed has been in treaty with the strike leaders, but matter not yet concluded; but unless the leaders agree to Baxter's terms, he intends leaving by train this evening, and will bring here in about eight days' four or five hundred men. If the men here refuse the work, on arrival of Baxter's men there will be, I think, serious rioting, and reinforcements will be Will report again soon. required.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 11 September, 1892. MATTERS here quiet at present. I understand that the leaders have refused the terms offered by contractor Baxter, on the grounds that the Union is not recognised, and that the strike now is to have the Union recognised.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 11 September, 1892. Large meeting on reserve just concluded. Nothing special stated, but men advised to preserve law and order, and to be firm and not resume work on terms offered. The leaders refused the contractor's terms, as unionism would not be recognised. Will report to-morrow re reinforcements. Another man, named Jones, arrested to-day for assault in conjunction with the three men committed for trial on 7th instant.

Telegram from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Minister of Justice.

Broken Hill, 11 September, 1892. Excitement calmed down and men in milder mood. Negotiations with contractor still going on; will be decided to-day; the whole situation depends on result. Will acquaint you with result this evening.

Telegram from Mr. W. H. Coffey, Crown Prosecutor, Broken Hill, to The Attorney-General.

Arrived. Will wire you this evening. Baxter has given men till four o'clock to decide if they will accept contract, if not he leaves to-night to bring up men.

Telegram from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, to The Minister of Justice.

Broken Hill, 11 September, 1892.

Miners finally rejected contractor's offer unless Union recognised; are determined to stand out as long as money lasts. Do not anticipate any concerted attempts to rush mines or to destroy property while guarded, but isolated acts of violence to individuals still continue. There will undoubtedly be trouble when free labour comes in, but am not yet in a position to advise what steps will be necessary to preserve law and order under these circumstances, or what additional force will be required.

Police Report.

Subject:—Re strike at Broken Hill, and riot on arrival of reinforcements of police on the morning of the 10th instant.

Broken Hill, 11 September, 1892. DETECTIVE GOULDER reports, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police, that at 1:30 a.m. on Saturday, the 10th instant, the reinforcements of police with their horses, and twenty free labourers, arrived at the Broken Hill railway station.

It had been arranged for the train not to stop at the station, but run through to the back of the

Town Hall where the men were to be housed. .

It being thought the trains would run direct to the mines, the strikers, numbering about 3,000, congregated at the railway station and the junction to the mines, and on discovering the train was going through without stopping, they immediately commenced to throw stones at the carriages, in addition to which the police are positive two revolver shots were fired, one of which came in at one side of the carriage and went out at the other.

In consequence of the train going so slowly—it being feared the train had been tampered with—many of the mob were able to keep in line with the carriages, which they continued to pelt with stones, many of the windows and sashes being broken and destroyed. The men, immediately on the train stopping, were disembarked and marched to the Town Hall, during which the police and free labourers were showered with stones, eight of the police and two of the free labourers being struck and cut about the head and body.

The mob now surrounded the Police Station and Town Hall, but the detectives managed to get the whole of the free labourers quietly on to the mine, by taking them two at a time. The detectives to-day arrested the ringleader of the assault, for which three men already stand committed for trial.

GEO. E. GOULDER, Detective.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 12 September, 1892.

THE night passed off quietly; the pickets are more numerous and active round the mines; two men were assaulted on Saturday night.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 12 September, 1892.

JUST reported that a tent, which was situated some distance from mines, the property of an employee working on Proprietary Mine, was burned last night. The situation here is unchanged.

Telegram from Mr. F. Whysall to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Broken Hill, 12 September, 1892. The majority of the police force on the Proprietary Mine all night. Town seems quiet.

Telegram from Mr. W. H. Coffey, Crown Prosecutor, Broken Hill, to The Attorney-General.

Man drilling pickets arrested.

Broken Hill, 12 September, 1892.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 12 September, 1892. Re reinforcements. Have consulted with Mr. Johnson. We consider that it would be undesirable to make arrests until after arrival of reinforcements. The force here is sufficient to make arrests and protect gaol, but not sufficient also to protect town and mines. Should extreme measures be resorted to in the present temper of the men, a serious riot might occur.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 12 September, 1892. Considering the excited state of feeling here, matters are quiet, but various statements are made re contemplated attack on mines. There is a belief that the attack is still contemplated. There will, I believe, be serious rioting when positively ascertained that workmen from other places are coming here, and reinforcements should be here before arrival of workmen, but at present the force here is sufficient. Reinforcements should be held in readiness.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 12 September, 1892. MR. Coffey advises there is strong case against leaders for conspiracy and inciting. The excitement increasing, and men seen drilling. The situation is becoming serious. I have again been in consultation with Mr. Johnson. We consider it necessary, to preserve law and order, that reinforcements should be sent at once and before arrests are made or arrival of more men to work on the mines.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 12 September, 1892. A BODY of men found drilling. Leader arrested.

the fire.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 13 September, 1892. THE night passed quietly. Situation still the same.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to the Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 13 September, 1892. No change in situation. Speeches by leaders on reserve this afternoon peaceable. Advised men to refrain from violence. Town quiet. Constable Fairhill much better.

Telegram from Mr. W. H. Coffey, Crown Prosecutor, Broken Hill, to The Attorney-General.

Broken Hill, 13 September, 1892. Your telegram received last night. Nothing further to report to-day. Drilling case remanded seven days; is out on bail—himself fifty, two sureties twenty-five; case trivial, but arrest appears to have had a good effect.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 13 September, 1892. Ir has been ascertained that a canvas hut, lately occupied by the family of an employee on the Proprietary Mine, was set on fire last night. About 3 yards of the canvas burnt, and it is stated the pickets put out

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 13 September, 1892.

John Churchward arrested for drilling men; brought before Court this morning. His attorney pleaded that charge might not be proceeded with, as prisoner, and those he was drilling, were led away by what appeared in the press and statements made at meetings on the reserve, and that Churchward and others with him were not aware they were acting illegally. Case remanded for eight days. Prisoner admitted to bail; self £50, and two sureties £25 each. Town quiet.

· Telegram from Mr. William Knox to The Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL Manager wires:—Mob getting troublesome again; strikers drilling and attacking homes of men working. They burned one of their dwellings last night. We have brought some of the women and children on the mine. There is not sufficient police protection here yet to guard homes of men working, as many live in isolated places. There are about fourteen hundred roughs engaged in this business. Fifty armed police, besides our own force, are on the mine day and night. I observe that one hundred more police are coming from Sydney; but we want five hundred. Position serious.

Telegram from Mr. Richard Sleath to The Colonial Secretary.

Broken Hill, 13 September, 1892. LABOUR Defence Committee desire congratulate you on your safe return to Australia, and specially request that you will cause a Commission to be appointed to inquire into the merits of the present labour dispute here. We wish to most emphatically deny the lying and garbled statements appearing in the Press, as we can show that the men are quiet and law abiding. We, therefore, in justice to ourselves, and on behalf of law and order, request immediate inquiry by any impartial men.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 14 September, 1892. · RE strike: Matters quiet here.

Messrs. Baxter and Saddler to The Inspector-General of Police.

Dear Sir,

WE are sending about 250 or 300 men to Broken Hill, and expect to arrive there about the end of next week. We have written Mr. Whittingdale Johnson on the subject, and we have the honor to notify you, and hope you will make provision for the peaceful arrival of the men, so that they may not be molested or intimidated in any unlawful manner.

We are &c...

We are, &c. BAXTER AND SADDLER (Per H.O.C.)

Telegram from Mr. W. H. Coffey, Crown Prosecutor, Broken Hill, to The Attorney-General.

Broken Hill, 15 September, 1892. Information laid against nine for seditious conspiracy, conspiracy to incite to riot, &c., conspiracy to incite certain named persons and others to prevent subjects from following their lawful occupations. Arrests now being made. John Bennett, George Hurn, E. Polkinghorn, H. Heberle, and Robert Hewett just arrested. Some excitement. Matters quiet. Remainder of arrests expected to be made immediately.

Telegram from Mr. W. H. Coffey, Crown Prosecutor, Broken Hill, to The Attorney-General.

Broken Hill, 15 September, 1892. SLEATH has just been arrested. Big meeting now being held on Reserve.

Telegram from Mr. F. Whysall to The Attorney-General.

Broken Hill, 15 September, 1892. Police just arrested Heberle, Polkinghorne, Hurn, and another member Defence Committee. Great excitement; streets crowded. Upon leaders entering police-station loudly cheered. The Crown Prosecutor requested me to send the above, as he might not be handy to the telegraph office. His own message will follow on later.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Heberle. Others will be arrested.

Broken Hill, 15 September, 1892. Six men arrested, charged with conspiracy. Their names Sleath, Bennett, Hurn, Polkinghorne, Hewitt,

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The In	aspector-General of Police.	
Ferguson just arrested.	Broken Hill, 15 September, 1892.	
Telegram from Mr. W. A. Murphy, M.P., to T	· ·	
Johnson, P.M., arrested Defence Committee for conspiracy this disorder here. Police have acknowledged to me that everything is to bring about a breach of peace; has it your sanction? The treat than that dealt out to the men during the maritime strike by Parkes	niet here. This action has been don-	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The In The seven men arrested; case remanded till Monday; town quiet.	nspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 15 September, 1892.	
THE seven men arrested, case remanded thi Bronday, bown quiet.	·	
Telegram from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., Polic The Under Secretary of Jus		
STRIKE leaders arrested this morning and remanded until Monday. assault and intimidation, having become in the nature of assemblies their dispersion by police. Large crowd assembled, some hooting, Have as yet, however, shown no symptoms of returning to work.	for a criminal purpose, I have ordered	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The In	Broken Hill, 15 September, 1892.	
	· ·	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The In Excitement over the arrests calmed down; town quiet.	aspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 15 September, 1892.	
Telegram from the Station-master, Broken Hill, to	Broken Hill, 16 September, 1892.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The In	Broken Hill, 16 September, 1892.	
Another man named Butcher arrested for conspiracy; arrested yes	sterday, also remanded till Monday.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The I	nspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 16 September, 1892.	
EVERTHING quiet during night, had one hundred and fifty foot a railway on arrival of free labourers at half past seven this morning, demonstration against the labourers, who were taken on to the mine	nd thirty mounted police on duty a only about one hundred spectators, n	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The I	Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 17 September, 1892.	
Between eight and nine last evening a tent was burnt at South Br Malone, who works on the Proprietary Mine. Malone left mine on visiting South Broken Hill, and was then assaulted. No alteration	oken Hill belonging to a man name last Saturday evening for purpose o	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The I	nspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 17 September, 1892.	
Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The I	Broken Hill, 17 September, 1892.	
HAVE received subporna to give evidence for defence in case of cons	spiracy.	

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 19 September, 1892.

EVERYTHING here very quite, nothing fresh to report.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

The man Unkles arrested for rioting on 10th instant, on arrival here of Sydney police and free labourers, has been committed for trial next Circuit Court here. The conspiracy case is now on. Town quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 20 September, 1892.

EVERYTHING quiet, nothing fresh to report.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 21 September, 1892. Re strike. Some men working on mines have been assaulted lately when going from the town to mines after dark, and several anonymous threatening letters have been received by other employers on mines, who are in great fear. The police have to guard several of the workmen's residences to prevent the residents from being assaulted or their dwellings burned down. The conspiracy case not yet finished. The man found drilling has been bound to keep the peace for six months.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Re strike. Nothing fresh to report.**

Broken Hill, 22 September, 1892.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 22 September, 1892.

The conspiracy case has been adjourned till next Wednesday, and the prisoners granted bail.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Conspiracy case adjourned to Monday next, not Wednesday.

Broken Hill, 22 September, 1892.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 22 September, 1892. between Terowie and Broken Hill—supposed to be at a bridge about four miles Broken Hill side of Terowie; that some of the most desperate men have gone from here for that purpose. I will send this information to Commissioner of Police, Adelaide. The train containing free labourers should not travel by night, nor arrive here at night. Please request authorities, South Australia, to take steps to prevent line being tampered with.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Re Strike.—Nothing fresh to report. Everything quiet.**

Broken Hill, 23 September, 1892.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police. Broken Hill, 24 September, 1892. Re Strike.—Nothing fresh to report. Everything quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

A MAN named J. W. Don, an employee on the mines, arrested at half-past nine this evening, charged with firing two shots with a revolver, and slightly wounded in the hand a man who was some distance away. Don is also charged with presenting fire-arms at two other men, and threatening to shoot. Another free labourer armed with a revolver arrested for drunkenness; he pulled out of his pocket the revolver in the bar of an hotel.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Re Strike.—Nothing fresh to report.

Broken Hill, 26 September, 1892.

283—D

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 27 September, 1892.

Re Strike.—Nothing fresh to report.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 28 September, 1892.

Re Strike.—A tent belonging to a man working on the mine was burned between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening. Nothing else to report.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 29 September, 1892.

Re Strike.-Nothing fresh to report.

Memorandum from the Under Secretary of Justice to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 1 October, 1892.

The enclosed copy of a telegram which has been received from Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, Acting Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, is forwarded, by direction of the Minister of Justice, for the information of of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

T. E. M'N.
(For Under Secretary.)

[Enclosure.]

Two hundred and fifty free labourers arrived this morning, and were safely placed on the mine. But for the presence of police in force intimidation would have been attempted. A small party arriving by ordinary train were only saved from attack by a crowd of 300 or 400 Unionists by police. Parties of from ten to twenty are coming in from among miners here, and there must be now upwards of 700 men on Proprietary Mine. 1 fear trouble in future from unemployed, when strike is over.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 1 October, 1892.

Re Strike .-- Nothing fresh to report.

Telegram from Mr. F. Whysall to The Colonial Secretary.

A SHORT time back the unions decided to close their books against outsiders, but, in consequence of a rumour that the shift-bosses would come off the mines if they were allowed strike pay or coupons, meeting was held to day, and it was decided that if the shift-bosses come out they would grant them the same privileges as those on strike already. Deputation was appointed to wait on shift-bosses and convey resolution, but so far no sign of latter coming out. All quiet now.

Telegram from the Inspector-General of Police to The Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 1 October, 1892.

THE only difficulty police have heard of is that shift-bosses said to be coming out, but seems no foundation for rumour. Will keep you informed.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 3 October, 1892.

Re Strike.-Nothing fresh to report.

Telegram from Mr. F. Whysall to The Colonial Secretary.

Broken Hill, 3 October, 1892.

All quiet; it is not probable that the shift-bosses will come out. Two proprietary smelters started last night.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 4 October, 1892.

Re Strike.-Nothing fresh to report. Everything quiet.

Telegram from Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 5 October, 1892.

Re burning of Malone's tent, no information obtained. I recommend offer of reward. Another tent was burned last night in same locality, within 100 yards of where police were on duty, but they failed to see any person near it at the time fire was discovered. Nothing else to report.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893.

1892 - 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING COST OF BROKEN HILL STRIKE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 May, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 2, of 15 November, 1892.]

Question.

- 2. Broken Hill Strike: -Mr. G. D. Clark asked The Minister of Justice, -
 - (1.) How many members of the Police Force, Magistrates, Law Officers, Inspectors, and Detectives were sent to Broken Hill during the miners' strike?
 - (2.) What has been the total cost to date for the transit and maintenance of the Law Officers and Police sent to Broken Hill in consequence of the strike?
 - (3.) What has been the cost to the country of sending the members of the Defence Committee for trial to Deniliquin?

Answer.

(1.) Four officers, two detectives, and 279 sergeants and constables; one Crown Prosecutor and one officer from the Crown Solicitor's Office; and one Stipendiary Magistrate and two Police Magistrates.

(2.) The expenses incurred in connection with the Police Force were as follows: - Special trains (2.) The expenses incurred in connection with the Police Force were as follows:—Special trains and ordinary train fares, £3,104 10s. 7d.; special travelling allowances to Police, £9,243 16s.; forage, remounts, rent of Town Hall, &c., £457 5s. 5d.; total, £12,805 12s. The officer from the Crown Solicitor's Department was paid £68 travelling expenses, exclusive of railway fares. The fee and travelling expenses of the Crown Prosecutor amounted to £272 6s. 2d. Mr. Whittingdale Johnson's, S.M., expenses were as follows:—Fee at £2 per diem, £248; travelling expenses, £150; railway fares, £8 15s., sleeping berth, 12s. 6d. Mr. A. N. Barnett, P.M., Silverton, received £12, at the rate of £2 per diem, and Mr. J. L. King, P.M., Braidwood, received £53 9s. as travelling expenses, besides having railway fares provided at a cost of £8 15s. and sleeping berths £2 7s. 6d., making a total of £483 19s.

3. £1,665 10s. 6d. was paid to witnesses for the Crown and the defence, but portion of this would in any case have been paid had the trial taken place at Broken Hill. The cost of conveying prisoners from Broken Hill to Demiliquin and return fares for acquitted prisoners, including sustenance, amounted to £118 8s. 9d.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPRISONMENT OF LEADERS OF BROKEN HILL STRIKE.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE COLONY, PRAYING FOR RELEASE OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 December, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned residents of the Colony,-RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That at the Circuit Court held in Deniliquin during the month of October last, Richard Sleath, W. J. Ferguson, E. J. Polkinghorne, John Bennetts, Herman Herbele, R. A. Hewitt, and others, were charged with,

(1.) That they did amongst themselves, and with divers other persons unlawfully, maliciously, and seditiously conspire together to raise and create discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the liege subjects of Our Lady the Queen, and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and to cause and procure, and to aid and assist in causing and procuring, divers subjects of our said Lady the Queen, unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together for the purpose of aiding and carrying into effect the objects of such unlawful conspiracy.

(2.) That they did amongst themselves, and with divers other persons, conspire together to incite, move, and persuade great numbers of the liege subjects of Our Lady the Queen to riots, tumults, and breaches of the peace.

(3.) That they did amongst themselves, and with divers other persons, conspire to solicit, incite, and procure Francis Cox, Edward Kough, John Lewis Morris, John Kearn, Michael O'Donnell, William Jones, Richard Uncles, John Churchward, and large numbers of other persons to unlawfully combine, conspire, and agree together by divers unlawful means to deter, prevent, molest, intimidate, and obstruct certain of Her Majesty's liege subjects from carrying on and

following their lawful occupations and callings.

2. That the said Richard Sleath, W. J. Ferguson, E. J. Polkinghorne, John Bennetts, Herman Herbele, and R. A. Hewitt were convicted on the third (or minor) count of the above-quoted indictment, and sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from three months to two years.

3. That your Petitioners consider such sentences to be extremely harsh and excessive, in view of the fact that the persons named were acquitted of the more serious charges embodied in the indictment, the defence having proved that so far from inciting to lawlessness and riot, they invariably cautioned the men against it, and on many occasions assisted the police to maintain the law.

4. That the offence of which the persons named were found guilty was practically the establishment

4. That the offence of which the persons named were found guilty was practically the establishment of pickets in the neighbourhood of the mines for the purpose of dissuading and deterring persons from taking part in working such mines, pending the settlement of the dispute then going on between the miners and the directors of the various mining companies carrying on operations at Broken Hill.

5. That the system of "picketing" has prevailed and been countenanced by the law authorities in this Colony for very many years, and it has lately been declared to be legal in England by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. Your Petitioners, therefore, verily believe that the persons named were led into their acts by an erroneous belief that picketing was legal in this Colony.

6. That for similar offences in England much lighter sentences have invariably been imposed, and at different times persons who were convicted of such offences have been merely bound over in their own recognizances to be of good behaviour.

recognizances to be of good behaviour.

7. That the law of England (38-39 Victoria) contains the following provision as so the length of sentences for offences of the kind that the persons named have been convicted of:—" No person convicted of a conspiracy to do, or procure to be done, in restraint of trade, an act punishable only on summary conviction can be sentenced to imprisonment for more than three months; or such longer time (if any) as may have been provided by the Statute for the punishment of the said act when committed by one person."

8. That your Petitioners believe that the maximum penalty for similar offences in Victoria is

imprisonment for three months.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into your early and favourable consideration, and that you will respectfully direct the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the excessiveness of the sentences imposed upon the persons named, and appeal that His Excellency will be pleased to forthwith grant their release. And your Petitioners also pray that your Honorable House will at an early date so amend the law as to render it impossible in future for persons to be sentenced to such excessive terms of imprisonment for the offence of which the persons named have been convicted.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 30,057 signatures.]

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPRISONMENT OF LEADERS OF BROKEN HILL STRIKE.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE COLONY, PRAYING FOR RELEASE OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 January, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned residents of the Colony,-RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

1. That at the Circuit Court held in Deniliquin during the month of October last, Richard Sleath, W. J. Ferguson, E. J. Polkinghorne, John Bennetts, Herman Herbele, R. A. Hewitt, and others, were charged with,

(1.) That they did amongst themselves, and with divers other persons, unlawfully, maliciously, and That they did amongst themselves, and with divers other persons, unlawfully, manciously, and seditiously conspire together to raise and create discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the liege subjects of Our Lady the Queen, and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and to cause and procure, and to aid and assist in causing and procuring, divers subjects of our said Lady the Queen, unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together for the purpose of aiding and carrying into effect the objects of such unlawful conspiracy.

(2.) That they did amongst themselves, and with divers other persons, conspire together to incite, move, and persuade great numbers of the liege subjects of Our Lady the Queen to riots, tumults, and breaches of the peace.

(3.) That they did amongst themselves, and with divers other persons, conspire to solicit, incite, and procure Francis Cox, Edward Kough, John Lewis Morris, John Kearn, Michael O'Donnell, William Jones, Richard Uncles, John Churchward, and large numbers of other persons to unlawfully combine, conspire, and agree together by divers unlawful means to deter, prevent, molest, intimidate, and obstruct certain of Her Majesty's liege subjects from carrying on and

following their lawful occupations and callings.

2. That the said Richard Sleath, W. J. Ferguson, E. J. Polkinghorne, John Bennetts, Herman Herbele, and R. A. Hewitt were convicted on the third (or minor) count of the above-quoted indictment, and sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from three months to two years.

3. That your Petitioners consider such sentences to be extremely harsh and excessive, in view of the fact that the persons named were acquitted of the more serious charges embodied in the indictment, the defence having proved that so far from inciting to lawlessness and riot, they invariably cautioned the

men against it, and on many occasions assisted the police to maintain the law.

4. That the offence of which the persons named were found guilty was practically the establishment of pickets in the neighbourhood of the mines for the purpose of dissuading and deterring persons from taking part in working such mines, pending the settlement of the dispute then going on between the mines and the directors of the various mining companies correspond to proportions at Broken Hill

miners and the directors of the various mining companies carrying on operations at Broken Hill.

5. That the system of "picketing" has prevailed and been countenanced by the law authorities in this Colony for very many years, and it has lately been declared to be legal in England by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. Your Petitioners, therefore, verily believe that the persons named were led into their acts by an erroneous belief that picketing was legal in this Colony.

6. That for similar offences in England much lighter sentences have invariably been imposed, and at different times persons who were convicted of such offences have been merely bound over in their own

recognizances to be of good behaviour.

7. That the law of England (38-39 Victoria) contains the following provision as to the length of sentences for offences of the kind that the persons named have been convicted of:—"No person convicted of a conspiracy to do, or procure to be done, in restraint of trade, an act punishable only on summary conviction can be sentenced to imprisonment for more than three months; or such longer time (if any) as may have been provided by the Statute for the punishment of the said act when committed by one person."

8. That your Petitioners believe that the maximum penalty for similar offences in Victoria is imprisonment for three months.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into your early and favourable consideration, and that you will respectfully direct the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the excessiveness of the sentences imposed upon the persons named, and appeal that His Excellency will be pleased to forthwith grant their release. And your Petitioners also pray that your Honorable House will at an early date so amend the law as to render it impossible in future for persons to be sentenced to such excessive terms of imprisonment for the offence of which the persons named have been convicted.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 1,860 signatures.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. JOSIAH THOMAS, J.P.

(CORRESPONDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 December, 1892.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 1st December, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-

"Copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with the case of "Mr. Josiah Thomas, who was requested by the Government to resign his "position as a Justice of the Peace."

Broken Hill, Friday.

(Mr. Murphy.)

From the Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday, 29th October, 1892.

AT BROKEN HILL-THE MEETING ON THE RESERVE.

ABOUT 500 persons put in an appearance at the meeting on the reserve this afternoon. Mr. Findlay was the first speaker. He said that although they had lost two members of Parliament by the departure of Messrs. Cook and Murphy last evening they had gained a Justice of the Peace, Josiah Thomas, one of the newly-appointed batch of Justices, having returned from his tour through Queensland that morning. (Cheers.) There was a little incident that was taking place at South Broken Hill which he would like to refer to, and which was a disgrace. Three hundred police were now quartered in the town, and it was a disgrace that they should permit a man to fire off a revolver every day to the danger of persons living in the neighbourhood, and who had that day discharged his weapon six times. Such a state of things was a disgrace to any civilised community, and he wondered that the police could not put a stop to it. If the a disgrace to any civilised community, and he wondered that the police could not put a stop to it. If the police did not take some action in the matter they would take action themselves. An accident had police did not take some action in the matter they would take action themselves. An accident had occurred at Block 11 that morning, which had resulted in a man being brought to the surface in such a condition that it was impossible to tell whether he was dead or alive. (Loud cheers.) The Inspector of Mines should see to it, and see that the wretched blacklegs had some protection from such accidents. The speaker then introduced to the meeting Mr. Thomas, one of the lately-gazetted Justices of the Peace, but who has not yet been sworn in, and who has, almost since the commencement of the strike, been stumping Queensland for the purpose of raising funds to support the strikers. Mr. Thomas then addressed the meeting. He congratulated his audience on their healthful appearance, and said that it was evident that there was not as much lead in their system as they would have had had they been at work during the past seventeen weeks. The directors were already convinced that they were getting the worst of the struggle, and it was evident that if the men stuck together they must win. He then recapitulated his doings in Queensland, and testified to the loyal manner in which the labour unions of that colony had responded to his appeal for aid for the strikers of the Barrier. He described what was being done in Queensland to secure for the workers a measure of representation in the next Parliament. The workers of New South Wales must make similar arrangements for the next election, and then perhaps the Queensland to secure for the workers a measure of representation in the next Parliament. The workers of New South Wales must make similar arrangements for the next election, and then perhaps the Government would not be able to oppress them with laws which consisted of Gatling guns, Acts of Parliament, and Johnsonian verdicts. They must get into power and put their own men on the Bench, and then they could get verdicts as they wanted, and not as were given now; and then when they got Gatling guns and troopers who trampled the people down in the streets on their side, they would trample down just as ruthlessly and deal out just as remorselessly to the class that now oppressed them as that class was now treating them. He denounced the Government for the arrest of the strike leaders, and criticised

[870 copies - Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £4 11s. 6d.]

criticised the conduct of the Government and the detectives connected with the case in strong language. He said that instead of the strike leaders being in the dock, the detectives, who had conspired to work up the charge against these innocent men, should have been on their trial for conspiracy. He concluded by exhorting his audience to organise themselves for the general election.

Other speakers addressed the meeting, and the receipt of £93 18s. 2d. was announced.

Intense interest was manifested to-night in the result of the trial of Sleath and the other accused men at Deniliquin, and the Judge's summing-up, which is looked on as strongly against certain of the accused, created considerable surprise. The fact that the jury had been locked up for the night, being unable to agree, is generally considered as an indication that two or more of the accused will be found guilty of the charge preferred against them. Several bands were waiting to parade the streets, the acquittal of the accused being anticipated in many quarters, and on hearing that the jury were locked up the bandsmen disconsolately dispersed.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 29/10/92.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—This is one of the gentlemen mentioned in my confidential minute of the 26th instant. I would suggest that Mr. Josiah Thomas be called upon at once to state whether the enclosed is a substantially accurate report of his speech, and also that a police report as to the speech should be obtained. If the report is at all accurate, Mr. Thomas, I venture to suggest, is not fit to be in the commission, and should be removed.—R.E.O.C., 29/10/92.

The Principal Under Secretary.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 31/10/92.

Messrs. Z. Lane, W. G. Gibson, and G. A. Mills, J's.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Broken Hill, 31 October, 1892.

We consider it advisable, in the interests of law and order, for your information, and to preserve the reputation of the local Bench, that public expressions such as made by Mr. Josiah Thomas, an embryo Justice of the Peace, should be brought under your notice ere this gentleman is sworn in

In a disordered district like this is at present, when the police officers have the greatest difficulty We are, &c

in preserving peace, such language does great harm.

Z. LANE, J.P. W. G. GÍBSON, J.P. G. A. MILLS, J.P.

[Enclosure.]

[Silver Age, 29 October, 1892.]

Mr. Josiah Thomas, one of the lately-gazetted Justices of the Peace, and who has, almost since the commencement of the strike, been stumping Queensland for the purpose of raising funds to support the strikers, then addressed the meeting. He congratulated his audience on their healthful appearance, and said that it was evident that there was not as much lead in their systems as there would have been had they been at work during the past seventeen weeks. The directors were already convinced that they were getting the worst of the struggle, and it was evident that if the men stuck together they must win. The speaker then recapitulated his doings in Queensland, and testified to the loyal manner in which the labour unions of that colony had responded to his appeal for aid for the strikers of the Barrier. He described what was being done in Queensland to secure for the workers a measure of representation in the next Parliament. The workers of New South Wales must make similar arrangements for the next election, and then perhaps the Government would not be able to oppress them with laws which consisted of Gatling guns, Acts of Parliament, and Johnsonian verdicts. They must, when they got into power, seize the magistracy and put their own men on the Beach, and then they could get verdicts as they wanted them and not as they were given nove. And then, when they got the Gatling guns and the troopers who trampled people down in the streets on their side, they would trample down just as ruthlessly and deal it out just as remorselessly to the class that now oppressed them as that class was now treating them. The speaker denounced the Government for the arrest of the strike leaders, and criticised the conduct of the Government and the detectives connected with the case in strong language. He said that instead of the strike leaders being in the dock, the detectives who had conspired to work up a charge against these innocent men should have been on their trial for conspiracy. He concluded by exhorting his audience to organise

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. J. Thomas, J.P.

Sir. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 October, 1892. In transmitting to you the accompanying extracts from the Sydney Morning Herald, Daily Telegraph, and Evening News of the 29th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to say whether you made the statements therein attributed to you; and, if not, in what respects the reports are inaccurate.

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

[Enclosures.]

[Sydney Morning Herald, 29 October, 1892.] AT BROKEN HILL.—THE MEETING ON THE RESERVE.

ABOUT 500 persons put in an appearance at the meeting on the reserve this afternoon. Mr. Findlay was the first speaker He said that although they had lost two Members of Parliament by the departure of Messrs. Cook and Murphy last evening, they had gained a Justice of the Peace, Josiah Thomas, one of the newly-appointed batch of Justices, having returned from his tour through Queensland that morning. (Cheers.) There was a little incident that was taking plaqe at South Broken Hill which he would like to refer to, and which was a disgrace. Three hundred police were now quartered in the town, and it was a disgrace that they should permit a man to fire off a revolver every day to the danger of persons living in the neighbourhood, and who had that day discharged his weapon six times. Such a state of things was a disgrace to any civilised community, and he wondered that the police could not put a stop to it. If the police did not take some action in the matter they would take action themselves. An accident had occurred at Block II that morning, which had resulted in a man being brought to the surface in such a condition that it was impossible to tell whether he was dead or form such accidents. The speaker then introduced to the meeting Mr. Thomas, one of the lately-gazetted Justices of the Peace, but who has not yet been sworn in, and who has, almost since the commencement of the strike, been stumping Queensland for the purpose of raising funds to support the strikers. Mr. Thomas then addressed the meeting. He congratulated his andience on their healthful appearance, and said that it was evident that there was not as much lead in their system as they would have had had they been at work during the past seventeen weeks. The directors were already convinced that they were getting the worst of the struggle, and it was evident that if the men stuck together they must

win. He then recapitulated his doings in Queensland, and testified to the loyal manner in which the labour unions of that colony had responded to his appeal for aid for the strikers of the Barrier. He described what was being done in Queensland to secure for the workers a measure of representation in the next Parliament. The workers of New South Wales must make similar arrangements for the next election, and then perhaps the Government would not be able to oppress them with laws which consisted of Gatling guns, Acts of Parliament, and Johnsonian verdicts. They must get into power and put their own men on the Bench, and then they could get verdicts as they wanted, and not as were given now; and then when they got Gatling guns and troopers who trampled the people down in the streets on their side, they would trample down just as ruthlessly and deal out just as remorselessly to the class that now oppressed them as that class was now treating them. He denounced the Government for the arrest of the strike leaders, and criticised the conduct of the Government and the detectives connected with the case in strong language. He said that instead of the strike leaders being in the dock, the detectives, who had conspired to work up the charge against these innocent men, should have been on their trial for conspiracy. He concluded by exhorting his audience to organise themselves for the general election.

[Daily Telegraph, 29 October, 1892.]

The meeting held on the reserve this afternoon was fairly attended. Mr. Josiah Thomas, one of the newly-made J's.P., who returned from Queensland this morning, said that the directors were already convinced that they were getting the worst of the struggle, and he exhorted the men to stick together and win. He described what the Queensland labour unions were doing to secure a measure of representation in Parliament. The workers of New South Wales must do likewise, when the Government would not be able to press them with their Gatling guns, their Acts of Parliament, and Johnsonian verdicts. The workers must, when they get into power, seize the magistracy and put their own men on the Bench; then they would be able to get verdicts as they wished, not such as were now given. Then, when they got Gatling guns, and the troopers who now trampled them down, they could, if occasion required, with these on their side, trample down ruthlessly the class which now oppressed them, the workers of Australia. (Cheers.)

[Evening News, 29 October, 1892.] EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH BY A J.P.

Broken Hill, Saturday.

There was a large attendance at the meeting on the reserve yesterday afternoon. Mr. Josiah Thomas, one of the recently-made J's.P., who has just returned from Queensland, declared that the directors were already convinced that they were getting the worst of the struggle, and he exhorted the men to stick together and win. He described what the Queensland labour unions were doing to secure a measure of representation in Parliament. The workers of New South Wales must do likewise, when the Government would not be able to press them with their Gatling guns, their Acts of Parliament, and Johnsonian verdicts. The workers must, when they get into power, seize the magistracy, and put their men on the Bench; then they would be able to get verdicts as they wished, not such as were now given. Then, when they got Gatling guns, and the troopers who now trampled them down, they could, if occasion required, with these on their side, trample down ruthlessly the class which now oppressed them, the workers of Australia. This fiery deliverance was received with enthusiastic cheers. It was announced that £93 18s. 2d. had been received that day by the Defence Committee. Broken Hill, Saturday. siah Thomas, one of the Committee.

Telegram from Mr. Inspector Larkin to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 1 November, 1892.

UNABLE to procure notes of speech made by Mr. Thomas before two or half-past. Posted paper to you on Sunday night containing speech.

Telegram from Mr. Inspector Larkin to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 1 November, 1892.

I HEREWITH forward the notes which I obtained of Mr. Thomas's speech on Friday last with a verbal addition, which I got from the reporter:—"The men were looking well, and there was not so much lead in their systems as there would have been if they had been working in the lead stopes for the last seventeen weeks. The directors were already convinced that they were paying too much for their whistle, &c. The workers must have more labour men in Parliament, and then the Government would not be able to oppress them as they were doing now with their laws—laws which consisted of Gating guns, Acts of Parliament, and Johnsonian verdicts. They must then seize the magistracy and put their own men on the liament, and Johnsonian verdicts. They must then seize the magistracy and put their own men on the Bench, when they would be able to get verdicts as they wanted them, and not as they were given now; and when they got the Gatling guns, troopers, and the rest on their side, they must deal it out to the other side, just as remorselessly as the other side were treating them now. He referred to the conspirators at Deniliquin, and said that if anyone should be charged with conspiracy it was the detectives. The detectives should be in the dock. They must organise for the next election.

The following is the verbal portion given by the reporter:—"I can imagine bank managers cracking strike-leaders' heads with rulers, but I cannot imagine bank clerks facing Gatling guns for principle; so, perhaps, when we get the Gatling guns, we may be able to throw them away—to break them up. We won't want them."

Submitted to the Colonial Secretary.—Edmund Fosbery, 2/11/92.

Mr. Josiah Thomas, J.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Broken Hill, 5 November, 1892. Sir, I am in receipt of your favour of 31st October. Allow me to thank you for your kindness in drawing my attention to reports of a speech which I delivered on 28th ultimo. I am sending enclosed copy of what I said. This I have been able, fortunately, to do, because when I speak I have to memorise. From enclosed copy you will be able to see that my speech has been greatly garbled, and much to my

I would point out that recently the Silver Age newspaper, of Broken Hill, has very warmly espoused the cause of the mine-owners, and consequently all reports emanating from that office are not,

to say the least, free from prejudice.

The report in the Sydney Morning Herald is a verbatim copy of the Silver Age, so that it is reasonable to suppose that the same reporter acted for both papers.

A Mr. Mills acted as reporter for the Silver Age on this occasion. Mr. Mills is, I understand, the proof-reader of the Age, merely acting in the place of Mr. Colebatch, who has been away to Deniliquin. I can easily obtain witnesses who, on oath, are prepared to state that during the major portion of the remarks Mr. Mills did not take a single note, and when, on Saturday last, I saw him and pointed out that

I had never even used the words that "if the men stuck together they must win," and "that instead of the strike leaders being in the dock, the detectives who had conspired to work up a charge against those innocent men should have been on their trial for conspiracy." His reply to me was, "Oh, well, you thought so." Comment on this, I think, is needless.

Then, only two reporters were present near the trolly—one from the Silver Age and the other from the Barrier Miner. Consequently, the reports that have appeared in the metropolitan papers have really

come from one or the other.

There is no doubt that the Sydney Morning Herald and Silver Age reports are identical, and I have every reason to suppose that the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph also received his information from the Silver Age.

I am writing to the editor of the Daily Telegraph to ask him if he will be kind enough to inform me if the report which appeared in issue of 29th is a report of what their correspondent actually heard, or if the information was supplied him by a second party.

I have, &c., JOSIAH THOMAS.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

It is only as we win at the polls, can we win elsewhere. For years past I have had this opinion, and I was glad when in Queensland to find that in this I was supported by eminent authority, for on the Monday after I landed in Brisbane (15th August, 1892) I read the following quotation in one of the papers (either Observer or Daily Telegraph, Brisbane):—"The party of law will win, as it always has since the world was shaped into a residue for humanity." The paper said nothing of justice and right; simply law will win. This is true, because Providence, by Napoleon's account, is always on the side of the bigger battalions; so law represents the bigger guns. What is law? As I understand law, it is Acts of Parliament, (iatling guns, and Johnsonian verdicts. Richard Cobden once stated that if a man were suddenly dropped from the moon and were to read the land laws of England, he would come to the conclusion that the laws were passed for the benefit of the landlords, and not for the benefit of the people of England. I did not think it was necessary for a man to take such a lengthened journey as that; that conclusion could be arrived at with a much shorter trip. Now, if it is right for wealthy men to pass Acts of Parliament to pass Acts that would be for the benefit of the people.—The masses—send Members to Parliament to pass Acts that would be for the benefit of the people.

Having returned a majority of Labour Members, it will be our duty to seize the Gatling guns. Having seized them, we can smash them up and throw them away, for we shall never need them, as we cannot, in the wildest flight of our imagination, imagine bank clerks facing Gatling guns.

Then I went on to speak of how I felt strongly when I heard of the arrest of the Unionist leaders, and that when I read the account of the action of the detectives, I blushed for my species, as I always understood that eaves-dropping was mean and numanly, and that men whose moral nature would allow them to act such a part might very easily commit perjury,

by the evidence of such men.

I then made reference to statements that had appeared in the Register, and I spoke of the men that were being sent from Melbourne. In concluding my remarks I said: "If the present difficulties and troubles will only tend to strengthen your memories, your present sufferings will not be in vain. The great curse of the working classes is a short memory. In times of difficulty and distress you speak loudly, you talk of what you purpose doing; but immediately times of prosperity come, you forget all the injustice and tyranny you spoke so much about a little before; then when adverse times arise again, you are in exactly the same position. What is needed is this, that when times are prosperous, and you can think calmly, that you should then try to grapple with the social questions. When you are free from passion, think, then you will be able to obtain the power; so with the mounted police at your back, with the resources of civilisation at your command, you will be able to deal out justice as it has been dealt out to you, and you will be able to crush capitalism as mercilessly as it has remorselessly attempted to crush labour. If the present troubles will only cause men to think, the glad day will not be far distant when we shall see—

Every freemen with unpurphased hand

Every freeman with unpurchased hand, Casting the vote that shakes the laurels of the land."

The Editor, Daily Telegraph, Sydney.

Broken Hill, 5 November, 1892. Would you kindly inform me if your correspondent actually heard me use the words or express the sentiments contained in your report of my speech of 28th ultimo, which appeared in your issue of 29th ultimo, or whether he received the information forwarded from a second party?

My reason for so asking is that I have received a communication from the Government re report that has appeared in your issue of 29th instant.

in your issue of 29th instant.

Your correspondent, I have reasons to believe, was not present when I spoke, and I have reason for believing that the information was supplied him by the reporter of the Silver Age. If this is so, the reports that have appeared in the metropolitan press have really emanated from one source.

As the Government have deemed the speech important enough to make inquiries about it, I feel that, in justice to

As the Government have deemed one speech important the graph of the gr

Before taking further action in this case, I would like all papers and reports from police, Police Magistrates, &c., put together, and resubmitted for a special Cabinet on Monday.—G.R.D., 11/11/92.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. J. Thomas, J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 November, 1892. Sir. With reference to the explanation furnished by you on the 5th instant, regarding your utterances in connection with the Broken Hill strike, as reported in the Sydney Morning Herald and the Silver Age newspapers, on the 29th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of the Colonial Secretary your utterances on the occasion in question demonstrate that you are without the proper conception of duty and responsibility which should belong to a member of the magistracy, and, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to resign your appointment on the Commission of the Peace, so that no further step may be made necessary.

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

Mr. J. Thomas, J.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

A.M.A. Office, Argent-street, Broken Hill, 28 November, 1892.

I am in receipt of your favour, calling upon me to resign from the Commission of Peace. This I do not purpose doing, preferring to give the Government the opportunity of dealing with me in the way they deem advisable.

I am, &c.,

JOSIAH THOMAS

(per G.T.)

Issue a supersedeas at once, and inform Mr. Thomas accordingly.—G.R.D., 1/12/92.

Telegram from the Principal Under Secretary to Mr. J. Thomas.

Sydney, 1 December, 1892. Your letter of the 28th ultimo just received, and as you decline to relinquish your position, I am directed to inform you that a minute for the Executive Council has been signed by the Colonial Secretary for the removal of your name from the Commission of the Peace, and a writ of supersedeas will be issued forthwith.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Removal of a Magistrate.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 December, 1892.

In view of the circumstances disclosed in the accompanying papers, I recommend the removal of Mr. Josiah Thomas, of Broken Hill, from the Commission of the Peace.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer—1893

[6d.]

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING MR. BENJAMIN LEE, STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 December, 1892.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 26th October, 1892, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to be caused to be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

"(1.) The total number of cases heard before Mr. Benjamin Lee, S.M., since his appointment as Deputy S.M., distinguishing the Small Debts

" Division cases from others.

- "(2.) The number of prohibitions applied for against convictions by Mr.
- "Lee, giving the number of prohibitions refused or granted respectively.

 "(3.) The time that Mr. Lee has acted in the absence of one or both of
- "his colleagues, and thus has had double work cast upon him.
 "(4.) The number of warrants issued against Carraway (and his partner
- "Daverell), the defendant in the case Fisher v. Carraway, out of the Police Offices of Sydney and suburbs; for what purposes; by whom
- "issued in each instance; and what was done under each warrant."

(Mr. Parkes for Mr. Tonkin.)

(1.)

Year.	Charge and Summons Courts. Number of cases.	Small Debts Court. Number of cases.
1888, May and June	2,988 4,313 3,978	122 813 740 1,634 686
	14,708	3,995

514—

(2.)

(2.)

There have been twelve applications for prohibition, ten of which were granted and two refused. The particulars are as follows:

Ex parte Clara Thomas—Prohibition granted 5th July, 1889.

- John Joseph Duggan—Prohibition refused 3rd January, 1890.

 D. W. Campbell—Prohibition granted 19th August, 1890.

 Caroline Chapman—Prohibition granted 25th August, 1890. \mathbf{Do}
- Do *Do
- Stephen Whelan—Prohibition granted 27th October, 1891.

 J. A. B. Cahill (by consent)—Prohibition (without costs) 16th October, 1891. Do
- đο $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{0}}$ do do do \mathbf{D} o do do do do do Do do
- \mathbf{Do}
- Way Lee—Prohibition granted 8th April, 1892. A. A. Carraway—Prohibition granted 5th August, 1892. \mathbf{Do}
- Mary Kennedy--Prohibition refused 12th August, 1892.

(3.)

Date.	Court.	Time occupied.	Date.	Court,	Time occupied.
1890. April 28 , 29 , 30 May 1 Sep. 10 Oct. 20 , 24 , 27 , 28 , 29 , 30	Charge and Small Debts, W.P.O Charge and Summons, W.P.O Do Do Charge, W.P.O. and Balmain Do Do Charge and Summons, W.P.O., Balmain, and North Sydney. Charge and Summons, W.P.O. and North Sydney. Charge, W.P.O. and Balmain	H. M. 5 15 15 15 3 45 2 35 2 45 2 15 2 30 3 0 2 20 3 25 4 50 2 15 2 15	Nov. 10 ,, 11 ,, 13 ,, 26 1891.	Charge, W.P.O. and North Sydney Small Debts, W.P.O. and Balmain Charge and Small Debts, W.P.O. Charge and Summons, W.P.O Do Do Do	H. M. 3 15 0 45 0 45 3 15 3 30 2 35 1 20 3 45 3 0 2 10 3 53

Norr.—The absense of one or more of his colleagues would not necessarily entail double work being thrown upon Mr. Lec, as any extra work caused thereby would not devolve solely upon one magistrate, but would be distributed by arrangement between the other two colleagues of the absent officer.

(4.)

Since 1st January, 1879, one warrant has been issued against Carraway; offence, larceny; issued by Mr. G. H. Smithers, Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate, Water Police Office. Carraway was convicted by Mr. Lee, S.M., and fined £10, with £1 1s. costs, in default, six months imprisonment.

This conviction was quashed on appeal to the Full Court.

No other warrant has been issued against Carraway in any of the city and suburban Police Offices, nor have any warrants been issued against Daverell in any of the Police Offices named.

^{*} This was a writ of prohibition directed to Arthur Money Fisher, George O'Malley Clarke, Benjamin Lee, Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Joseph Graham, Licensing Magistrate, and James Bremner, Sub-Inspector of Police.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(RETURN OF CASES FROM DISTRICT OF ST MARY'S, TRIED AT PENRITH COURT)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 November, 1892

RETURN to an Address from the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th October, 1892, praying that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of the House,—

- "(1.) A complete Return of all cases that have been tried at the Penrith "Court for the period between 1st September, 1891, and 1st September,
- "1892, inclusive, which have emanated from the District of St. Mary's,
- " including Colyton and Rooty Hill.
- "(2.) A like Return as to the amount of fines imposed in connection with "the same."

(Mr. Lees.)

(1)

Nature of Cases	Number	Remarks	Amount of Fines.
Drunkenness Obscene language Drunk and disorderly Offending against decency Larceny Assaulting the police Sureties of the peace Indecent assault Total	10 12 3 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1	Committed for trial Bound over Committed for trial	£ s d 3 2 6 19 8 0 2 0 0 0 10 0
	(2.)		
	Summons C	ASTS	0 10 4
Breach of Dog Registration Act Breach of Licensing Act Larceny Breach of Public Instruction Act Breach of Masters' and Servants' Act Drunk and disorderly Sureties of the peace Obscene language Illegally using a horse Crueity to animals Drunkenness Wages Common assault Riotous behaviour Trespass Furious riding Wife desertion	8 1 2 5 1 4 2 21 1 49 7 1 3 4 1 1	Discharged Bound over Dismissed Dismissed Dismissed	2 19 4 2 12 4 0 10 0 4 0 4 2 12 10 26 2 0 50 6 10 4 3 2 0 18 4 5 12 0 2 9 0
Total	112	-	£104 11 8

[3d]

•

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS AT BREWARRINA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30th March, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all correspondence in connection with the establishment of

" District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions at Brewarrina."

(Mr. Willis, for Mr. Waddell.)

Note.—Vide Returns on same subject, ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9th July, 1879, and 21th April, 1883.

	SCHEDULE.	
NO.		PAGE
1.	Minute of Minister of Justice, with minutes thereon. 28 November, 1884	1
2.	The Under Secretary of Justice to their Honors Judges Backhouse and Fitzhardinge. 2 December 1884	9
3.	His Honor Judge Backhouse to the Under Secretary of Justice. 11 December, 1884	$\tilde{2}$
4.	Mr. Russell Barton, M.P., to the Minister of Justice. 13 December, 1884.	$\frac{2}{2}$
5	His Honor Acting Judge Fitzhardinge to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minutes thereon. 15 December,	z
υ.	1884	_
C	The Under Secretary of Lystics to the Delice Maritanta Dr	2
7	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Police Magistrate, Brewarrina. 22 December, 1884	3
4.	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Police Magistrate, Brewarrina. 14 January, 1885	3
8.	The Police Magistrate, Brewarrina, to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minutes thereon. 19 January, 1885	3
9.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Russell Barton, M.P. 5 February, 1885	3
10.	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Police Magistrate, Brewarrina, 6 February, 1885	3
11.	Communication from Brewarrina Progress Association, presented by Messrs, Sawers and Barton, M's P. 17	
	February, 1886	3
12.	His Honor Judge Backhouse to the Under Secretary of Justice, with enclosures and minute thereon. 23	.,
	March, 1886	4
13.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Sawers and Barton, M's.P. 15 June, 1886	5
14	Mr. Willis, M.P., to the Minister of Justice, with minute thereon. 15 February, 1892	
15	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Willis, M.P. 17 February, 1892	5
16	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Perinters of the District Co. D. L. 1992	
17	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Registrar of the District Court, Bourke. 23 February, 1892	5
11.	The Registrar of the District Court, Bourke, to the Under Secretary of Justice, and minutes thereon. 8 March,	
	1892	5
18.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Willis, M.P. 21 April, 1892	6

No. 1.

Minute of The Minister of Justice.

What is the nature of the reports as to the necessity for or advisability of a District Court and Quarter Sessions at Brewarrina.

H.E.C., 28/11/84.

The present state of this matter is shown in the printed returns of correspondence on the subject herewith. No further action has since been taken in the matter. It will be seen that Judge Murray's report is favourable to the holding of a Court at Brewarrina, and as the Court-house accommodation is now being enlarged, and the Judge passes through this place to go to Bourke, there would appear to be fair grounds for establishing a District Court at Brewarrina in first instance. It is understood that there is no gool 176—A

requirements at this place, and therefore the holding of Quarter Sessions might be postponed for the present. It is suggested that a copy of Parliamentary returns be sent to Acting Judge Fitzhardinge for report in reference to the holding of a District Court at Brewarrina during ensuing year.—T.E.M'N., 29/11/84.

Judge Fitzhardinge will vacate his present position very shortly, when Judge Backhouse will be the Judge for the North-Western District, and reference might be made to the latter Judge for inquiry and report as to the holding Courts at Brewarrina during the ensuing year.—W.E.P., 29/11/84.

Approved.—H.E.C., 1/12/84. Judge Fitzhardinge will have some knowledge of the requirements

of this place, and the papers might be referred to him in the first instance, and afterwards to Judge Backhouse.—W.E.P., 3/12/84.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Their Honors Judges Backhouse and Fitzhardinge.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 December, 1884: In transmitting to you the enclosed papers, regarding the proposed establishment of District Courts and Quarter Sessions at Brewarrina, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite you to have the goodness to favour him at your early convenience with a report upon the subject, and as to the necessity for holding such Courts at that place during the ensuing year.

A similar communication has been addressed to Judge Fitzhardinge.

Î have, &c., W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

[Similar communication addressed to Acting Judge Fitzhardinge.]

No. 3.

His Honor Judge Backhouse to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (84-12,170) enclosing papers respecting a proposal to establish Courts of Quarter Sessions and District Courts at Brewarrina, and to report for the information of the Hon. the Minister of Justice as follows:

I have read the copies of the reports on this matter by Judge Docker and Superintendent Lydiard,

and entirely agree with the opinions expressed and the reasons given by those gentlemen.

By the papers it does not apper that any additional facts have been brought forward in favour of the proposal since the date of those reports, and I therefore do not see how I can recommend the establishment. I have, &c. lishment of the proposed Courts.

ALFD. P. BACKHOUSE District Court Judge.

No. 4.

R. Barton, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

"Russell Lea," Five Dock, 13 December, 1884. On behalf of the people resident in the town and district of Brewarrina, I have the honor to request that you will take the necessary steps to include that town in the list of places in which District Courts are held.

This is a place of very considerable importance, having a large and thickly-populated district, and

growing rapidly of more importance every day.

It is known that a railway has been promised, to be included in the next railway proposals, which will tend very materially to increase the population.

Taking all things into consideration, I trust you will see your way to granting this request.

I have, &c., RUSSELL BARTON.

Remind the P.M., Brewarrina, and ask him to endeavour to supply the requisite information.— 1, 13/1/85. See 84-12,819 and 85-1,231. Inform in similar terms.—W.E.P., 6/2/85.

No. 5.

His Honor Acting Judge Fitzhardinge to The Under Secretary of Justice.

"Nunda," Birchgrove, Balmain, 15 December, 1884. In reply to your letter of the 2nd December, which only reached me on the 11th, I have to

report that no Judge or Crown Prosecutor has passed through Brewarrina since April, 1881.

The railway to Bourke, which should be ready for traffic early in the coming year, will most probably draw away from Brewarrina the little which now passes through from the country lying towards

I have no special knowledge of the requirements of the district, not having been in Brewarrina I have, &c., since 1881.

GRANTLEY FITZHARDINGE Acting District Court Judge.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 16/12/84. Obtain information, if available, as to the number of cases from Brewarrina that have been tried in other District Courts in that part of the Colony.—H.E.C., 19/12/84.

Ask P.M., Brewarrina, if this information can be supplied, or if he can suggest how it can be obtained (by letter) respecting establishment of District Courts and Quarter Sessions at that place.—
T.E.M. N., 20/12/84.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, Brewarrina.

Sir,

Referring to the proposed establishment of District Courts and Quarter Sessions at Brewarrina, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to furnish him with a statement of the number of cases from Brewarrina that have been tried in other District Courts in that part of the Colony since 1st January, 1881, or, if you cannot supply such information, to suggest how same can be obtained.

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary

Under Secretary.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, Brewarrina.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 January, 1885. Not having received a reply to my letter of the 22nd ultimo, respecting the establishment of a District Court and Court of Quarter Sessions at Brewarrina, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to draw your attention thereto, and request the favour of your early answer.

I have, &c W. E. PLUNKETT, Under Secretary.

No. 8.

The Police Magistrate, Brewarrina, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Court-house, Brewarrina, 19 January, 1885. In reply to your letters, Nos. 84-11,820 and 84-12,752, I have the honor to forward a statement of the number of cases from Brewarrina that have been tried at Bourke District Court since 1st January, 1881, from information received from the Registrar of the District Court, Bourke, viz.:-January, 1881, from information received from the Registrar of the District Court, Bourke, viz.:—During year 1881, five cases; 1882, five cases; 1883, five cases; 1884, four cases; total, nineteen cases. Being desirous to afford the Minister of Justice additional important information re the proposed establishment of District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions at Brewarrina, I delayed replying until the police had completed the collection of the electoral list for this year, in order to ascertain the number of persons in the Brewarrina district who would be eligible to serve as jurymen. From information supplied to me by Sergeant George Steele, in charge of the police of this district, I find that within a radius of 50 miles there are only about fifty persons eligible to serve as jurymen.

I have, &c. ALBERT K. BEVERIDGE. Police Magistrate.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 31/1/85. The result of this inquiry would not justify the establishment of Courts of Quarter Sessions or District Courts at Brewarrina at present.—H.E.C., 4/2/85.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary of Justice to R. Barton, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 13th December last, requesting that the necessary steps may be taken to include Brewarrina in the list of places in which District Courts are held, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that the result of the inquiries which have been made upon the subject would not justify the establishment of Courts of Quarter Sessions or District Courts at that place at present.

I have, &c.,

W. E. DI HNKERE Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 February, 1885.

W. É. PLUNKETT, Under Secretary.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, Brewarrina.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 6 February, 1885. Referring to your letter of the 19th ultimo, forwarding a statement of the number of cases Sir, from Brewarrina that have been tried at Bourke District Court since 1st January, 1881, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that the result of this inquiry would not justify the establishment of Courts of Quarter Sessions or District Courts at Brewarrina at present.

I have, &c. W. E. PLUNKETT, Under Secretary.

No. 11.

The Honorary Secretary, Brewarrina Progress Association, to W. Sawers and R. Barton, Esqs., M's.P.

Gentlemen, Brewarrina, 17 February, 1886. At a committee meeting of the Brewarrina Progress Association, I was instructed to write to you asking if you would call upon the Minister of Justice, and urge upon him the necessity of having a District Court established here.

There are manifold reasons why a Court should be established here :-

 The district of Brewarrina is a large and important one, with an increasing population.
 The present place for holding Court for this district is at Bourke, which is distant 65 miles, though in many instances suitors are obliged to travel 100 to attend it, and it is not too much to say that the ends of justice are frequently defeated owing to the reluctance of witnesses to leave their homes and employment, for they are put to considerable loss and inconvenience, for which they receive a mere pittance, totally inadequate for the loss of time and means they incur. Thus it is that a suitor will often forego the remedy provided for him by law against the offender rather than take his case to a Court where he will receive no benefit. The scale of expenses allowed for travelling even does not afford a recompense for the most reasonable outlay

3. A large and ample Court-house provides ample accommodation for the profession and public.
4. A District Court summons must be issued from Bourke, which entails a week's delay—a great disadvantage, as it is often of importance that the greatest despatch should be exercised. J am, &c.,

ARCHD. CAMPBELL,

. Hon. Sec., Brewarrina Progress Association.

[Presented by Messrs. Sawers and Barton, Members for Bourke.]

Judge Backhouse, Coonamble.—W. E. Plunkett, B.C., 17/3/86.

No. 12.

His Honor Judge Backhouse to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Court-house, Coonamble, 23 March, 1886. I have the honor to return the enclosed papers, and to report, for the information of the

Honorable the Minister of Justice, as follows:—
From inquiries I have made I find that the number of cases set down from Brewarrina District for trial at the District Courts held at Bourke from the beginning of the year 1883 up to the present time are,-

Defended, 6; undefended, 13; total, 19. (Detailed list enclosed.)

The number of undefended cases would probably have been reduced if more advantage had been taken of the provisions of the District Courts Act Amendment Act of 1884.

During the time specified eight District Courts have been held at Bourke.

- A total of nineteen cases for eight Courts does not appear to me to justify the expenditure which would be incurred in establishing a separate District Court at Brewarrina.

 2. With reference to the statement in the second paragraph of Mr. Campbell's letter, "the ends of justice are frequently defeated," it is a statement too vague to act upon unless it be fortified by more definite information. My experience is that the necessity of travelling some miles extra does not make suiters forces their civil rights, although it may prevent months beinging offenders to justice in the suitors forego their civil rights, although it may prevent people bringing offenders to justice in the Criminal Courts.
- 3. The present allowance to witnesses may be such as to cause very great hardship, but it is not the matter under consideration.

4. I do not see why there should necessarily be a week's delay in issuing a summons, as stated in

the fourth paragraph of Mr. Campbell's letter.

5. Under these circumstances, although I am fully aware that the establishment of a District Court at Brewarrina would confer a great benefit upon the inhabitants of that town and the surrounding district, I am unable at present to recommend it.

I have, &c. ALFD. P. BACKHOUSE, D.C.J.

CASES set down for trial at District Court, Bourke, from Brewarrina District.

	Court held April.		Court held July.		Court held October.	
Year.	Undefended.	Defended.	Undefended.	Defended.	Undefended.	Defended.
883	3	2	_			` 1
884	$_2$	• _	· -		1	1
885	1	_	2		_	1
886	4	1	-			
•	10	3	2		1	3

Total: - Undefended, 13; defended, 6=19.

There are difficulties in the way and no pressing necessity at the present time for holding District The Courts have been proclaimed for the year 1886.—W.E.P., 3/4/86. Courts at Brewarrina. Approved.—J.P.G., 29/5/86.

No. 13.

The Under Secretary of Justice to W. B. Sawers and R. Barton, Esqs., M's.P.

Gentlemen,

Referring to letter of the 17th February last, presented by you at this Department from the honorary secretary of the Brewarrina Progress Committee, urging the establishment of a District Court at that place, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that upon reference to the Judge of the North-Western District it has been ascertained that there are many difficulties in the way of holding a District Court at Brewarrina, and there does not appear to be any pressing necessity for such Courts at the present time, of which you will perhaps have the goodness to apprise the committee.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT, Under Secretary.

No. 14.

W. N. Willis, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to have established a District Court at Brewarrina. For many years this has been asked for; the arguments are numerous, and all in favour of the establishment of a District Court. One look at the map, showing the geographical position, will bear out what I say.

Yours, &c.,

W. N. WILLIS.

Brewarrina is at present in the Bourke District Court District. The Registrar of the District Court at Bourke may be requested to furnish a return showing the number of cases arising from Brewarrina and its neighbourhood within the past four years in which process has been issued in that Court.

—A.C.F., 17/2/92.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary of Justice to W. N. Willis, Esq., M.P.

Sir, . Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 February, 1892.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, recommending the establishment of a District Court at Brewarrina, and to inform you that the matter will receive due consideration.

I have, &c., . ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Registrar, District Court, Bourke.

Sir,

I have the honor to request you to be good enough to furnish me with a return showing the number of cases arising from Brewarrina and its neighbourhood, within the past four years, in which process has been issued in the District Court at Bourke.

have, &c.,
ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 17.

The Registrar, District Court, Bourke, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

As requested in your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith a return showing the number of cases arising from Brewarrina and neighbourhood within the past four years in which process has been issued in the Bourke District Court.

In 1888 there were ninety-three cases issued out of this Court, of which one was issued by a Brewarrina resident against another; two by Bourke residents against Brewarrina residents; and one by a resident of another district against a Brewarrina resident.

In 1889 there were 104 cases issued, including eleven against Brewarrina residents, eight of which were issued by Bourke business people against Brewarrina debtors, and the remaining three by Brewarrina residents versus others.

In 1890 there were eighty-nine cases issued, including six against Brewarrina residents, five of which were issued by Bourke residents.

In 1891 there were 127 cases issued, including eleven against Brewarrina residents, seven of which were issued by Bourke residents, four by Brewarrina residents against others, and one by a Brewarrina resident against Bourke resident.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ATKIN, District Court Registrar.

Submitted. The enclosed return of cases arising from Brewarrina and neighbourhood during the four years 1888-1891 in which process has been issued in the Bourke District Court is submitted for the Minister's consideration in connection with the application of Mr. Willis, M.P., for the establishment of a District Court at Brewarrina. The matter was previously under consideration in 1886, but it did not then appear necessary to establish the Court. The return above mentioned shows that the necessity for the

*This Bill has now become law Copy enclosed, 5/4,92.

the Court now is not very great, and as twenty of the thirty-two cases arising from Brewarrina and neighbourhood within the four years specified were for amounts under £30, it is probable that if the Bill now before Parliament providing for the extension of the jurisdiction to debts of £30 becomes law,* any necessity that now exists for the holding of a District Court at Brewarrina will be to a great extent removed. It therefore appears inadvisable to establish such Court at present. Brewarrina is 60 miles from Bourke.—A.C.F.

There does not seem to be at present sufficient reason to justify establishment of a District Court

at Brewarrina.—R.E.O'C., 15/4/92.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary of Justice to W. N. Willis, Esq., M.P.

Department of Justice, 21 April, 1892. Referring to your letter of the 15th February last, on the subject of the desirableness of establishing a District Court at Brewarrina, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that he regrets he is unable to comply with your request, as there does not seem to be at present sufficient reason to justify the establishment of a District Court at that place.

I have, &c., Sir,

ÁRCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.-1892.

[6d.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COURT-HOUSE, KIAMA.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 November, 1892.

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-

"Copies of all correspondence, reports, minutes of interviews, and other

" papers in connection with the proposed new Court-house at Kiama."

(Mr. Fuller.)

	SCHEDULE.	
NO.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PAGE.
1.	The Police Magistrate, Kiama, to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minutes thereon. 13 October, 1890	1
2.	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Police Magistrate, Kiama. 25 November, 1890	2
3.	Mr. Fuller, M.P., to the Minister of Justice, with minutes thereon. 23 October, 1890	- 9
4.	The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Fuller, M.P. 24 October, 1890	$\bar{2}$
5.	The Police Magistrate, Kiama, to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minute thereon. 22 November, 1890	$\tilde{2}$
6.	Minute of the Minister of Justice. 11 December, 1890	3
7.	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Under Secretary for Works, with minutes thereon. 12 December, 1890	3
8.	Minute of the Minister of Justice. 23 April, 1891	4
9.	Minute of the Minister of Justice. 27 August, 1891	4
10.	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Under Secretary for Works, 28 August, 1891	4
H.	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Under Secretary for Works. 12 September, 1891	4
12.	The Government Architect to the Under Secretary for Works. 15 September, 1891	4
13.	Minute of the Minister of Justice. 31 December, 1891	5
14.	The Government Architect to the Under Secretary for Works, with minutes thereon. 25 January, 1892	5
15.	The Inspector-General of Police to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minutes thereon. 13 February, 1892	5
16.	The Council Clerk, Kiama, to the Under Secretary for Works, with minutes thereon. 20 April 1892	5
17.	Minute of the Under Secretary of Justice. 19 May, 1892	6
18.	Mr. Police Superintendent Ryeland to the Inspector-General of Police. 26 May, 1892	6
19.	The Under Secretary of Justice to the Under Secretary for Works. 18 July, 1892	6

No. 1.

The Police Magistrate, Kiama, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Court, Kiama, 13 October, 1890.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the fact that the railway now being extended from North Kiama to Nowra will pass within 10 feet of the Court-house at Kiama, the centre of the line will be 58 feet from the building, and the boundary fence 10 feet therefrom.

The station will be about 10 chains from the Court-house, and I think it will be found that the proximity of the line, and the whistling of the engine on approaching the station will be such an annoyance as to cause the present Court-house to be unfit for the purpose for which it is used.

The Railway Department will resume 22 perches of land, part of the Court-house yard.

There will remain a frontage to Terralong-street of about 70 feet by about 150 feet deep, which is estimated as being worth about £40 per foot frontage. A suitable site for a Court-house, lock-up, &c., could be had on the reserve for public buildings in Manning-street, and if the present site were sold the proceeds would be sufficient to erect a new Court-house, lock-up, &c. proceeds would be sufficient to erect a new Court-house, lock-up, &c.

I have thought it my duty to make you acquainted with the matter.

I have, &c., F. W. EDWARDS, P.M. Submitted.-

485-A

Government Architect, for favour of report.—A.J.G., 15/10/90. Submitted.—A.C.F., 14/10/90.

I have recently inspected this building, and conferred with the Police Magistrate as to any incon-I have recently inspected this building, and conferred with the Police Magistrate as to any inconvenience that might be occasioned through the railway extension referred to, and find that although the Court-house site will be slightly encroached upon, no disturbance to court business by the anticipated railway traffic need, I think, be apprehended. The building is substantial, and apparently sufficient for the requirements of the district for some time to come, but it requires general renovating, painting, &c. Should it, however, be decided for other reasons to remove the building, the reserve for public buildings in Manning-street, close by, named by the Police Magistrate, would be a suitable site.—W.L.V., 21/11/90.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 24/11/90. In view of the terms of this report the removal of the Courthouse would not appear necessary. An estimate of cost of repairs, &c., may be submitted.—A.J.G., 24/11/90. The Government Architect.—A.C.F., B.C., 25/11/90.

The cost of necessary repairs, painting &c., removing present old verandah, and replacing same

The cost of necessary repairs, painting, &c., removing present old verandah, and replacing same with vestibule, adding also a room for witnesses, much required, as shown in accompanying plan, will be about £250, chargeable to vote, Gaol and Court-houses.—W.L.V., 22/12/90.

Resubmitted.—A.C.F., 31/12/90. Approved.—A.J.G., 7/1/91. The Government Architect.—

T.E.M'N. (per U.S), B.C., 8/1/91.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, Kiama.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 25 November, 1890. Sir, Referring to your letter of the 13th ultimo, in which you state that the railway now being extended will pass within 10 feet of the Court-house at Kiama, and suggest the erection of a new building on another site, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that, in view of a report obtained upon the subject, he is of opinion that the erection of a new Court-house would not appear to be necessary. I have, &c.

ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 3.

G. W. Fuller, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Legislative Assembly, 23 October, 1893. desire respectfully to bring under your notice the condition of the Court-house in the town The building is very old, and the front of it in a dilapidated condition. In consequence of the extension of the line into the town of Kiama, part of the Court-house reserve has had to be resumed, the line running within a few feet of the building. As the station is quite close, this will make the Court-house very noisy and inconvenient. The land left on which the building stands is 70 x 150. This is variously estimated at from £35 to £50 per foot. With the money obtained from this sale a fine building could be erected; and as there is a suitable site in the market square, between the School of Arts and Town Hall sites, I urge upon you the desirability of selling the present site, and having a new Court-house erected suitable for the requirements of the town.

Trusting you will immediately take the matter into your consideration.

I remain, &c. GEORGE W. FULLER.

Submitted.—The previous papers in this matter were sent to the Government Architect on 15th instant for report upon a communication received from the Police Magistrate, Kiama, in regard to the erection of a new building.—A.C.F., 22/10/90.

Mr. Fuller may be so informed.—A.J.G., 23/10/90.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Justice to G. W. Fuller, Esq., M.P.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 24 October, 1890. Sir. I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23rd instant, urging the erection of a new Court-house at Kiama, and to inform you that the previous papers in this matter were sent to the Government Architect on the 15th idem for report upon a communication received from the Police Magistrate at that place with regard to the erection of a new I have, &c. building.

ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

No. 5.

The Police Magistrate, Kiama, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Police Office, Kiama, 22 November, 1890. Sir. I have the honor herewith to enclose a notice and form of offer and particulars in connection with the resumption of land for railway purposes which were served on me to-day by Mr. Thompson, Government Valuator.

There are no improvements on the area to be resumed.

The land is valued at from £35 to £50 per foot frontage, which is 44 feet.

Should you deem it advisable to obtain a valuation from one of the valuators acting for owners of I have, &c., F. W. EDWARDS, land, I can do so.

Police Magistrate. [Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY FROM KIAMA TO NOWRA.

Notice of lands taken for railway purposes by the Minister for Public Works, New South Wales.

To the Department of Justice,—

Whereas by an Act of Council made and passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "The Public Works Act of 1888," His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New South Wales is empowered to direct that any land required in his opinion for any authorised public work may be acquired under the provisions in the said Act contained. And whereas the Constructing Authority is thereupon empowered to enter into and upon the lands and grounds of any person whomsoever so directed to be acquired as aforesaid, and to take and appropriate for the purposes in the said Act mentioned such parts thereof as may be necessary and proper for the laying out and making and using any such authorised work and all other works, matters, and conveniences connected therewith. And whereas His Excellency the Governor, under and by virtue of the authority aforesaid vested in him by the said Act, has directed that the land described in the schedule hereto is required for the purposes of the authorised work hereinafter mentioned, and that the said land shall accordingly be taken and acquired under the provisions of the said Act. And whereas the Minister for Public Works is the duly constituted Constructing Authority within the meaning of the said Act for the carrying out of the said authorised work. And whereas the said land set out and described in the schedule hereto for the purpose of and in connection with the construction or extension of the railway line from Kiama to Nowra, the construction or extension of the said line being an "authorised work" within the meaning of the said Nowra, the construction or extension of the said line being an "authorised work" within the meaning of the said Act. And whereas, in compliance with the requirements of the said Act in that behalf, a plan of the said line with a book of reference containing a description of the lands, including the lands in the schedule hereto, through which the said railway between the places aforesaid accordi

In witness whereof, the Constructing Authority hath caused its seal to be hereto affixed at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, this 19th day of November, A.D. 189

BRUCE SMITH, Constructing Authority.

The seal of the Constructing Authority was duly affixed hereto, in presence of,—
J. W. HOLLIMAN.

The Schedule referred to in the foregoing notice.

All that parcel of land situated in the parish of Kiama, in the county of Camden, containing by admeasurement 22 perches, more or less, and more particularly described in the plan hereunto annexed or endorsed thereon, and therein coloured red, and numbered 48 on the plan or book of reference, duly confirmed by His Excellency the Governor on the 21st day of October, 1890.

Submitted. See memo. herewith.-A.C.F., 25/11/90.

No. 6.

Memo. by the Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 10 December, 1890.

The papers in this matter might be referred to the Works Department with request that a valuation be obtained from the Government Valuator (Mr. Thompson), who is an officer under that Department, in Nowra. As the matter rests between this Department and the Works, it would not seem to be necessary to incur the expense of obtaining a private valuation, as it may be deemed proper to accept the Government valuation, and so avoid any possible difference in amount which might require settlement by arbitration.

When the valuation has been obtained, the Railway Department might be notified of the acceptance of same, and requested to adjust with this Department, and the money might be credited (if practicable) to Court-house Vote, or paid to credit of Consolidated Revenue on account of Department.

Approved.—A.J.G., 11/12/90.

A.C.F.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 December, 1890. In transmitting to you the accompanying notice, and other documents in connection with the resumption of land for railway purposes at Kiama, which have been served on the Police Magistrate at that place, by Mr. Thompson, Government Valuator, I am directed by the Minister for Justice to request that you will move the Secretary for Works to have the goodness to obtain from Mr. Thompson a valuation in respect of the portion of the present Court-house site, which it is proposed to resume in connection with the railway from Kiama to Nowra, and furnish same to this Department as early as practicable.

I have, &c., ARCH. C. FRASER,

Land Valuer.—D.C.M[°]L. (for U.S.), B.C., 15/12/90. possible.—J.B.T., 18/12/90. U.S. Works. Re-submit when the submit we have the submit of th This valuation will be made as early as Re-submit when made. - D.C.M'L. (for U.S.), 18/12/90.

No. 8.

Minute by the Minister of Justice.

Kiama Court-house.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 April, 1891. Mr. Fuller's letter of 23/10/90 had better be forwarded Government Architect in connection with previous papers, with request for favour of early report. A.J.G.

The Government Architect.—T.E.M'N. (pro U.S.), B.C., 23/4/91.

No. 9.

Minute by the Minister of Justice.

Department of Justice, 27 August, 1891.

Mr. Fuller, M.P., with Mr. Noble, J.P., represent that the erection of a new Court-house at Kiama is a matter of urgency, in view of the present state of the Court-house and the probable early extension of the railway, which will pass within 10 feet of the present building.

Mr. Fuller suggests the erection of a new Court-house, corner Market and Manning Streets, on a site now the property of the Government, saying that if the site in Terralong-street were sold it would probably realise more than sufficient to pay the cost of a new building.

This matter should be fully reported on without deler

This matter should be fully reported on without delay.

A.J.G.

Refer to letter to Works Department of 12/12/90, to which no reply has been received, and embody this minute in further letter, asking early report on the subject.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), 27/8/91.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary of Public Works.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 28 August, 1891. Referring to my letter of the 12th December last (copy of which is enclosed), respecting the site of the Court-house at Kiama, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that representations have been made to this Department that the erection of a new Court-house at the place named is a matter of urgency in view of the present state of the Court-house and the probable early extension of

the railway which will pass within 10 feet of the present building.

It has also been suggested that the new Court-house should be crected on a site at the corner of Market and Manning Streets now the property of the Government, and that if the site in Terralong-street were sold it would probably realise more than sufficient to pay the cost of a new building.

I am to add that Mr. Gould desires that this matter should be fully reported on with the least

possible delay.

I have, &c., ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

The Land Valuer, with reference to previous papers.—J.B., B.C., 29/8/91. Mr. Vernon for report.—J.B., 7/9/91.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 September, 1891. Referring to my letter of the 28th ultimo and previous correspondence on the subject of a site for a new Court-house at Kiama, I have the honor to invite your attention thereto, and to ask that the report desired by the Minister may be forwarded as early as possible, the matter being one of I have, &c., urgency. ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 12.

Memo. from The Government Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works. Subject:—Proposed New Court-house, Kiama.

Department of Public Works, Government Architect's Branch, 15 September, 1891. In respect to this matter and the papers thereon containing a minute dated 21st November, 1890, in which, after a careful inspection, I reported that with certain repairs and additions, at an estimated cost of £250-£300, the present Court-house would answer all purposes for some time to come, and which recommendation received ministerial sanction, I have the honor to report that should it be decided notwithstanding to erect a new building, the site suggested at the corner of Manning and Market Streets is in all respects

suitable one, and the cost is estimated at £3,000. It is very problematical whether the old building and site in Terralong-street would, if offered for sale, fetch anything like that sum. W. L. VERNON.

The Under Secretary for Justice.—J.B., B.C., 16/9/91. Submitted with reference to Minister's minute, 27/8/91.—A.C.F., 21/9/91. Government Valuator might be asked for report as to value of present building site.—A.J.G., 25/9/91. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 28/9/91. Land Valuer.—D.C.M'L. (for U.S.), B.C., 28/9/91.

I think the present site, which is in the best part of Kiama and has a frontage of 165 feet to Terralong-street, is worth about £15 per foot (exclusive of buildings), or altogether £2,475 for the land only.—J.B.T., 6/10/91. U.S. Works.

The Under Secretary for Justice.—J.B., B.C., 6/10/91. Submitted.—A.C.F., 8/10/91. me have plan of present Court-house with prior papers re repairs, &c.—A.J.G., 12/10/91. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—A.C.F., B.C., 13/10/91. The Govt. Architect.—D.C.M'L. (per U.S.), B.C., 14/10/91. Plans of present Court-house herewith, as requested by the Minister for Justice.—W.L.V., B.C., 16/10/91. Under Secretary Public Works. The Under Secretary for Justice.—J.B., B.C., 20/10/91. Submitted.—A.C.F., 22/10/91.

I may be permitted to urge upon my successor an early decision upon Mr. Fuller's application for the erection of a new Court-house at Kiama. The state of the present building and the early completion of the railways are strong factors in my mind to justify a compliance with Mr. Fuller's recommendation.—A.J.G., 23/10/91. Submitted.—T.E.M'N., 27/10/91.

No. 13.

Minute by the Minister of Justice.

Before finally deciding this matter I would like to have before me a plan showing the accommodation which the Colonial Architect's proposed building will afford, and also the views of the Inspector-General of Police as to the police accommodation required. If the proposed plan contains police accommodation can be submitted to the Inspector-General after I have seen it.

R. E. O'CONNOR, 31/12/91.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Public Works, with a view to the Government Architect being instructed to prepare plans of a new Court-house at Kiama as desired by the Minister of Justice.—T.E.M.N. (pro U.S.), B.C., 8/1/92.

The Government Architect.—D.C.M.L. (pro U.S.), B.C., 11/1/92.

No. 14.

Minute by the Government Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works. Subject: - New Court-house, Kiama.

Department of Public Works, Government Architect's Branch, Sydney, 25 January, 1892. I FORWARD herewith sketch plan of building estimated to cost £3,000.

W. L. VERNON.

Under Secretary for Justice.—J.B., B.C., 28/1/92. Submitted in reference to Minister's minute of 31st December, 1891, herewith. It will be seen that the plan prepared by the Government Architect does not provide for police accommodation.—A.C.F., 3/2/92.

The Inspector-General of Police for report.—R.E.O'C., B.C., 12/2/92. T.E.M'N. (pro U.S.)

No. 15.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Kiama Court-house.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 13 February, 1892.

Considering the small amount of railway traffic and the little business at the Court, the inconvenience will not be considerable.

If the site be sold, of course value has been parted with, besides the present Court building, and it has been apparently not taken into consideration that the watch-house is to be included in the sale—an excellent building—and it would probably cost £1,500 to replace it.

I cannot, therefore recommend that the present building should be replaced.

EDMUND FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police.

B.C. The Under Secretary, Department of Justice. Submitted in reference to Minister's minute of 12th inst.—A.C.F., 16/2/92. I would like to see Mr. Fuller about the matter.—R.E.O'C., **1**8/2/92.

No. 16.

The Council Clerk, Kiama, to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Kiama Municipal Council, Kiama, 20 April, 1892. I have the honor, by instructions from this Council, to call your attention to the bad state of a portion of the public footway on Government property on the southern side of Terralong-street in this Borough, extending from the Court-house to the post office, and to ask that you will be good enough to have the necessary repairs effected in connection with the same.

I have, &c. JOHN HOLBROOK, Council Clerk. The Government Architect.—J.B., B.C., 24/4/92.

The estimated total cost of this work is £47, chargeable equally to votes for Court-houses and post and telegraph offices, which are both fully appropriated. I would, however, point out that recent papers show it is intended to condemn the present court buildings, and sell the site.—W.L.V. The Under

Secretary for Works, 31/5/92.
Will the Under Secretary for Justice kindly say what his Department proposes to do in the matter

of the Court-house.—W.L., 7/6/92.

No. 17.

Minute by The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 May, 1892.

Memo.—Before submitting these papers to the Minister to be finally dealt with, I shall be obliged if the Inspector-General of Police will state what accommodation will be required for the police, in the event of it being decided that a new Court-house should be erected on the site at the corner of Market and Manning Streets, Kiama. An early answer will oblige.

The Inspector-General of Police.—A.C.F., B.C.

No. 18.

Mr. Police-Superintendent Ryeland to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Eastern District,

Sydney, 26 May, 1892. Sir, I beg to report that if the Court-house at Kiama be repaired, and the additions made to same, as recommended by the Government Architect, it will, I am of opinion, afford sufficient accommodation for some years. The railway traffic passing near will not be much inconvenience, as very few trains are likely to pass during court hours.

The police quarters, stables, and lock-up (nearly new), with quarters, are on the same line of frontage; therefore, if decided to erect a new Court-house on the site proposed, a new lock-up, with quarters, barracks, stables, &c., will be necessary, at a cost of at least £2.500.

I have, &c., JAS. RYELAND,

Superintendent.

Forwarded for the information of the Minister for Justice. I am of opinion that the erection of a new building is wholly unnecessary. The cost for this Department would certainly be greater than estimated by Mr. Ryeland:—The lock-up (say) £1,700; barracks, £2,000; stabling, £300; total, £4,000.—Edmund Fosbery, I.G.P., B.C., 26/5/92. The Under Secretary, Department of Justice.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 18 July, 1892. Referring to your B.C. communication of the 7th ultimo, in which you ask to be informed what is being done in respect of the proposed erection of a new Court-house at Kiama, I am directed to inform you that considering the urgent necessity for restricting expenditure at present, the Minister is not disposed to sanction any outlay which is not absolutely necessary; and looking at the matter from every point of view, he does not see any immediate necessity for the erection of new buildings at that place, as the suggested repairs to the old buildings will, in his opinion, be all that is necessary for some time to come.

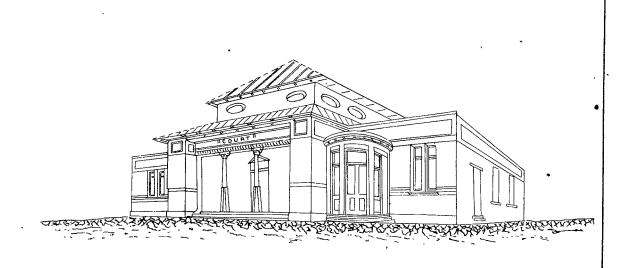
I am, therefore, to ask you to invite the Secretary for Public Works to be good enough to instruct the Government Architect to proceed with the repairs suggested as early as possible, such expenditure to form a charge against the unexpended balance of the vote for repairs, &c., to Court-houses, 1892.

1 have, &c. ARCH. C. FRASER, Under Secretary.

The Government Architect. -- D.C.M'L. (per U.S.), B.C., 20/7/92.

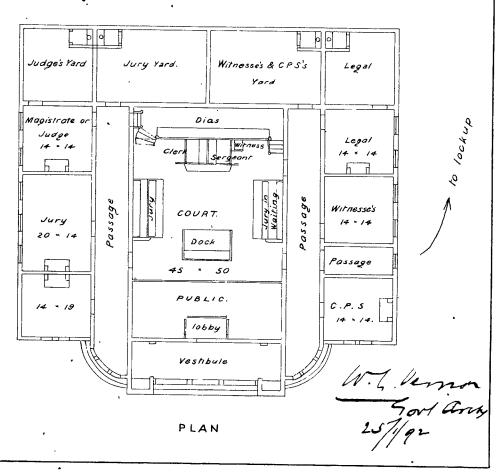
[Four plans.]

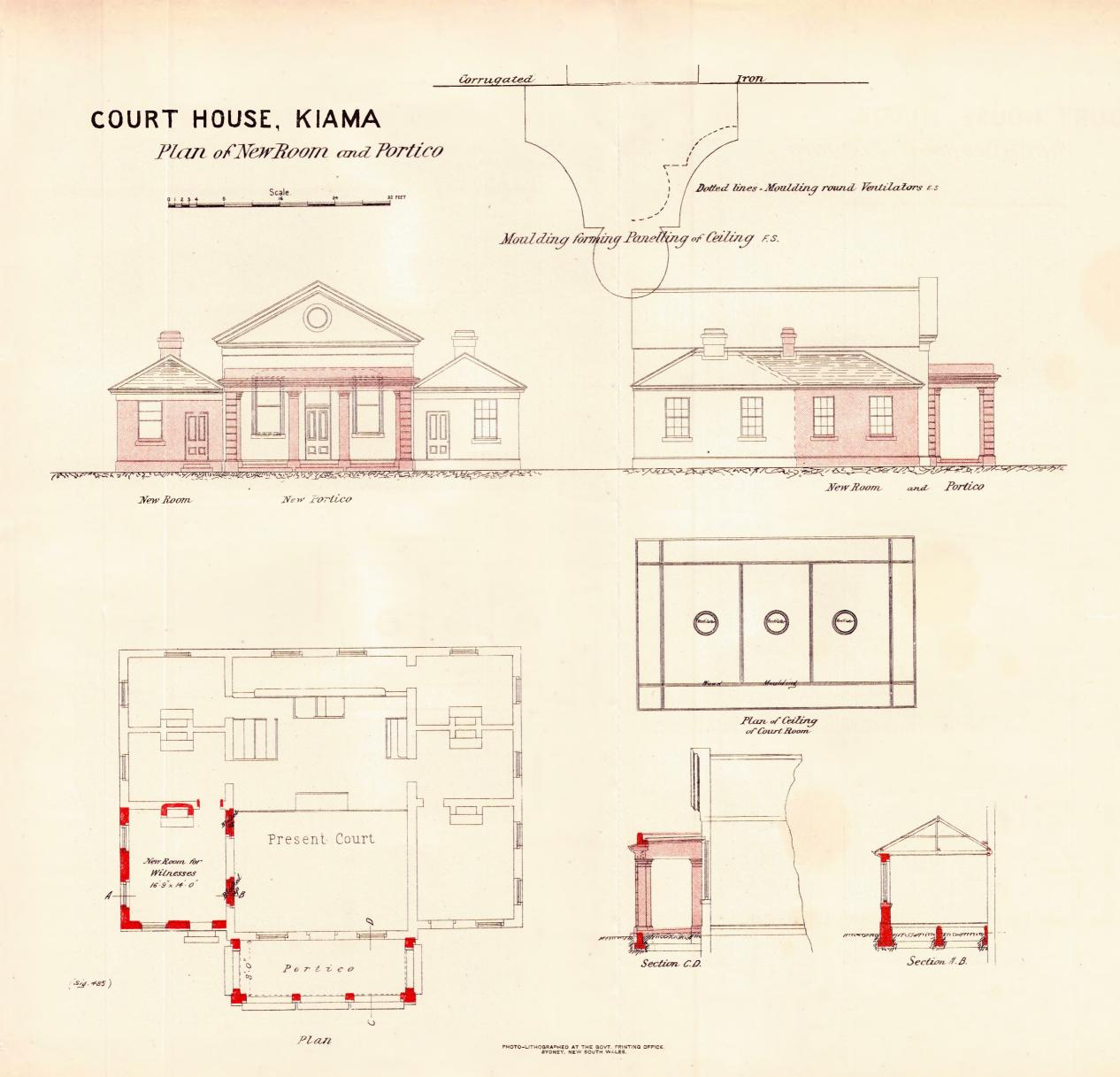
Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.-1892.

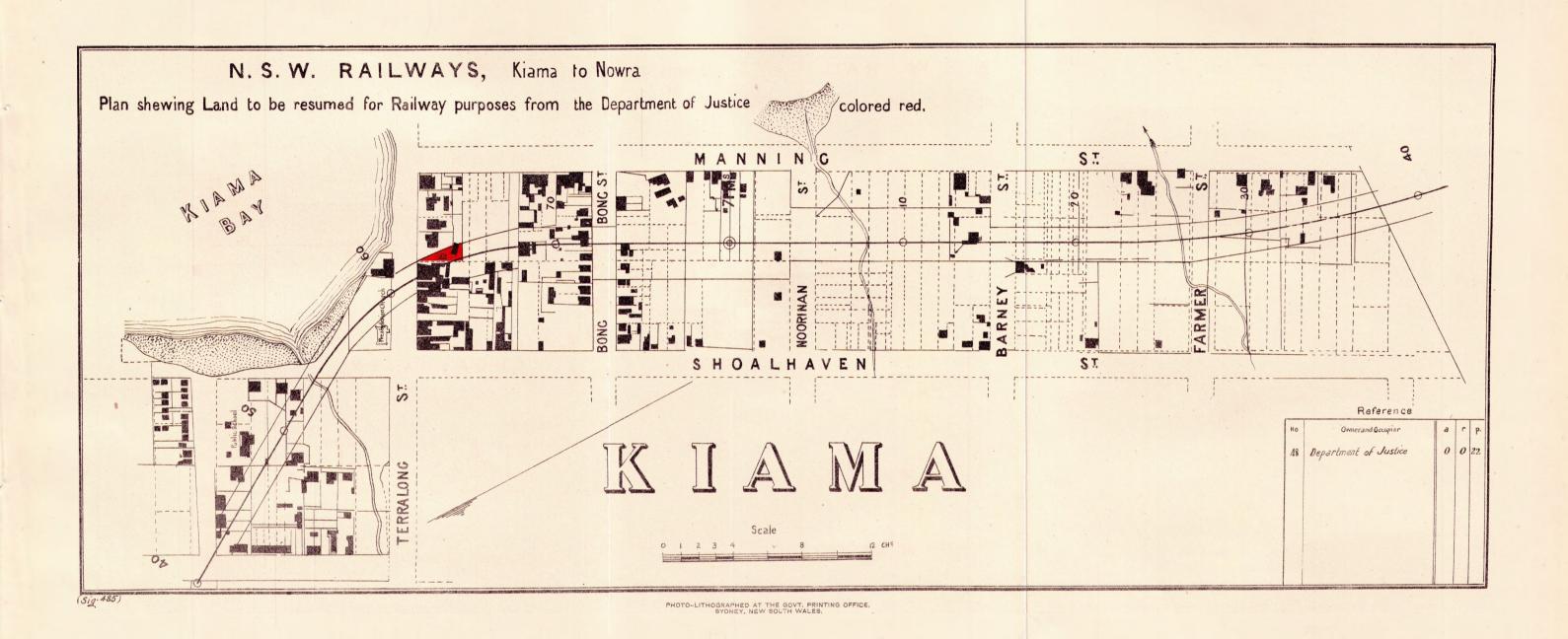


SKETCH VIEW.

Proposed Court House at Kiama.







1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(ANNUAL RETURNS UNDER 103RD SECTION OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vic. Ao. 18, sec. 103.

METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.

SYDNEY.	NEWCASTLE.
CAMPBELLTOWN.	MAITLAND.
WINDSOR.	Singleton.
PARRAMATTA.	Muswellbrook.
PENRITH	

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

GOULBURN.	. 1	Соома.
Yass.	<u> </u>	Bombala.
Wollongong.		EDEN.
Kiama.	l l	Bega.
Nowra.	Ì	Braidwood.
MILTON.	-	MORUYA.
QUEANBEYAN.		Moss Vale.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Grenfell.	NARBANDERA.
Young.	DENILIQUIN.
Gundagai.	Burrowa.
TUMUT.	COOTAMUNDRA.
WAGGA WAGGA.	HAY.
ALBURY.	TEMORA.
COROWA.	

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Dubbo.	BATHURST.
WELLINGTON.	Molong.
ORANGE.	MUDGEE.
Forbes.	Lithgow.
CARCOAR.	WARREN.
Cowra.	

NORTHERN DISTRICTS

Tamworth.	INVERELL.
ARMIDALE.	TENTERFIELD.
GLEN INNES.	BINGERA.
Casino.	Lismore.
Kempsey.	TAREE.
PORT MACQUARIE.	Moree.
MACLEAN.	MURWILLUMBAH.
GRAFTON.	

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

WALGETT.
BALRANALD.
WENTWORTH.
HILLSTON.
COBAR.
MENINDIE.
SILVERTON.

63

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Albury, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal				1	Dura-		The Num	nber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Juiv	l or Plaintiff	For Defend ant	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	4	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	1.110.15	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	4 5 1 2 2 3 16 2	£ s. d. 1,950 3 3 1,101 5 11 140 8 4 73 5 3 100 0 0 225 0 0 36 19 0 285 9 9 451 17 9 300 0 0	3 1 5 1 		36 27 3 2 1 1 1 3 11 3 2	1 1 1 	36 27 3 2 1 2 11 1 3 2 88	34 26 3 2 1 1 1 3 11 1 	2 1 	£ s. d. 143 6 6 91 2 2 10 3 8 6 0 6 33 19 0 44 18 6					Albury	12 June 13 ,, 15 ,, 16 ,,	2 11 7 7 7 7 8 6 7 8	Forbes. Merewether.			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

C. JENNINGS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Armidale, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	tled.	The N	lumber o	of Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	umber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.	The Costs of the Suit.	İ	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	6 1 2 26 17 	\$ s. d. 2,448 14 6 1,426 2 10 60 12 0 105 16 6 200 0 0	. 64 21 3 1133 11		99 23 1 4 1 11 12 1 15		99 23 1 4 11 12 1 15	97 23 1 4 1 11 11 11	2 1 	£ s. d. 305 0 4 71 15 8 6 3 10 7 7 2 21 2 0				6 5 2	Armidale	1891. 23 May Sept. 9 Sept. 9 1892. Jan. 16	13	F. W. Gibson. G. H. Fitzhardinge.	['		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

F. H. GALBRAITH, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Balkanald, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The Nu	unber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Number of	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing		Tried.	Bv Jury.	Without Juiy	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeal	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials granted	Such New Trial
Goods sold		£ s. d. 12 5 10	1							£ s. d. 0 11 0					Balranald {	1891. 15 July 2 Nov. 1892. 17 Feb	4	D. Forbes, Esq. H. Harris, Esq. Acting Judge	,	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

MOUNTIFORD R. LONGFIELD, Deputy Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Bathurst, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Num	ber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	}	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials ranted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	38 2 2 2 	£ s. d. 1,719 11 3 922 3 8 278 7 3 27 2 9 45 0 0 329 9 11 450 0 0 356 13 3 36 0 0	40 27 1 2 2 4 1 1 1 1	 	19 11 1 16 3 4 10		19 11 1 16 3 4 10 55	16 11	3 1 2 	£ s. d. 74 4 8 5 18 4 8 10 6 10 15 6 37 3 0 10 15 4 39 18 1 187 5 5				2	Bathurst	1891. 27 April. 8 Aug and 23 Oct and 24 Oct 1892. 10 Feb	8 4 8 3½	W. H. Coffey			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. G. B. SMITH, Registrar, District Court.

೧

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Bega, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	lumber of Suits	Sett	led	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result	of Trials.	•	The N	umber and Appeals					Dura		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- nenced	Total Amount sued for	Without hearing	Arbi tration	Tried	By Jury	Without Jury	For Plantifi	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits		Judgment or Orders affirmed.	Reversed	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging . Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock	1 2 3 1	£ s. d. 605 12 0 981 7 1 68 16 3 15 0 0 50 0 0 200 0 0 225 0 0 220 16 3 200 0 0 221 16 3 200 0 0 27 1 3 470 18 2 3,211 5 7	7 6 1 2 1 2 1	 	222 166 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 6 8 62	 2 2 1 	22 16 1 1 1 1 5 	21 16 6 7	1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3	£ s. d. 17 5 0 17 16 0 11 16 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 4 16 0 6 10 0 8 5 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 8 8 6 73 17 6				111 3 1	} Bega	1891. (21 May 10 Sept 11 ,, 12 ,, 1892. 28 Jan 29 , 30 ,,	8 2	C. E. R. Murray. E. B. Docker. C. E. R. Murray.			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

CHAS. W. THOMAS, Registrar, District Court. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Bellengen, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Jumber of Suits.	Sett	iled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	Tumber and Appeals	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	ımber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury,	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	18 2 1 2 1	£ s. d. 137 6 4 783 18 1 33 8 0 3 17 6	2 9 1		6 9 2		6 9 2	4 8 2	2 1 	£ s. d 24 11 6 40 14 4 1 9 0 0 3 6					Bellengen	1891. 5 Mar 9 July 26 Nov	hours. 3 4 6	Bennett. Gibson. Fitzhardinge.			-

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

FRANK B. TREATT,

Registrar, District Court.

 ∞

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BINGARA during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The Nu	umber of Suits	Scttl	ed J	he Number	of C ises	Result of	f Trials		The	Number and of Appeals	l Result				Dura		The Numb	s rounds
Nature of Curses under distinct Heads	Com menced	Total Amount sucd for	Without hearn_	Arbi ti (tio)	ed By	Without Juis	For Plaintiff	l or Defend ant	the Cost of the Smt	Appeals	Judgments or Orders I affirmed	J eversed	Cases left in Arrea	Place of Sittin	Days upon which Court sat	tion of Sitting cach day	Name of Presiding Judge	Motions of tor New Trials gra	Itals Nov
Goods sold .	 	£ s d.				4	3	1	£ s d 6 13 0										
Promissory Notes Rent	<u> 2</u> ! 1	21 3 6 11 10 0		. !	1	1 1	1 1		$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 13 & 6 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 \end{array}$]						
Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person	1	100 0 0			1	1	J		2 3 0										
Illegal Distraint Trover	1																		
Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour	 ! }	 83 16 6	1		2	2	2		1 17 6						(1891.	hours			1
Libel, Slander, and De famation	-`													Bingaia	2 Mai.	1 41	Fitzhardinge Hairis		t .
Commission on Agency . Sales of Live Stock Money lent	2	58 0 0	2						1 18 0						1892 23 Feb	21	Gıbson		
Partnership Interpleader										ļ ·,		•••	.:				ļ		
Intestacy Legrcy Possession of Tenement	q			•					·		•••								
Replevin Consent Juris liction				•			•		::		••								
Causes of Action no specified above	4	87 10 (1		3	3	3		5 12 0					<u> </u>					
Totals	21	546 4 11	8	1	12	12	11	1	19 14 0	1			1			1			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

W. MARSH,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Boundard, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Set	led	The N	umbęr o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials		The N	umber and Appeals	Result of		,		Dura-		The Nun	nber of	The
Nature of Carses ander Castmot Heads	Com- menced	Total Amount such for.	Without hearing	Arbi- tration	Trod	By	Without	For Plaintif	For Defendant	The Costs of the Suits.	i	Judgments or Orders affirmed.		Cases left in Airear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.		111a15	on when such New T
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Ellegal Distraint Troyer Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent. Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Cousent Jurisdiction Couses of Action not specified above Totals	3 	£ s. d. 377 0 8 140 18 8 23 12 1 40 0 0	2 1 2 14		20 3 1 		20 3	20 3		£ 4. d. 52 11 7 11 4 0 0 10 0 0				1	Bombala	1891. 15 May 4 Sept 1892. 22 Jan 23 Jan		C. E. Murray. H. Docker. C. E. Murray.			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

W. A. DOVERS, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Bourke, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	fumber of Suits	Sett	tled.	The N	amber of	Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The N	Yumber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Number	grounds
Natine of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced.		Without hearing		Tried.	By Jury.	Without July.	For Plaintif	For Defend ant	The Costs of the Suits.	(Judgments or Orders affirmed	Reversed	Cases left in Airear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trust Trusts.	ls New Thans
Goods sold		## 8. d. 1,150 11 0 2,126 12 5 73 6 0 72 14 3 ## 466 0 0 601 14 4 1,742 0 8 136 6 10 828 3 9 630 14 4 7,828 3 7	33 25 4 2 3 11 14 1 11 11		13 1 1 6 6	······································	13 1 1 5 2	13 1 1 5 2	1	£ s. d. 159 10 11 174 11 0 7 8 8 3 18 0 4 17 8 78 19 7 53 0 8 2 8 10 15 6 6 65 13 10 565 15 8				1	Bourke	1891. (18 May 14 Sept 1892. 2 Feb 3 "	Ì	Fitzhardinge. Harris. Gibson.		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

GEORGE ATKIN, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Braidwood, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	iled.	The N	umber of	cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	ŀ	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	2 2	£ s. d. 425 18 0 423 16 6 22 0 0 39 7 0 30 0 0	111 99 1 1 1 1 2		14 2 1 2 3 1 23		14	14 2 2 3 1 222	 	£ s. d. 42 2 4 19 9 0 1 9 2 5 7 8 1 13 8 2 9 10 3 4 2 1 17 0 5 15 2 10 17 4 94 5 4	1*				Braidwood.	1891. 6 Mar 17 July 6 Nov		C. E. N. Murray.		•	

* Withdrawn,

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

JOHN KENNY, Registrar, District Court.

12

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Burrowa, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	tled.	The N	vumber o	of Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal	d Result				Dura-		The Nur	nber of	
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant,	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trial	grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Tover Breach of Contract W sges, Work, and Labour Label, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements. Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	8 1 2 1 2 1 10 1 4	£ s. d. 351 4 7 379 4 2 18 0 0 14 18 4 100 0 0 109 10 0 145 0 0 219 12 9 39 11 3 4 6 0	28 3 1 2 5 5 2		15 5 1 5 2	1 1	15 5 1 5 2 1 31	15 5		£ s. d 73 14 6 19 5 8 0 10 0 3 6 6 10 13 8 14 5 6 15 9 2 10 1 0 25 16 6 5 19 4 2 2 0					B urrow a	1891. (14 Mar) 15 Aug. 2 Dec	11	David Grant Forbes.			

1 hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

T. FOLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BROKEN HILL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result	of Tuals.		The N	umber and Appeals				Dura-		The Number	of The
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com nenced.	Total Amount sued for.		Arbi- tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without July.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant,	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed		Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge	Motions New for New Trial Trials grant	on which such New Tria
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified abore Totals	55 3 1 27 6 1 50	£ s. d. 4.314 8 10 2,271 10 6 94 15 4 122 17 0 200 0 0 209 14 6 639 J 1 182 4 10 8 0 0 4,171 16 6 12,214 8 7	36 2 11,		64 19 3 1 2 16 1 1 34			57 19 2 1 9 1 	7 1	£ s. d. 342 19 4 113 0 8 17 2 6 41 10 2 50 7 4 20 3 10 324 6 10 909 10 8			 9	} Broken'Hıll	1891. (18 Mar) 19, 20, 15 July 16, 17, 18, 20, 14 Nov 16, 19, 20,	hours 11/2 77/2 13/1 8 81/2 7 3 5 2 61/2 3 61/2 3	Grantlev H. Fitzhardinge		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. G. GIBSON, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Campbellitown, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.			The number and Result of Appeals.						Dura-				The grounds
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tiation	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrears.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	on which such New Tria were granted.
Goods sold	3 1 2 2 	£ s. d. 366 14 7 277 14 10 18 0 0	16 4 1 1		8 4	1	8 4 2	8 4 2		# s. d. 25 18 6 14 4 2 0 10 0 3 17 6 31 3 0 1 3 6 4 10 2 7 16 0					Campbell-town	1891. 14 May 17 Oct 1892. J 17 Feb	1	A. P. Backhouse. A. M'Farland W. H. Wilkinson.			•
Totals	46	1,046 17 1	26		19	1	18	19		89 2 10				1							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

D. E. TROUGHTON, Registrar, District Court. 1.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Carcoar, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		-	The Number and Result of Appeals					Duia		The Number of		The grounds	
	Com menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi- tration	Tried	By Jury	Without Juiy.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant	The Costs of the Suits		Judgments or Orders affirmed	Reversed	Cases left in Airear	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat	tion of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted
Goods sold	3	£ s. d. 547 9 10 98 0 2	15		3		3 	222 55 3 		£ s. d 78 19 8 7 13 0 6 17 6 41 9 0 1 8 5 0 143 4 2					Carcoar	1891. (11 Aug. 1 Dec) 1892. (29 Mar)	hours. $2\frac{1}{4}$	Judge Docker. Judge Coffey. Judge Docker.			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

J. HOWARD LOUCHE, Registrar, District Court

16

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Casino, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Settl	ed.	The Nu	amber of	Cages	Result of T	ials.	İ	The N	unber and I Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Number	grounds
Wature of Causes , under distinct Heads.	Com menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing		Tried	By Jury.	Without Juiv.	Diameter De	The Co	uits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Aircar.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sit.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Is The Trials
Goods sold Promistory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Boach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money Lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above	53 1 2 14 2 7	£ s. d. 1,788 4 1½ 1,683 4 0	39 20 1		45 21 2 10 3 		45 21 2 10 6 3 6 6 6	21 8 .	106 88 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 45 6 1 8 1 8 1	8 10 6 4 3 10 2 0 1 2				7 12 1	Casino	1891. 27 June. 14 Nov 1892. 27 Feb	71	Gibson.		
Totals	187	4,983 10 2	72		95		95	88	7 291 1	3 6				20	-		}			

J. BURNETT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Cobar, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

•	The N	umber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result	of Trials		The N	umber and A _i , cals				•	Dura-		The Number of	_ grounds
	Com-	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi- tration	Tried	By Jury	Without	For Partort	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits	Appeals	Judgments or Or lers affirmed	Reversed	Cases left in Arrear,	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge	Motions New for New Trials Trials	
Goods sold	18 10 1 	£ s. d. 300 2 5 228 9 7 34 15 2 25 0 0 117 14 0 369 17. 5	7 2		11 8 1		6	11 8 1 7		# 8. d. 42 12 10 32 16 2 8 3 8 0 10 0 26 4 4 56 1 8 5 18 4						1891. 13 May 10 Sept 1892. 28 Jan	hours. 7 30 8 15 8 35			

HARCOURT HOLCOMBE, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Cooma, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeals					Dura-		The Number	grounds
	Com- nenccd.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tr ed.	Ty Juny.	Without Jury	For Unine I	For Delend- , ut.	The Cests of the Suit.	Appea's	Judoments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	ds livew Clan
Goods sold	3 5 9 2 	£ s. d. 705 18 5½ 748 9 6 55 0 0 255 0 0 255 0 0 614 5 4 345 11 6½ 282 4 8 516 9 2 3,522 18 8	7 1 5 5		29 11 1 2 5 4			27 10 1	2 1 3 2 	£ s. d. 21 11 6 11 17 6 1 0 0			:	•••	Court House, Cooma		hours. } 10 8 } 9			•

18

NORMAN BLACK,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Coonabarabran, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Seti	tled.	The N	lumber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal					Dura-		The Number	of The
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suit.	į.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions No for New Tri Trials. gran	on which such
Goods sold	1	£ s. d. 175 18 7 15 0 0	6		77 11		7 1	77 11		£ s. d. 15 0 6 1 9 0			33 J	•••	Coonabara-bran.	3 17 Jun. 3	About 2 hours in all.			

C. H. B. PRIMROSE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Coonamble, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

The Number of Suits | Settled. | The Number of Cases | Result of Trials. | The Number and Result | The Number of Th

Coods sold	tudements	Cases left in Arrear.	Sitting. Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting	Name of	1 1	
Goods sold		{	l	each day.	Presiding Judge.	Motions New for New Trials. granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Consent Jurisdiction <td< th=""><th></th><th>3 1</th><th>$egin{array}{l} 1891. \ 2 \ ext{March} \ 22 \ ext{June} \ 10 \ ext{Nov.} \end{array}$</th><th>h. m. 0 10 0 15 0 15</th><th>E. B. Docker. E. Bennett. E. B. Docker.</th><th></th><th></th></td<>		3 1	$egin{array}{l} 1891. \ 2 \ ext{March} \ 22 \ ext{June} \ 10 \ ext{Nov.} \end{array}$	h. m. 0 10 0 15 0 15	E. B. Docker. E. Bennett. E. B. Docker.		

G. WHITFELD,
Registrar, District Court.

N

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Cootamundra, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge,	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	 1 1 4 1 1 	# 8. d. 575 13 5 693 12 3	8 9	1	14 12 1 1		14 11 1 1 1	14 12 1	 	£ s. d. 54 2 8 50 4 0 1 12 8 6 17 6 26 4 10 6 18 6 0 11 0 10 18 10 157 10 0				 	Cootamun-dra.	1891. 6 Aug 25 Nov 1892. 4 Mar adj'rned to 5 Mar	2 0	David Grant Forbes, D.C.J. Herbert Harris, Acting D.C.J			

CHARLES J. LLOYD,
Registrar, District Court.

22

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Corowa, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The I	Number of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber o	of Cases	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals					Dura-		The Number	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com	Total Amount sued for.			Tried	By	Without Jury	For Plaintifi	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed	Reversed	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge	Motions No Trials gran	als Tues
Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above	5 10 1 3 1 2 1 	£ s. d. 114 18 9 517 17 5 38 0 0 117 4 6 200 0 0 161 0 10 300 0 0 40 0 0 1,489 1 6	2 7		2 3 1 3 3 1 		2 3 1 3 3 1 1 	2 3 1 2 3 1 	 1 	£ s. d. 18 3 2 30 6 5 6 14 0 11 3 4 2 8 10 35 1 0 23 10 4 19 4 8				1	Corowa	\begin{pmatrix} 1891. \\ 17 \text{ June} \\ 9 \text{ Oct} \\ 1892. \\ 29 \text{ Jan} \end{pmatrix}	$\begin{array}{c} \text{hours.} \\ 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$	Forbes. Merewether.		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

CHAS. H. GALE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Cowra, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-	•	The Nu	ımber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintif	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suits.	ſ	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	17 1 2 4 1 2	£ s. d. 543 1 10 702 8 2	11 7		4 10		1	4 9	1	£ s. d. 30 18 4 59 8 8 21 1 10 9 7 6 11 0 8 3 5 10 3 3 4					Cowra	1891. { 9 April. 13 Aug. 3 Dec	hours. 6 } 6½ 5½	Judge Docker Acting Judge Coffee.			

B. P. P. KEMP,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Denilliquin, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	amber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The l	Number and of Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heuds.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaindiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	15 3 1 	# s. d. 207 16 6 563 18 2 57 12 7 8 3 6 239 14 8 360 1 6 1,437 6 11	4 2		3 9 1		3 9 1	3 9 1 2		£ s. d. 8 6 6 10 0 0 1 17 0 0 8 0 6 2 0 6 8 6 33 2 0				2	Court- house, Deniliquin.	1891. 23 June. 14 Oct 1892. 4 Feb 5 "	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right\}$	Forbes. Merewether.	•		

E. A. GRAINGER,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Dubbo, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

٦		The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The Nu	ımber oi	Cases.	Result	of Triáls.		The N	umber and Appeals	Result of		,		Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
148-	Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
	Goods sold	27 6 4 12 165	# s. d. 1,663 14 5 1,171 19 1 152 14 3 56 13 0	63 18 4 1 2 66 1 5 1 161		111		111-77-22-2	73 24 5 3 9 126 1 8 1 250	1 1 1 1 2 9 2 	£ s. d. 164 2 2 93 4 5 24 12 7 6 11 10				23 2 1 1 30	Dubbo	1891. 23 Apl. } 24 ", 30 J'ly } 30 J'ly } 15 Oct 1892. 4 Feb. }	9 40	His Honor E. B. Docker. His Honor Acting-Judge W. H. Coffey			

W. J. MARTIN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Eden, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	imber of	Cases	Result o	of Trials		The N	umber and Appeals.				Dura-		The Number of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.		Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plainti^	Гr Defend-	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Indements or Orders affirmed	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	on which, such New Trials were granted,
Goods sold	12 5 2 2	# s. d. 158 3 9 356 2 0	14 10 2		2			2 2 2 2 2	 	£ s. d. 5 15 6 10 15 6			 1 	Eden	1891. (18 May 17 Sept 1892. (25 Jan	(12	C. E. R. Murray and Backhouse.		
specified above Totals	37	780 17 3	28		8			6	2	$\frac{1 \ 0 \ 0}{27 \ 16 \ 0}$		<u> </u>	 1	ر					

G. W. H. DAVIES,
Registrar, District Court.

REFURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Forbes, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	 1 1 24 2 2 2 2 3 	## s. d. 987 6 8 911 8 0 60 12 11 71 13 0 200 0 0	11 11 1 1 12 2 1 	19 15 2 2 1 1 12 1	19 15 2 2 1 1 12 12 1		19 15 2 2 1 1 12 12 1	17 14 1 2 1 10 1	2 1 1 1 2 	# s. d. 94 0 2 64 0 6 32 17 10 10 15 0 12 12 0 0 15 0 61 2 10 13 3 0 12 17 10 1 6 0 2 5 6 4 2 0 310 18 10				2 	Forbes	1891. [13 April. 14 ", 15 ", 17 Aug 7 Dec 9 ",	hours. 11 1 1 8½ 7 2½	E. B. Docker H. H. Coffey			

EDMOND A. T. PERY,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Glen Innes, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-	• ·	The Numl		The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.			Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	ł	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New !	New Crial	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	1 1 1 8 1 1 4	## 8. d. 697 10 7 42 12 6 22 10 0	34 3 1 2 		15 1		15	13	2 	£ s. d. 51 6 0 1 17 0 0 1 0 0				{	Glen Innes Court House.	1891. 20 May 21 , 11 Sept 12 , 1892. 12 Jan 13 ,,	4 40 0 5 8 40 0 45	Gibson. Fitzhardinge.	2		

G. STEVENSON,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Goulburn, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	iled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nur	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge,	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	62 20 3 10 1 5 43 11 4 20 	£ s. d. 2,368 13 5 1,336 6 11 487 17 2 81 19 0 1,217 5 0 100 0 0	103 35 10 3 4 1 2 21 4 2 8 14 207		86 27 10 6 3 21 7 2 12		86 27 10 5 3 21 7 2 12	82 27 10 3 3 19 2 2 12	4	£ s. d. 110 7 0 50 1 0 12 7 6 2 1 0 10 11 6 1 0 0 6 15 6 22 10 0 13 0 0 117 0 14 9 0 22 18 0 267 17 6				9	Goulburn	\begin{cases} 1891. \\ 1 April. \\ 2 \\ \\ 3 \\ \\ 4 \\ \\ 6 \\ \\\ 7 \\ \\ 9 \\ \\ 30 \\ 1 \\ \\ 1892. \\ 8 \\ \\ 9 \\ \\ 10 \\\\ \\ 9 \\\\ 10 \\\\\ \\ 9 \\\\\ 10 \\\\\\\\ \\ 9 \\\\\\\\\\\ 10 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	12 days 1 hour.	C. E. R. Murray.	1		

WM. CARSON, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Graffon, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	iled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The n	umber and Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrears.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	3 34 3 5 9 7 15	£ s. d. 1,359 11 1½ 1,170 16 6½ 496 0 6 18 0 0 15 0 0	20 6 1 15 3 4 		43 25 4 1 1 18 4 5 13	1	1 18 18 3 11 114	39 24 3 1 15 15 3 	4 1 1 3 	# s. d. 173 3 7 111 4 7 29 11 4 6 4 6 0 10 0					Grafton	3 July 20 Nov 21 ,, 1892. 4 Mar	6 5 4 5 9 10 10 0	Judge Gibsor Judge Fitzhardinge			
Totals	225	5,957 6 5	96	•••	117	3	114	101	16	579 15 4				12		l					

WILLIAM CLARKE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Grenfell, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.				Dura-		The Numb	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintif	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	j	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.		ew rials nted on which such New Tria were granted.
Goods sold	13 1	£ s. d. 139 5 6 280 15 9 11 15 0	4 4		9 9 1	1 	9 9 1	9 9 1	1 	£ s. d. 22 8 0 23 3 6 1 13 8		1	2 	Grenfell	1891. (11 Mar (12 Aug (28 Nov	5 10	David Forbes.		
Causes of Action not specified above												••••	 	J					
Totals	32	720 15 3	10		20	1	19	19	1	75 2 6	1	1	 2						-

JAMES WATT,
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Gundagai, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	umber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and I Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Number of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	[Judgments o. Orders affirmed	Reversed.	Cases left in Arreai.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court s.t.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge	Motions for New Trials grante	
Goods sold	8 1	£ s. d. 370 12 11 230 17 5 24 0 0	9 3 1 1		16 5		16 5 4 		1	# 8. d. 14 16 0 6 9 6 0 10 0					} Gundagai	1891. 17 March 18 Aug 7 Dec		D. G. Forbes		
Totals	46	1,254 1 10	17		28	.	28	26	2	30 3 6				1			l			Ì

OSMAN A. EDWARDS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Gunnedan, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	t For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Tria were granted.
Goods sold	 2	£ s. d. 167 17 8	4 5 2		3 		3 	3 		1 13 0 1 0 0 2 13 6 9 16 6				 Gunnedah	1891. 5 June. 25 Sept 1892. 29 Feb	0 15	Judge Fitzhardinge. Acting-Judge Harris. Judge Gibson.			

J. J. KINGSMILL, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HAY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal			_		Dura-		The Number of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	l	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials granted	
Goods sold	5 2	£ s. d. 412 19 11 43 2 6 45 6 0 200 0 0 200 0 0 206 0 10 50 0 0 62 5 6 907 10 3 13 7 0 2,296 4 0	 1 1 8 1 2 		11 1 1		11 1 1 2	10 1 1 1 2	1	£ s. d. 39 17 0 6 9 6 1 6 0 10 10 0 25 11 6 2 1 0 24 14 4	- ´				Hay	1891. 9 July 26 Oct 1892. 11 Feb	hours. 5 6 7	Judge Forbe Judge Merewether.	S	

FREDERICK G. ADRIAN,
Registrar, District Court.

č

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Hillston, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

,	The N	umber of Suits	Set	led.	The N	umber o	of Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The	Number an of Appea					Dura-		The Nu	ımber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.	The Costs of the Suit.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	9 3 2 	£ s. d. 682 1 5 998 16 7 35 15 0	5		14 9 2 		14 9 2 	144 99 22 		£ s. d. 52 15 8 33 5 2 17 10 8				3 	$iggr Hillston_! \dots$	$egin{cases} 1891.\ 22\ \mathrm{July} \ \ 9\ \mathrm{Nov} \ \ 1892.\ 24\ \mathrm{Feb} \ \end{cases}$		D. Forbes. H. Harris.			

D. G. McDOUGALL,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Inverell, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	grounds
Nature of Carses, under d.s.inet Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for,	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.		on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency. Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	7 2 2 2 1 1	£ s. d. 538 8 2 223 18 4 32 16 0 75 0 0 200 0 0 24 19 0 31 16	7 4 1		14 3 1 2 1 1		14 3 1 2 1 1 	13 3 1 2		£ s. d. 13 12 0 4 10 0 1 0 0 1 10 0 1 0 0 0 10 0 1 10 0 23 2 0				1 	Inverell	\begin{cases} 1891. \\ 30 \text{ June} \\ 27 \text{ Oct.} \\ 1892. \\ 18 \text{ Feb.} \end{cases}	6 0	G. Fitzhardinge C. E. R. Murray C. E. R. Murray			•

K. THEO. GARLAND,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at West Kempsey, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Sumber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	ımber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried,	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	34 3 1 2 3 8 2 4 	£ s. d. 616 18 9 1,844 17 11 121 9 6 10 17 6 200 0 0	7 6 1 1 1 1		19 20 7 2		19 20 7 2	18 18 1 5 2 10		£ s. d. 56 12 8 93 15 4 1 10 0 0 10 0 7 10 0 13 14 10 23 15 4 3 11 4				•••	West Kempsey	1891. 9 Mar 10 ,, 11 ,, 13 July 15 ,, 16 ,, 30 Nov 24 Dec	5 15 1 42 1 5	Edward Bennett. Frederick William Gibson. Grantley H. Fitzhardinge.	1	1	On the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

J. R. LINSLEY, Registrar, District Court.

38

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Kiama, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber of	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads,	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	8 1 8 1	£ s. d. 4J5 8 11 61 11 6 33 10 8	7 1 4		211 22 1 4			14 1 1 2 1 2 4 23	1 2	£ s. d. 41 11 9 25 11 2 4 2 6 15 8 4 86 13 9				•••	Kiama`	1891. 23 Mar 24 , 3 Aug 23 Nov	hours. $6\frac{3}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{4}$	C. E. R. Murray.			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

esaid Act,— ARTHUR C. LOGAN,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Lismone, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits.	Seti	tled.	The N	amber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	lumber and Appeals	Result of			,	Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintifi	For Defendant.	The Costs of the Suits.	ļ	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defa- mation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	70 30 2 6 3 50 13 4 	### 8. d. 3,977 2 7 2,308 15 6 741 3 3 41 15 0 438 9 0	79 23 16 1 11 18 5 6 2 2 4 156		96 47 12 2 5 2 28 7 8 1 1 6	1	95 47 12 2 5 2 28 7 8 1 1 6	89 46 11 2 3 1 24 4 5 1 1 5	3	£ s. d. 437 6 11 176 10 10 50 15 8 1 1 0 32 10 2				6 2 4 1 1 1	Lismore	1891. 22 June 23 " 24 ", 10 Nov. 11 ", 12 ", 13 ", 1892. 22 Feb. 23 ", 24 ", 25 ",	hours. 74 3 8 8 6 53 7 4 8 8 5 5 5	Acting-Judge Gibson. Judge Fitzhardinge.			

C. COGHLAN,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Lithgow, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umbe r o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suit.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	3 1 3	# s. d. 205 0 0 51 10 11 16 15 0 150 0 0 90 18 10	4 3		4	 1 	4	4	 1 	£ s. d. 4 3 6 2 0 0 0 10 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 6 2 3 0					Lithgow	1891. 7 Aug 1892. 10 Feb.	1				

W. B. BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Maclean, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

		The N	Number of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Numb	er of	The grounds
148—]	Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions of Trials.	ew rials	on which such New Trial were granted.
	Goods sold	10 4 9 2 1 	## s. d. 944 19 · 7½ 295 8 3 133 10 7	19 6 3		17 4 1 6 1	1	17 44 1	16 4 1 6 1 	1	£ s. d. 43 7 0 6 8 0 4 3 8 16 0 6 4 2 0 1 9 0 0 15 6 76 5 8	}				M aclean	1891. 24 Feb 25 -, 30 June 1 July 17 Nov	3 15 6 30 3 0	Acting-Judge Bennett. Judge Gibson. Judge Fitzhardinge.			

HENRY A. LEDGER,
Registrar, District Court.

42

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Mattland, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	mber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Number	ground
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintif	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting cach day.	Name of Presiding Judge,	Motions N for New Tr Trials, gra	ials New III
Goods sold	29 7 4 1 1 11 4 1 1 	# s. d. 1,795 0 9 882 5 3 252 8 6 57 15 5 10 0 0	87 14 4 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		67 15 3 2 1 7 3 4 19		67 15 3 2 1 7 3 4 19	59 15 3 2 4 3 4 14 104	8	£ s. d. 111 6 6 27 4 0 10 17 0 2 19 6 0 19 0 1 3 0 12 9 0 5 11 0 0 13 0 5 0 0 6 18 0 29 9 6 214 9 6				39, 12 5 1 4 3 7 71	East Maitland	1891. 12 Mar 14 " 16 June. 17 " 18 " 19 " 16 Sept 17 " 18 " 16 Dec	6 0 8 0 6 0 7 30 6 30 2 30 1 0 5 0	W. H. Wilkinson. A. P. Backhouse.		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. F. ROBERTSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Menindle, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals,					Dura-	,	The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover. Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent. Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above	 	# s. d. 24 18 10½					1 1 	1		£ s. d. 1 2 6) 				Menindie	{ 1891. { 20 Mar	hour.	} G. Fitz- } hardinge.			
Totals	2	$68\ 10\ 4\frac{1}{2}$					2	2		1 15 0					,						

P. T. WHEALY,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Militon, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	of Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal	d Result				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Į	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trial. granted.	on which such New Tria were granted
Goods sold	3 1 2 1 1 2 	£ s. d. 326 10 2 39 16 3 4 13 7 62 17 8 50 0 0 15 0 0 113 15 6 16 5 0 25 0 0	2 3 1 1 1		16		16	15	1	# s. d. 14 5 0 4 8 0 0 5 6 2 2 0 1 2 0 0 10 0 2 15 0 1 9 0 0 10 0 2 15 0					Milton	11100	6 0	C. E. R. Murray E. B. Docker. C. E. R. Murray			

JOHN RAINSFORD, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Molone, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals					Dura-		The Nun	ber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits,	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	15 1 1 2 2 	# s. d. 282 15 6½ 760 17 111 53 4 0	7		6 8 1 1 2 2		6 8 1 1 2 2	5 8 1 2 2 	1	£ s. d. 14 0 6 28 11 8 1 3 0	:				Molong	1891. 22 Aug 1892. 20 Feb		Judge Docker. Acting-Judge Coffey.			

H H. CHIPPINDALL,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Morer, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The n	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Nun	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrears.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Tria were granted.
Goods sold	1	# s. d. 319 14 6 28 5 4	7		14 1 1 4 1 1 2	4	14 1 1 1 1 2	14 1 1 1	 1 4 1 1 	£ s. d. 18 12 0 0 10 0				2 	 Morce	\begin{cases} 1891. \\ 12 \text{ June} \\ 2 \text{ Oct} \\ 1892. \\ 19 \text{ Feb} \\ 20 \text{ Fob} \end{cases}	5 0 6 0	Fitzhardinge Harris } Gibson			

A. R. PERRY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Moruya, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		İ	lumber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	: Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above. Totals	8 6 1 2	# s. d. 126 1 4 204 1 6	8 4 4		1 2 2 2		1 2 2 2	1 2 2 2		£ s. d. 21 3 8 29 3 0 6 10 0 2 1 0 17 17 4 4 5 6 71 0 6				4 2	Moruya	(3 Feb	hours. 3 3 1	C. E. R. Murray. E. B. Docker.		•	

ANDREW T. COCHRANE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Moss Vale, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals,					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge,	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	16 1 1 3 5 20 6 2 6 	£ s. d. 563 1 5 173 2 8 24 10 0 16 0 0 115 0 0	25 9 1 7 1		28 7 1 1 3 4 13 5 1 2 2 2 69	2 	28 7 1 1 3 3 13 3 1 2 2 2	27 7 1 1 2 4 12 4 2 2 2 65	 1 1 1 	# s. d. 113 11 6 25 14 6 2 4 8 1 17 8 8 18 10					Moss Vale	1891. 4 June 21 Sept 1892. 11 Feb 12 "	hours. 12½ 7 12½ 4	Bennett. Docker. Murray.			

J. R. SCROGGIE,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Mudger, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The 1	umber of Suits	Set	tlcd	Tae N	umber o	f Cises	Result	of Trits		T (2)	umper und Aproci,				Dura		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Natine of Causes, under e stinct Herds	Com	Total A nount in d for	Without	Arbi	Tricd	Juij	Without	For Plaintiff	For Detend ant	The Costs of the States	/ppeal	Judaments on Ollers affirmed	Cases left in Airear	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sit	tion of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge	Motions for \c v Tirals	Trials	on which such Vew Trial were granted
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Laboui Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Coment Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	21 8 1 3 2 1 3 5	£ a d. 240 17 6 156 12 5 45 0 0 40 0 0 5 16 9 19 5 0 32 13 6 147 8 10 732 14 0	11 7 2 1 2 4		8 1 1 1 1 1 1		8 1 1 1 1	8 1 1 1 1	1	£ s. d 21 11 2 11 6 4 1 2 0 1 12 6 0 16 6 0 18 6 1 12 0 7 18 4 46 17 4	1	1	 2 	Mudgee	1891 21 April. 21 July 13 Oct 1892. 28 Jan	h m. 3 30 2 30 3 30 3 0	His Honor Mr D. C. J. Docker. His Honor Mr Actang D. C. J. Coffey			

HUBERT DILLON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Murrunund, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The	Number and of Appeals	l Result s.				Dura-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The Number	grounds
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	i '	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions No Trials.	als wew criais
Goods sold	6 1 1 1 1 	£ s. d. 97 16 11 115 16 3 25 0 0 23 8 0	4. 33		5 3 1 1 1 1 		5 3 1 1	5 3 1 1 	 	£ s. d. 10 8 1 '5 11 0 2 14 6 0 13 0				•••	M urrurundi.	1891. 22 June. 5 Nov 1892. 2 March.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{hows.} \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$	Judge Fitzhardinge. Judge Gibsor	1	
Totals	20	344 10 0	7		13		13	12	1	23 5 1		ļ				\				

GEO. R. EVANS, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Muswellbrook, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	iled.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appea	d Result s.				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.		Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trial were granted.
	•	£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	38	351 12 9	17		9		9	. 9		60 18 6		1		12					1		
Promissory Notes	•••			l		•••	1	- 1	•••		•••		•••••	1							
ent				:::					•••	********	•••	•••••								}	
oard and Lodging				}					•••		•••		•••••	***							
respass on Land									• •••	*********		•••••									
respass on Person									•••												
legal Distraint									•••										ĺ		
over								l	•••	******	•••								١.		
reach of Contract									•••												
ages, Work, and Labour											:										
ibel, Slander, and Defa-				}		(ļ į				,				1891.	hours.				
mation	• • •								•••						Muswell-	(19 Mar),,,,			
ommission on Agency	• • •	••••							•••	•••••					brook.	35 June		Backhouse.			
les of Live Stock		•••••	•••						•••	'	•••			1	l i	(24 Sept	1)			
oney lent	•••	**********	•••						•••		•••										
artnership	•••		•••	•••					•••	••••••	•••										
terpleader	•••	***		•••						•••••	•••		•••							•	
testacy	• • •			•••		•••				•••••											
egacyossession of Tenements		••••		•••		•••		i i	•		•••								}		
eplevin	•••	•••••••••		•••	•••	•••			•••		•••					_	,			•	
onsent Jurisdiction		*** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		•••	•••		•••	1	•••				•••			•					
uses of Action not	•••	•••••		•••	. •••	•••			••• [••••	•••	•••••	•••								
pecified above	1	20 0 0			,			, ,							i		•				
poorned above		20 0 0		•••	T	•••	1	1		6 3 4	•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		J						
Totals	39	371 12 9	17		10		10	10		67 1 10	•••			12							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

J. V. FOLEY, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Murwilliumbah, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	iled.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result of	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing		Ti cd	By Jury.	 Without Jury	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant	The Costs of the Suit.	l	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed	Cases left in Airear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Tuals granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	19 6 2 7 1 2	# s. d. 638 15 89 1,005 14 10	8		11 11 2 2 3 1 1 	 	11 11 1 2 3 1 	9 11 3 1 1 	19	£ s. d. 18 12 0 14 3 6 6 10 0 2 0 0 4 3 6 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 13 6 4 12 0					Murwil- lumbah.	1891. 19 June 6 Nov. 1892. 19 Feb.	h. m. 3 0 10 30 5 30	Judge Gibson. Judge Fitzhardinge			
Totals	. 77	3,767 18 0	38		37	1	36	29	25	56 14 6		1		2						Ì	

E. A. BARRINGTON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Narraberi, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

·	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	of Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal				!	Dura-		The Numb	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.		Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	}	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New T	vew rials anted. on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	7	£ s. d. 803 11 11 105 0 3	9 2		17 4 1 1		17 4 1 1 2 	17 4	1 1 1 	# s. d. 73 4 2 10 5 8				2 1 	\ Narrabri.	1891. 9 June 29 Sept 1892. 16 Fob,	3	G. H. Fitzhardinge. H. Harris. F. W. Gibson.		•
Totals		1,548 15 10	13		28	1	27	25		146 1 4				3						

WALTER SCOTT,
Registrar, District Court.

54

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Narrandera, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Surts.	Sett	tled	The N	umber of	Crses	Result	of Tiruls		The N	umber and Appeals		-			Dura-		The Num		The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- nenced	Total Amount sued to:	Without hearing		Tried	B, July.	Without	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits	 Appeals 	Judgments or Orders affirmed	Reversed	Cases left in Arrear	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency. Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	2 1 	# s. d. 402 1 7 373 14 9 279 11 0	3 6 2 4 4	 	9 4 1 2 8 1		9 44 1	8 4 1	1	£ s. d. 9 11 0 6 17 0 4 0 0 2 14 0 7 10 0 2 14 0 1 0 0 1 12 0				5 1 2 1	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \begin{align*} 1891. \ 2 March \ 3 Aug. \ 21 Nov. \end{align*}	h. m. 5 0 5 30 5 30	Judge D. G. Forbes.			
Totals	53	2,342 7 6	18	1	25		25	20	5	35 8 0	•••			9							

J. W. LEES, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Newcastle, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The l	Number of Suits,	Sett	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases,	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Num	ber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials. g	New Trials ranted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above	49 15 11 8 4 2 6 40 7 2 2 10 1	£ s. d. 4,073 11 9 1,180 15 2 336 14 9 118 14 9 835 5 0 630 0 0	207 14 8 5 3 1 4 20 3 1 3		235 35 7 6 5 4 1 2 20 4 2 1 7 1 		235 35 7 6 4 3 1 2 20 4 2 1 7 1 	*234 33 6 6 3 4 1 2 17 3 1 1 6 40	1 2 1 2 3 1 1 1	£ s. d. 497 8 1 114 9 6 35 17 2 20 8 9 96 7 6 82 11 8 4 0 10 27 6 6 67 15 7 52 10 0 5 13 0 2 12 2 34 11 4 2 2 0 134 1 2					- Newcastle	1891. 3 March 4 " 5 " 6 " 7 " 8 " 9 " 23 " 25 " 3 June. 4 " 5 " 2 Sept 3 " 2 Dec 3 "	hours. $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ 8 8 8 8	Judge Wilkinson. Judge Backhouse.			
Totals	771	11,130 9 11	395		372	3	369	358	14	1,177 15 3				4						ļ	

* In only 99 of these cases did the Judge give verdicts, the remainder were judgments signed by the Registrar.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HY. WM. H. HUNTINGTON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Nowra, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result of	f Trials		The I	Number and of Appeals					Dura-		The Numb	er of The
Nature of Carses, under distinct Heads	Com menecd.	Total Amount sund for		Arbi tration	Tued	By July.	Without Juiv	For Plaintiff	For Defend at t	The Cost of the Stat		Tud (ments or Orders) a ⁴ a med	horasal	Cuses left in Aire u	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions of Trials gra	on which such New Trial
Goods sold	2 1 1 8 4 2 1 4	## s. d. 346 17 2 765 7 10 52 11 5 13 1 6 100 0 0	1		24 13 2 1 8 3 2 1 		23 13 2	22 13 2 3 1 	3 	£ s. d. 12 6 0 48 13 2 1 9 2 0 10 0 2 8 10 6 17 4 7 2 2 21 10 10 4 18 0 3 11 3				 1 	Nowra	1891. 1 June. 2 yt 1892. 8 Feb 9 "	2 10	Acting-Judge Bennett. Judge Docker. Judge Murray.		

JOHN M. SHEAHAN,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Orange, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

·	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.			•		Dura-		The Nu	ımber of	The grounds
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trial
Goods sold	20 4 3 2 20 20 	£ s. d. 942 8 0 705 8 3 63 0 0 36 4 0 70 0 0	18 7 2 1 1		27 12 1 1 2 2 16 4 3 70		27 12 1 1 2 2 16 4 3 70	27 12 1 2 16 4 3 68		£ s. d. 46 3 8 31 3 8 5 3 10 2 7 2 36 12 9		,	-	6 1 1 2	Orange	1891. 9 June. 10 , ,	h. m. 7 0 3 15 7 15 4 0 7 0	Docker.			

STEPHEN MURPHY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Parrayatta, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

:		umber of Suits	Settle	ed.	The Nu	mber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials	l	The X	amber and l Appeals	Result of				Dura-		The Numl		The grounds
	Com- nenced		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury	Without	Fot Planti	For Defend ant	The Costs of the Suits	Appeals	Jud_ments or Orders affirmed	Reversed	Cases left in Aircu	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat	tion of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New !	New Trials	on which su h New Trials were granted.
Promissory Notes	130 23 5 1 2 3 3 17 2 2 3 	# s. d. 1,905 18 0 1,662 4 10 121 3 11 100 0 0 230 0 0 211 7 2 475 2 9 400 0 0 18 5 0 41 7 8 683 11 0 5,969 0 4	67 12 3 1 5 1 .		47 6 1 1 2 2 1 10 12 1	 1 	47 6 1 1 2 10 1 2 11 87	39 6 1 1 2 1 5 1 	8	£ s. d. 295 6 10 49 1 4 17 17 0 23 11 6 10 5 2 28 18 2 14 4 10 41 14 2 11 11 0 2 4 2 4 8 2 82 19 10 582 5 2				16 5 1 2 2 2 4 31	Parra- matta		7 30 3 15 8 15 6 15 6 30	Backhouse. J. McFarland Gibson. Wilkinson.			

GEO. WICKHAM, Registrar, District Court.

5

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Penrith, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	lumber and Appeals.				١	Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	í	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trial were granted.
Goods sold	2 1 2	£ s. d. 320 8 1½ 170 12 7 4 0 0 20 4 0 72 10 0	17 2 1 3 5 1 1 7		19 5 1 1 2 2 13 4 2 13 62		19 5 1 1 2 2 13 4 2	19 5 1 1 1 12 3 2 12 56		£ s. d. 10 7 4 4 7 6 0 10 0 0 13 0 2 9 6				•••	Penrith	1891. (22 Fcb 9 May 13 Oct 20 ,,	hours. 10 5½ 5½ 55 .	M'Farland. Backhouse. M'Farland.		1	

J. K. CLEEVE,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Porr Macquarte, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Number of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant	The Costs of the Suit	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Airear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trial.	on which such New Trials
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Prespass on Person Illegal Distraint. Prover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements. Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	23 2 3 1 2 6 2 1 8 	£ s. d. 162 12 4½ 436 0 11 21 0 0 33 0 0 300 0 0 200 0 0 150 0 0 66 15 6 400 0 0 6 10 0 586 2 1½ 70 19 9 2,433 0 8	11 2 2 1		5 10 2 1 3 4 1 2 		5 10 2 1 3 3 4 4 1 1 2 2 32	5 10 1 1 1 .3 3	 1 1 2 1 1 	## s. d ## 17 6 ## 56 19 0 ## 20 1 2 ## 2 5 6 ## 30 1 2 ## 3 4 0 ## 4 17 8 ## 16 14 10 ## 13 6 0 ## 2 11 6 ## 38 4 0 ## 10				1 2	Port .	\begin{cases} 1891. \\ 14 Mar \\ 18 July \\ 19 \ \\ 5 Dec. \ . \end{cases}	h. m. 8 0 8 0	Edwin Bennett, Esq. Frederick W. Gubson, Esq. Grantley Hyde Fitzhardinge, Esq.		

ő

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Queanbeyan, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases	Result	of Trials		The N	umber and Appeals					Dura-		The Number of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	Foi Plaintiff	For Defend- ant	The Costs of the Suits	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed	Reversed	Cases left in Allear	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat	tion of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge	Motions New for New Tirds Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consont Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above	9 1 1	£ s. d. 387 9 5 237 5 10 39 12 0 62 0 0 16 10 0 400 0 0	12		1		1 	4 7		£ s. d. 36 3 9 50 0 5 3 18 10				1 1 	Qucan- beyan.	(1891. 10 Mar 21 July . 11 Nov	h m 1 30 2 30 3 0	C. E. Murray		
Totals	31	1,142 17 3	14	•••	14	1	13	12	2	97 15 10	•			3						

C. J. B. HELM, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Singleton, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Settled.	The N	umber (of Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The n	umber and i					Duia-		The Nu	imber of	The grounds	ılt.
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrears.		Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.	By Default.
Goods sold	1	£ s. d. 351 9 10 159 19 8 158 15 0 14 0 0		5 3 1 6 2 	2	17	14 3 3 1 3 2	3 2	£ s. d. 66 2 4 33 16 8 19 2 4 5 2 2 11 18 2 31 15 1 21 15 10 0 8 0 5 4 8 4 9 10 1 12 0				3	Singleton	1891. 17 Mar 23 June. 22 Sept 21 Dec.	\ .\ 1 15	W. H. Wilkinson. Alfred Paxton Backhouse		1	Verdict contrary to evidence.	1 2
Totals	70	1,744 13 10	13	36	2	34	28	8	201 7 1				7					2	1		14

ROBERT WADDELL,
Registrar, District Court.

62

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Silventon, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1891, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

·	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	iled.	The N	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.				Dura-		The Numb	grou	he unds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Tetal Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	!	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions 1	vew New New 1	ich Trials ere
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	 1 1 	£ s. d. 376 13 6 102 4 9 22 17 0	9 1 1 		6 1		6 1	6 	1	£ s. d. 43 14 2 2 3 6 0 10 0			 	Silverton	1891. (16 Mar 14 July (13 Nov) G. H. } Fitzhardinge McFarland.			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

JOHN SAUNDERS, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Sydner, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases	Result o	f Trials		The N	umber and i					Dura		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com nenced	Total Amount sucd for.	Without hearing	Arbi- tration	Tried	By Jury	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits	ĺ	Judgments or Orders affirmed	Reversed.	Cases left in Arreai.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting Each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New		on which such New Trials were granted
Goods sold	773 348 70 27 4 48 74 620 45 67 92 1			4	2,363			2,172	191	£ s. d. 11,159 9 11			2	253	Sydney	1891–1892	•	McFarland. Wilkinson. Murray. Backhouse. Fitzhardinge. Gibson.	12	1	*
Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above																				:	
•	6,237	133,736 17 10	3,617	4	2,363	30	2,333	2,172	191	11,159 9 1	1 3	1	2	253	•		} !				

^{*} That the verdict was against evidence and weight of evidence + Erroneous ruling of the Judge

J. A. LUCAS, WM. JOHN HALLORAN, Registrars, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Tamworth, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits	Se	ttled.	The N	umber o	of Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The l	iumber and Appeals	Result of						The Number	of Th
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amoun sued for.	withou hearing	t Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintifi	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Dura- tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions Nev for New Tria Trials. grant	ls -'e" 1
Goods sold	30 11 3 2 2 2 5 1 2 3 	£ s. d 420 14 3 323 3 3 39 6 4 30 0 0 200 0 0 236 2 0 200 0 0 135 16 0 27 17 3 1,819 14 1	19 10 2 1 1 2 2		11		111 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1	111 1 1 1 2 2 1	1 	£ s. d. 41 15 0 21 15 4 5 6 0					Tamworth	1891. \{ 29 May \\ 30 \\ \\ 5 \\ 20 Jan. \\ 21 \\ \}	12 5	Gibson. Fitzhardinge. Fitzhardinge.		

LACHLAN W. BROUGHTON,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Table, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com-	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	ì	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	3 1 1 2 3 2 6 	£ s. d. 1,038 4 6 845 7 5 72 14 6 25 19 3 18 10 0 200 0 0	40 15 1 2 1 2 2 		17 9 2 1 1 2 2 2 3 1 1 1		17 9 2 1 1 1 2 2 3	17 9 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		£ s. d. 109 14 6 79 14 3 11 1 1 4 5 2 11 7 8 2 15 10 30 7 2 34 19 10 35 4 0 76 11 8				8	Tarce	1891. (19 Mar. 20 ,, 23 July 10 Dec. 11 ,,	hours. 9 15 12 1	Ed. Bennett. F. W. Gibson G. H. Fitzhardinge			
Totals	118	4,164 1 10	69		41	1	40	34	7	408 0 10			·····	8							

J. A. CREAGH,
Registrar, District Court.

0

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Temora, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	of Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal					Dura-		The Number	of The
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.		Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in. Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	on which such New Tria
Goods sold	2 2 2 2 2	£ s. d. 194 6 3 51 5 1 125 19 0 230 0 0	8 2 1 1				3		 1 1 	£ s. d. 5 7 6 1 2 0 1 10 0 21 11 2 30 15 8 13 12 4 48 11 2	 			2 1 1 	Temora	(1891. 8 Aug 1892. 7 Mar	hours. . 8 6	D. Forbes. H. Harris.		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

JAMES MILLER,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Tenterfield, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinet Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suit.	ì	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	6	## s. d. ## 469 12 2 ## 240 1 9 ## 25 0 0 ## 49 1 11 ## 11 0 0 ## 280 0 1 ## 1,074 15 11	14 3 4		22 3 3 		22 3 1 3	21 3 3	1	£ s. d. 77 8 2 10 6 10 1 19 2 8 0 10 6 4 8 37 15 8 141 15 4					Tenterfield	1891. (14 May. 15 ,, {16 Sept. .1892. 8 Jan.	h. m. 6 0 9 0 11 0 4 30	F. W. Gibson G. H. Fitzhardinge.			

F. BURNE, Registrar, District Court.

Ö

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Tumut, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	lumber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials			umber an of Appeal			}	ı	Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com menced	Total Amount sued for	Without hearing	Arbi- tration	Tried.	By Juiy.	Without Jury	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suit	Appeals	ludgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.		grounds on which such New Trial were granted.
Goods sold	21 6 10 1 3 	£ s. d. 701 6 2 864 5 1 125 3 3 274 0 10 200 0 0 76 16 2 110 J0 11 2,352 2 5	5		15 11 4 4 1 		15 11 4 4 1 1	20 111 3 	1	# 8. d. 46 15 0 44 13 0 10 19 10 7 7 0 4 4 8 1 7 0				27 10 2 5 1 2	Tumut	1891. (20 Mar 21 Aug (10 Dec	hours. 1				

HY. S. HAWKINS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Wagga Wagga, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The N	amber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- nenced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried	By Jury.	Without Juny.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	A > 11/ () 7	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.		such New Trial were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency. Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction. Causes of Action not specified above Totals	2 4 7 1 1 1 1 29 2 12	£ s. d. 1,131 11 11 1,776 16 2 45 0 0 173 16 6 365 0 0 100 0 0 200 0 0 200 0 0 1,134 1 4 400 0 0 74 3 7 5 7 0 651 0 2	18 10 2 3 1 1		24 22 3 4 22 1 	 1 1 	24 22 3 3 22 22 	24 22 3 4 17 17 1 2 	 5 	£ s. d. 115 3 2 95 19 2					- Wagga Wagga	1891. (1 July. 2 " 3 " 20 Oct. 21 " 1892. 19 Jan. 20 ",	hours. 1 8½ 3 5½ 6 5 5 6	D. G. Forbes. W. L. Merewether.	1	1	*

^{*} The new trial was granted on the grounds that the defendant's absence at the time of the original trial was unavoidable, and that he had a good and bond fide defence to the action on its merits.

J. McKENSEY, Registrar, District Court.

.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Walgett, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The l	Number and Appeals				}	Dura-		The Nu	mber of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	ļ	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defanation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not	2	£ s. d. 738 14 7 124 10 7	3 1		12 1		112 11	12 1 	 	£ s. d. 38 6 4 4 17 6				3	\} Walgett	1891. (6 March)26 June)27 ,, (13 Nov	0 45 0 15	Judge Docker. Acting Judge Bennett. Judge Docker.			
specified above	22	957 5 2	4		14		14	13	i	73 19 4				4	J 			į			

G. A. HYDE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Warren, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umbe r o	f Cases	Result o	of Trials.	-	T I	The Number and of Appeals		1			Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbı- tratıon.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant	The Costs of the Suit.		Judgments ca's or Orders affirmed.	Reversed	Cases left in Arreai.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Tuals	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	1 1 2 1 2	£ s. d. 211 4 9 304 13 5 27 5 0 100 0 0 204 17 4 29 18 11 28 13 6	2 1 1 		8 6 ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·	 	8 6 2 9	8 6 2 10	1 	£ s. d. 6 7 0 12 9 6 1 10 0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Warren	1892. 12 Mar 4 July. 19 Nov.	_	Docker. Bennett. Docker.		1	On account of summons being served on wrong person.

H. W. STANFORD,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Wellington, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

		The N	umber of Suits.	Set	tleđ.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nur	mber of	The grounds
148—	ture of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintifi	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suits.	j	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Prom Rent Boar Tresj Tresj Illeg Trov. Brea Wag Libel Trov. Sales Mone Partr Inter Inter Lega Posse Repl Cons Caus.	ds sold	3 1 	£ s. d. 99 5 8 171 13 9 22 7 0	2 3 1		3 		3 	2 1 		£ s. d. 6 6 6 6 3 7 0 0 10 0			,		Wellington		0 30	E. Bennett. E. B. Docker. W. H. Coffey.			

A. G. CHIPLIN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Wentworth, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	tumber and Appeals,					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without July.	For Plaintifi	For Defend ant	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed	Reversed	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint. Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency. Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy. Legacy Possession of Tenements. Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	8 2	# s. d. 203 0 8 312 10 3 29 7 0 33 10 0 88 14 6 217 1 10 13 14 2 897 18 5	7 3 2 3 1 1 1 17		7 5 2 4		7 5 2 4	7 5 2	1	£ s. d. 15 17 6 49 15 4 1 0 0 1 10 0 12 13 6 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0				1		ri O .,	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 30 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	Fitzhardinge. Merewether. McFarland.			

J. S. MAITLAND, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Wilcannia, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber oi	Cases.	Result	of Trials		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Numb	er of The
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing		Tried	By Jury	Without Jury	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant	The Costs of the Suits	i	Judgments or Orders aftirmed	Reversed	Cases left in Arrear	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions I for New T Trials. gra	ew New Tr
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover. Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	5 1 2	£ s. d. 262 6 11 204 3 1 200 0 0 57 6 3	5 		2 4		2 44		1 	£ s. d. 27 14 2 86 0 8 40 12 0 8 3 0 0 10 0 60 16 8 223 16 6				5 1 	- Wilcannia.	1891. (23 March 27 July. (23 Nov	h. m. 3 0 9 0 1 30	Fit∠hardinge. Merewether. M'Farland.		

ARTHUR W R. PRATT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Windson, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials			umber and of Appeals					Dur		The Number of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com menced	Total Amount sued for	Without hearing		Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant	The Costs of the Suit	Appeals	udgments or Orders affirmed	Reversed	Cases left in Arrear	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat	tion of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge	Motions New Trial. Trials granted	on which such New Chal- were granted
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above	2 2 2 	£ 8 d. 507 15 4 20 6 9 132 8 0 9 0 0 30 0 0 9 3 1 14 0 0 20 19 0 280 19 0	6		19 1 2 1 2 2 		19 1 2 1 2 2 6	16 1 2 1 	3 i 	## 8 d 19 13 6 0 19 6 2 3 6 0 6 0 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 13 6	:				Windsor	1891. 2 May. 2 Oct 1892. 3 Feb		Backhouse. McFarland. Wilkinson.		

A. GATES,
Registrar, District Court.

-

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Wollongong, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1832, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The N	Yumber and Appeals			and the second s	Dura-		The Nu	nber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	{	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Cases left in Ancar.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trals.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted,
Goods sold	4 1 3 6 2 	£ s. d. 637 11 11 214 3 10 230 7 11	6 1 3		21 6 1 1 2 .4 		21 6 1	17 6 1 2 2	4	£ s. d. 82 11 8 32 3 0 17 14 10				Wollon-gong.	1891. {19 Mar 20 ,, 30 July 31 ,, 1 Aug 19 Nov 20 ,, 21 ,,	8 8 9½ 7	C. E. R. Murray.			

D. R. JAMIESON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Yass, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Set		The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The n	umber and Appeals	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	ımber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrears.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	15 2 1 4 2 3 5 1	£ s. d. 1,022 0 0 444 1 10 28 12 0 14 7 6 160 0 0 220 0 0	222 8 1 1 1 2		37 7 1 1 4 2 3 4 .1 1 1 1		37 7 1 1 4 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 73	36 7 1 1 3 1 2 3 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	£ s. d. 34 6 6 8 18 0 0 13 6 0 10 0 2 10 0 1 10 0 1 13 6 3 0 0 1 -0 0 1 3 6 5 10 0		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Yass	1891. {29 April. 30 ,, 26 Aug 1892. 6 Jan 7 ,,	7 30 8 0	\ Judge \ Murray. Judge Docker. \ Judge \ Murray.	2		

^{*} Awaiting instructions from Plaintiffs.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—
GLENTWORTH ADDISON,
Registrar, District Court.

~

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Young, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1892, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

		The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	mber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals,	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
s. 6d.]	Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced	Tetal Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi- tration	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintif	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.		Cases left in Airear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials,	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1892.	Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trospass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labout Iabel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	12 2 8	£ s. d. 227 12 9 779 19 5 77 18 6	2 		10 12 2 2 4 2 1 8 41		10 12 2 2 4 2 1 	10 12 2 2 4 2 8 41		£ s. d. 5 13 0 9 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 10 0 5 3 6 28 6 6			•								

F. S. OSBORN,
Registrar, District Court.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(ANNUAL RETURNS UNDER 103RD SECTION OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vic. Ao. 18, sec. 103.

METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.

SYDNEY.
CAMPBELLTOWN.
WINDSOR.
PARRAMATTA.
PENRITH.

Newcastle. Maitland. Singleton. Muswellbrook.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

GOULBURN.
YASS.
WOLLONGONG.
KIAMA.
NOWRA.
MILTON.
QUEANBEYAN.

COOMA.
BOMBALA.
EDEN.
BEGA.
BRAIDWOOD.
MORUYA.
MOSS VALE.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

GRENFELL,
YOUNG,
GUNDAGAI,
TUMUT,
WAGGA WAGGA,
ALBURY,
COROWA,
HILLSTON.

NARRANDERA.
DENILIQUIN.
BURROWA.
COOTAMUNDRA.
HAY.
TEMORA.
BALRANALD.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

DUBBO.
WELLINGTON.
ORANGE.
FORBES.
CARCOAR.
COWRA.
COONABARABRAN.

BATHURST.
MOLONG.
MUDGEE.
LITHGOW.
WARREN.
COONAMBLE.
WALGETT.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

TAMWORTH.
ARMIDALE.
GLEN INNES.
CASINO.
KEMPSEY.
PORT MACQUARIE.
MACLEAN.

BALLINA.
INVERELL.
TENTERFIELD.
IJISMORE.
TAREE.
MURWILLUMBAH.
BELLINGEN.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

BOURKE.
WILCANNIA.
MURRURUNDI.
NARRABRI.
GUNNEDAH.
MOREE.

GRAFTON.

WENTWORTH.
COBAR.
MENINDIE.
SILVERTON.
BINGERA.
BROKEN HILL.

973-A

63

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Albury, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Menced. Menced.	ber of Suits.	Settle	ed.	The Num	ber of Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and I Appeals.			ì		Dura-		The Nun	nber of	The grounds on which
Goods sold		Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Fried. J	By Witho	ut For Plaintifi	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	such New Trials were granted.
Sales of Live Stock Money Lent 9 4	£ s. d. ,103 12 7 838 2 9 74 10 6 37 19 0 155 0 0 200 0 0	20 5 1 1 1 1 8 8 1 2 2		2	1 200 12 2 2 2 1 2 3 1 7 1 5	1 4 5 1 4 	3	£ s. d. 117 18 1 26 7 8 12 5 0 11 18 4				3 1 1 2 2	Albury	1892. (14 June. 15 ", 16 ", 17 Oct 18 ", 20 ", 1893. 2 Feb 3 ", 4 ",	6 $7\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{1}{3}$	D. G. Forbes	5.		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. JENNINGS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Armidale, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits.	"Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Çases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Numb	er of The
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.		Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions of Trials.	ew New Ti
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	21 1 7 1 4 5 48 3 2 2 10 2 	## 8. d. 1,482 18 2 688 1 4 38 5 0 123 13 6 100 0 0 260 0 0	20 6 1 3 2 9 3 1 3 2 2 1 3 		444 113 4 2 5 35 2 1 7 6 119		444 133 4 2 5 35 2 1 7 	43 13 4 3 34 2 1 5	1	£ s. d. 113 12 7 50 7 0 3 5 10 16 0 4 1 0 0 22 4 0 14 4 0 16 12 4 9 0 0 20 10 10 8 12 10 31 6 0 19 13 8 326 9 5				7 2	Armidale	1892. 20 May 9 Sept 20 July 1893. 28 Jan 30 ,,	h. m. 6 30 6 30 0 45 1 0 9 15	G. H. Fitzhardinge. W. H. Coffey, B.A.		

F. H. GALBRAITH, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Ballina, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal	d Result s.				Dura-		The Nur	mber of	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	3 	£ s. d. 158 19 6 91 16 6			7 2		7 2	7 2	 	£ s. d. 7 6 6 5 5 0 0 11 0 1 18 0					Ballina	1893. 25 Feb	hours.	{Acting-Judge H. Harris.			

T. W. COHEN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Balbanald, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Set	tled.	The N	lumber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal		ĺ			Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	} Nil.																	,			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

CHAS. H. DAVIES,
Registrar, District Court.

G

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Bathurst, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

12	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	leđ.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The l	Number and of Appeal	d Result s.				Dura-		The Num	nber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under custinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	37 5 1 3 7 3 10 3 	£ s. d. 585 7 6 1,239 3 7 127 0 4 262 0 0 282 14 0 212 9 10 450 0 0 451 0 5 99 5 2	21 23 1 1 1 4 2 8 3 15	1 	18 14 4 2 1 2 3 1 2 9	 1 	18 14 4 1 1 2 3 1 2 9	18 14 4	 	\$ s. d. 32 8 3 21 1 8 27 2 1				1	Bathurst	1893.	h. m. 8 30 9 0 11 0 12 30 8 30	E. B. Docker			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

W. G. B. SMITH,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Bega, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

,	The N	Number of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	Tumber c	f Cases	Result	of Trials.		The	Number an of Appea					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.		Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury,	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant,	The Costs of the Suit.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trial were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	38 2 3 1 1 12 1 1 	£ s. d. 813 12 0 1,371 14 9 33 15 0 15 3 3 30 0 0	30 7 1 1 2 1 		32 25 1 2 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 7		32 25 1 2 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 7 80	31 24 1 2 1 5 1 1	1 1 1 3 	# s. d. 113 17 5 127 11 2 3 19 2 1 5 6 0 10 0 0 17 0 18 19 10 19 11 10 0 6 0 3 3 0 0 10 0 11 19 10 303 5 9				8 6 2	Bega	1892. { 28 Jan 29	hours. $6\frac{1}{2}$ 6 2 $3\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{1}{2}$ 2 6 $6\frac{1}{4}$ $1\frac{3}{4}$ 11 10 $2\frac{1}{2}$	Charles E. R. Murray.			•

CHAS. W. THOMAS,

Registrar, District Court.

00

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Bellingen, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber of	f Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and l Appeals.					Dura		The Numb	g	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New 7	New Crials	such ew Triaks were granted.
Goods sold	3 1 7 2 2 1 3 	## s. d. 212 17 74 668 12 8½ 83 6 3	5 6 5 1		4 13 3 2 1		1 2	4 13 3 1 1 	 4	£ s. d. 26 11 0 59 8 5 14 19 4				1 1 	Bellingen	1892. (10 Mar. 7 July 22 Nov.	hours. 4 3 3	$\left. ight\}$ Fitzhardinge.			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

FRANK. B. TREATT,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BINGARA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

		The N	umber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals					Dura-		The Nun	nber of	The grounds
973-	Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
В	Goods sold	2 2 1 2 2	# 8. d. 7 18 11	2		 2 1 			 2 	1	£ 8. d. 0 9 6				•••	Bingara	1892. (7 June) 20 Sept 1893. 28 Feb	1 0	F. W. Gibson			

W. MARSH,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Bombala, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	umber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintifi	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	5 1 	£ s. d. 1,141 17 7 117 16 8 113 11 0	48 2 1		41 3 1 		41 3 1 .	34 3 1 	7	£ s. d. 197 11 2 21 4 6 1 19 2 16 19 4 0 6 0 22 6 3 260 6 5				5	Bombala	1892. (13 May 9 Sept 1893. 30 Jan. 31 Jan.					

W. A. DOVERS, Registrar, District Court.

REFURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOURKE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Number of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.		Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	Trials	on which such New Trial were granted.
Goods sold	78 6 5 1 4 19 1 2 20 	£ s. d. 3,609 2 5 12,400 3 1 242 13 9 97 18 8 650 0 0 100 0 0 561 13 1 200 0 0 18 18 1	71 74 2 5 2 10 7 1 1 1 		16 4 3 2 1 2 9 1 2 3 43	 2 	16 4 3 1 2 9 1 2 3 41	144 4 1 1 2 8 1 3	2 2 1 1 1	# s. d. 213 10 6 231 18 1 18 5 2 8 4 2 27 10 10 9 0 2				3 	Bourke	1892. (17 May 18 ,, 25 Oct 26 ,, 27 ,, 1893. 7 Feb 8 ,,	3	F. W. Gibson			

GEORGE ATKIN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Brandwood, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	mber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Num	ber of	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.		Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	10 1 1 1 1 1 	£ s. d. 364 19 9 271 6 10 4 2 6	17 7 1		2 3 		2 3	1 3	1	£ s. d. 26 0 10 19 9 6 0 4 6 9 18 0 0 13 0 0 14 6 15 4 8 2 11 4 74 16 4	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\				Braidwood	1892. 4 Mar 15 July 11 Nov 1893. 6 Mar	9 0	C. E. R. Murray.			
Totals	36	931 8 6	26		10		10	8	z	74 10 4	'	1				}					<u> </u>

JOHN KENNY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Burrowa, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	of Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	l	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trial	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	12 2 1 2 9 1 2 1 	\$ s. d. 1,102 10 6 683 11 3 23 14 8. 6 16 0 200 0 0	25 1 1 1 2 2 2 1		33 111 2 1 7 		33 11 2 1 7	26 9 2 1 5 	7 2 2	# s. d. 106 11 7 37 9 8 2 4 0 0 9 6 30 12 6 1 6 0 6 13 0 14 2 8 6 1 2 1 7 6 3 0 10 0 10 0 4 0 8			,		Burrowa	1892. { 22 Mar { 9 Aug { 10 Dec		David Grant Forbes.			

T. FOLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

13

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Broken Hill, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	ımber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced.		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	i	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	 1 7 8 3 	£ s. d. 2,614 4 1 1,214 16 8 23 2 0 17 15 0	35 3		41 16 1 1 1 1 3 2 3 		41 16 1 1 1 1 3 2 3 	37 16 1 1 2 2 2 1 4	 1 1 1 	£ s. d. 301 6 8 102 9 8 10 17 6 6 18 4					Broken Hill	1892. 12 March 14	8 30 4 0 8 30 5 0 9 0 8 30 0 30 3 0 2 0	Frederick William Gibson.			
Totals	151	7,601 11 7	59		91	4	87	76	15	802 6 3		••••		1							

C. G. GIBSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Campbelltown, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	1 1 1 1 2	### 8. d. 645 16 10 19 8 0	10		13 1		13	12 1	1	£ s. d. 18 10 6			••••		Campbell-town.	1892. (19 May 29 Oct 1893. (15 Feb	hours. 4 42 4	Backhouse. Wilkinson. Backhouse.			

A. FRASER, Registrar, District Court.

Ţ

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Carcoar, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The	number and Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads,	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appea	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrears.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold		£ s. d. 164 8 6 129 16 0	2 4 1 1 1		2 4	1	3	2 · 4 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	£ s. d. 6 15 6 5 15 6					Carcoar	1892. (29 March 9 Aug 29 Nov	2 30	E. B. Docker.			
Totals	. 21	1,004 7 2	12		9	2	6	19	Z	29 1	']		ļ]		1	 	1

J. HOWARD LOUCHE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Casino, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits.	Seti	tled.	The N	umber o	Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu	ımber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintifi	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.		on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint. Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency. Sales of Live Stock Money lent: Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction. Causes of Action not specified above. Totals	29 4 3 2 1 1 	## 8. d. 1,131 9 10 868 14 0 124 12 8 41 11 1	14 6 2 1 		24 18 3 1 1 1 2 1 7		24 18 3 1 1 1 2 1 7	22 18 3 1 1 2 1 	2	# s. d. 83 16 9 81 9 0 13 8 4 3 12 10				9 5 1 1 1	Casiņo	{ 25 June } 12 Nov		} Fitzhardinge.			

J. BURNETT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Cobar, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result of	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Number o	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.			Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions New Trial Trials.	New Trial
Goods sold	9. 2 	# s. d. 262 10 4 264 8 9 123 7 0	6 2 1 3		6 5 1	1 2	5 5 1 5 	5 5 1 5 5	1	£ s. d. 24 14 4 16 7 0 10 11 8				1	Cobar	1892. 11 May 12 ", 19 Oct 1893. 1 Feb	$ \begin{array}{c c} 8\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	F. W. Gibson	a	

HARCOURT HOLCOMBE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	lumber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.	,	The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-	•	The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New • Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	12 5 1 4 1 2 8	£ s. d. 522 6 10½ 558 16 0 144 13 0 26 9 0 760 0 0 200 0 0	4 4 1 4 1 		18 7 1. 1 2 1 2 4 2 4 2 5 43		188 '77 11 11 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15	3	# s. d. 17 0 6 10 16 0 3 1 0 0 13 6 6 15 0 3 7 0 1 0 0 2 13 0 1 12 0 0 13 6 2 14 6 50 6 0				3 1	Cooma	1892. 10 May 6 Sept. } 7 ,, 1893. 27 Jan. } 28 ,,	h. m. 12 0 8 30	C. E. R. Murray.		•	

. NORMAN BLACK, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Coonabarabran, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	of Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Cavses, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for,			Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant,	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Reach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above	8 2	\$\color \mathcal{L} \s. d. \\ 105 13 8 \\ 41 13 7 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	3 1 		5 1 		5 -1	5 1 1		# s. d. 3 10 0 1 14 0				•	Coonabara- bran.	1892. / 22 June / 26 Oct. 1893. 1 March	hours. 2 2 3	E. B. Docker			
Totals	13	231 8 6	5		8		8	8		7 9 0		!									!

W. T. NICHOLSON,

Registrar, District Court.

ļ

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Coonamble, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Sumber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	of Trials.		. The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Number	groun	inds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	}	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.		ch Urials ere
Goods sold	7 1 2 5 1	# 8. d. 415 15 6 166 16 3	1		10 5		10 5 1 2 3	10 5 1 1 3 3 	 	# s. d. 32 19 2					Coonamble	1892. 7 Mar 27 June 31 Oct	$3\frac{1}{2}$	W. H. Coffey.			

JAS. W. BRASSINGTON,
Deputy Registrar, District Court. .

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Cootamundra, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	of Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal				<u> </u>	Dura-	•	The Number	grounds
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	s New trials
Goods sold	1 3 4 2 1	£ s. d. 177 17 4 209 10 5 37 15 0 150 0 0			4 3 3 2 2 1	 1 	1	3 3 3 2 1 	1	# s. d. 16 3 4 15 8 7					Cootamundra	1892. 5 March 22 July 23 ,, 26 Nov	$egin{array}{c} 3 \ 2rac{1}{2} \end{array}$	H. Harris, Esq. Acting D.C Judge. David Grant Forbes, Esq., D.C. Judge. ""		

CHARLES J. LLOYD,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Corowa, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Sumber of Suits.	·Sett	tled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury,	Without Jury.	For Plaintifi	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d. 344 17 2 378 4 5 75 0 0	12 8 1		3 4 1 1	 1 	3 44	1 4 	2 1 	\$ s. d. 46 13 4 44 14 0 1 0 0 34 18 4 30 0 0 2 8 10 31 16 14 4 31 17 6 8 10	1 still	pending.		1	Corowa	1892. (18 June. 21 Oct. 1893. 9 Feb.	hours. 4 5½	brace Forbes.			

CHAS. H. GALE,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Cowra, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	amber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The n	umber and l Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrears.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	on which such New Trial were granted.
Goods sold	1 3 1 4 	# s. d. 902 1 0 1,176 17 3 55 14 0 20 0 0 600 0 0	55 77 11 11		21 10 1 2 1 1 4 2		21 10 1 2 1 4 2	19 10 1 4	2 2 1 	£ s. d. 105 19 0 36 9 5 1 19 2 0 10 0 34 17 8			1	4 	Cowra	1892. (31 March 11 Aug 1 Dec	6 30	E. B. Docker			

B. P. P. KEMP,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Denillouin, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

İ		The N	Number of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The I	Tumber and Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The
973	Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.		Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintif	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Tris were granted
	Goods sold	1	## s. d: 70 14 9 1,227 7 6 20 0 0	5 6 2 6		7 1 1 1 3			7 1	 	£ s. d. 4 13 6 10 10 0					Deniliquin	1892. 4 Feb 23 June 26 Oct 1893. 14 Feb	Post-poned.	Acting-Judge Merewether. Judge Forbes			

E. A. GRAINGER, Registrar, District Court

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Dubbo, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The Nu	ımber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	f Cases	Result of	Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
	Com- nenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above.	2 6 2 4 46 3 3 7	£ s. d. 1,560 13 10 1,212 1 0 49 10 6 67 6 0 250 0 0	38 23 4 22		29 6 1 2 2 3 18 2 2 3	1	29 6 1 2 1 3 18 1 2 3	28 5 1 2 1 3 18 1	1 1 1 	£ s. d. 192 5 1 91 16 10 11 1 0 6 18 8 59 3 9				12 2 1 1 6 	Dubbo.	1892. 28 April to 30 April 28 July to 30 July 13 Oct, 1893. 1 Feb. to 3 Feb.	$ \{ 31\frac{3}{4} \} $	E. B. Docker	e.		
Totals	183	4,741 11 6	93		68	2	66	62	6	545 9 9				22							

W. J. MARTIN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Eden, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	13 2 1 1 1	£ s. d. 243 18 7 303 0 1	6 5		9 7		9 7	8 7	1	£ s. d. 22 10 3 13 0 3 2 0 0 1 0 0 9 2 0 48 12 6				1 1 	} Eden	1892. (16 May 12 Sept 1893. 2 Feb	2 4	Judge Murray			

GEO. W. H. DAVIES,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Forbes, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nun	nber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.		Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	34 3 4 2 2 32 3 3 3 4 	## 8. d. 1,316 2 4 1,209 1 8 80 4 10 93 6 7 350 0 0 57 0 0 346 15 5 450 0 0 129 0 8 48 17 8 68 7 9	18 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	31 19 2 3 1 2 15 1 2 	31 19 2 3 1 2 15 15 		31 19 2 3 1 2 15 	26 17 1 2 1 1 12 2	5 2 1 1 2 3	£ s. d. 125 3 6 93 1 6 41 6 4 13 0 6 17 6 0					Forbes	1892. 4 April 5 , 6 , 15 Aug. 5 Dec. 6 ,	10	E. B. Docker			

8

EDMOND A. T. PERY,
Registrar, District Court.

1

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals					Dura-	· · ·	The Number o	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	i	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions New for New Trials.	3 New Illai
Goods sold	3 3 1 3 1 1 4	£ s. d. 296 0 7 151 12 10 16 7 6 50 0 0 75 12 5 200 0 0 85 0 0 111 11 1	11 1 2		7 2 1 1 1 1	1 	7 2 1 1 1 1	77 22 11 1 1	 	£ s. d. 8 5 6 1 16 0 0 15 6					Glen Innes	1892. {17 May 18 ,, 19 ,, 6 Sept 1893. 20 Jan 21 ,,	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{array}$	Judge Fitzbardinge.		

. G. STEVENSON,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Gouldun, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	į.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	49 15 10 12 8 8 40 3 28 	## s. d. 2,868 5 2 1,807 6 10 463 8 0 49 12 6 725 0 0 730 0 0	85 21 9 4 7 5 3 24 3 13 5 24		118 28 6 6 5 3 5 16 19	 	118 28 6 6 5 2 4 16 15 19 219	115 28 6 5 2 2 3 15 7 15	3 1 3 1 2 1 8 1	£ s. d. 155 18 0 39 6 6 11 9 6 5 4 0 10 18 0 9 10 0				24 	Goulburn	1892. (31 March 1 April. 2 " 1 July " 3 " 4 Oct 5 " 1893. 13 Jan 14 " 15 " 16 "	hours.	C. E. R. Murray.			

WM. CARSON,
Registrar, District Court.

Õ

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Graffon, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Number o	f The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions New for New Trial.	on which such New Trial
Goods sold	48 3 2 1 1 1 2 17 2 2 4 1 3 	## 8. d. 1,455 0 10½ 1,295 14 1 41 5 0 305 8 6	16 2 1 5 1 1 1 		444 222 1 2 1 7 2 1 1 2 7 91		44 22 1 2 1 7 2 1 1 2 7	42 22 1 2 1 1 6 2 1 1 2 7	2 1 	£ s. d. 139 0 2 81 6 10 7 18 8 4 14 2 1 11 0 5 5 0 25 2 10 0 11 0 1 7 0 4 16 6 14 16 0 13 18 6 312 8 8				20 10 1 5 1 2 	Grafton	(4 Mar	10 0 4 30 6 35 3 10	G. H. Fitz- hardinge.		

WILLIAM CLARKE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Maclean, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeals					Dura-		The Number of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials granted	
Goods sold	3 3 1 1	£ s. d. 487 9 0 227 11 0 42 0 0	10 8 2 1 1 1 		11 9 1 1		 11 9 1 1 	11 9 1 		\$\mathcal{L}\$ s. d. 14 13 0 10 18 0 1 18 6				1 1	Maclean	1892. { 1 Mar { 23 June { 15 Nov	0 2	Judge Fitzhardinge		
Interpleader Interstacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	21	817 1 9	8		13		13	12	 1	16 3 0										

HENRY A. LEDGER, · Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Grenfell, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The n	umber and l Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Nur	nber of	The
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced		Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaint ff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed,	Cases left in Arrears.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	grounds on which 'such New Tria were granted
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	9 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 3	# s. d. 149 2 10 253 3 1 24 14 6 20 0 0 200 0 0 36 9 6 200 0 0 99 15 0 50 11 1 67 18 6 1,101 14 6	3	 	4 9 1		1 1 ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	3 9 1 2 1 1	1	£ s. d. 19 13 10 15 13 6 15 16 4					Grenfell	1892. { 18 March 5 Aug 6 Dec	· .	Herbert Harris, Esq. D. G. Forbes, Esq.		,	

J. M'KENSEY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Gundagai, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	amber of Suits.	Settl	ed.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura- tion of		The Nun	nber of	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint. Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above. Totals	2 1 1 19 3 1 2 	£ s. d. 199 3 11 70 6 0 27 2 0 19 10 6	6 2 8 2 1 1		15		15 1 9 1	15 7	 1 1 2 1 	£ s. d. 16 12 6 1 19 0 2 3 0 0 17 0				1 1 1 2 	Gundagai	1892. (10 Mar., 28 July, 28 Nov., 29 ,,	4	H. Harris. D. G. Forbes			

OSMAN A. EDWARDS,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Gunnepah, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits	Sett	tled.	The N	Tumber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted.	on which such New Tria
Goods sold	9 2 3 3 1 1 1	£ s. d. 245 2 10 397 16 6 15 11 0	7 9 1 1 1		7		7 2	7 1 2 1 2 1		£ s. d. 7 8 6 5 6 0 0 13 6 1 10 0 1 12 0 17 0 0				2 	Gunnedah	1892. { 14 June { 26 Sept		W. H. Coffey. F. W. Gibson.			

J. J. KINGSMILL,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HAX, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Number of	grounds
. Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions New Trials granted	
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	1 3 2 3 6 2 7	£ s. d. 73 6 0 786 2 4 56 4 0 200 0 0 60 0 0 356 2 10 98 10 4 820 0 0 93 1 6 710 10 7	4 1		4 3 1 1 1 3 5 2 5 	1 	4 3 1 1 1 3 4 2 5	4 3 1 1 1 3 2 1 5		£ s. d. 14 15 8 29 14 6 11 13 10 1 0 0 19 9 9 39 16 0 28 2 2 121 9 10 11 15 4 26 18 8				1 1 	} Hay	1892. (30 June 2 Nov 3 ,, 21 Feb 22 ,,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Judge Forbes		

_ ·

FREDERICK G. ADRIAN,
Registrar, District Court.

c

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Hillston, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	tled.	The N	lumber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal				,	Dura-		The Nun	nber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trial	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	2 1 1 1 1 	£ s. d. 120 12 8 163 1 5			3 1 1 1 1 1 1		3 1	3 1 1 1 1	 	# s. d. 12 11 6	2 		2	 1 	Hillston	1892. (13 July 16 Nov) 17 ,, 18 ,, 1893. 28 Feb	16 0 7 0 2 30	D. Forbes.			

D. G. McDOUGALL, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Inverell, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.		Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	 1 3 1 	£ s. d. 391 14 7 84 11 4	3 3		. 6 2	1	6 2	6		£ s. d. 15 12 6 2 0 0	1 (5	settled.)		2 1 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1892. 16 June 20 Oct 21 ,, 1893. 24 Jan	10 12	C. E. B. Murray. Grantley Fitz- hardinge.			
Totals		1,219 4 1	58		27	1	26	24	3	172 14 6	1	•••••		13						:	

K. THEO. GARLAND,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at West Kempsey, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	iled.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Į.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	26 3 1 5 5 6 	£ s. d. 485 15 11 1,322 7 3 234 8 0 9 18 0 50 0 0 247 18 4 56 2 0 200 0 0	6 6 1 1 4		12 18 2 1 1 1 5 2		12 18 2 1 1 5 2	12 17 1 1 1 1 4 2	1 1	£ s. d. 63 5 11 87 1 2 9 4 10 0 6 0 9 16 4 1 9 2 9 11 4 6 3 10 2 8 10 17 9 8 14 5 8 221 2 9					Kempsey	1892. (14 March) 15 ,,) 11 July (26 Nov	$\begin{array}{ c c c c } 2 & 11 \\ 6 & 5 \end{array}$	Grantley Hyde Fitz- hardinge.			

J. R. LINSLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Kiama, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	f Cases	Result of	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Num	ber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	3 1 1 1 1 3 1	# s. d. 595 19 10 68 10 8	2 1 1 1		12 1 1 1 2 	 	12 1 1 2 	12 1 2 	 	£ s. d. 14 6 10 3 6 0 0 15 0 1 10 0 1 12 0 1 12 0 1 8 0 0 7 0 0 4 6	1 1				Kiama.	1892. 21 Mar. 22 Mar. 1 Aug. 28 Nov.	hours. 8 . 5 4	Murray. Acting Judg Coffey.			
Totals	36	119 9 7	17		19	2	17	16	3	26 11 4											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return, as taken from the books of late Registrar, of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JNO. F. KUNSON,

Acting Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Lismone, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

973		The I	Number of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-	3 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7	The Number	Line
3-F	Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.		Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	is New Trials
	Goods sold	1 4	£ s. d. 2,848 18 5 1,619 4 7 319 11 0 43 15 0 61 0 0 500 0 0 920 3 9 1,200 0 0 807 7 4	45 17 4 1 3 2 		71 33 3 1 1 3 28 10 11 	 	71 83 3 1 1 3 28 2 10 11	68 33 2 1 3 27 1 8 1 7 151	3 1 1 	£ 8. d. 362 16 10 154 14 6 19 2 2 1 1 0 20 5 2				7 3 1 1	Lismore	1892. 20 June 21 " 23 " 24 " 7 Nov 8 " 10 " 11 " 1893. 28 Feb 2 Mar 3 "	hours. $8\frac{1}{2}$ $12\frac{3}{4}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $9\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{1}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ 2	His Honor Grantley Hyde Fitzhardinge. Herbert Harris.		

C. COGHLAN,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Lithioow, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	iled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals	Result of				Dura-		The Numb	gr	The rounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Crials	n which such w Trials were ranted.
Goods sold	1	£ s. d. 110 13 11 163 3 4	6 5		2		2	2		£ s. d. 3 3 0 3 10 0	-				Lithgow	1892. 5 Aug 1893. 10 Feb	1	Judge			

W. B. BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Maitland, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	Tumber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umbe r o	of Cases	Result o	of Trials.			Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Nur	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.			Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.		New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	24 15 1 2 6 12 2 2 	## s. d. 1,550 ## 8 716 10 3 484 0 8 82 0 0 60 0 0 10 0 0 501 16 0 589 10 2 14 15 0 1,609 1 8 5,617 18 5	46 11 6 1 1 4 3 		42 13 9 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			42 13 8 1 6 1 1 		# s. d. 139 0 0 36 9 10 58 14 0 1 0 0 1 6 0 0 14 0 6 19 4 48 9 4 1 8 6 116 1 6 410 2 6				21 2 3	East Maitland.	1892. (16 March 17 " 23 June 24 " 22 Sept 21 Dec 22 " 23 " 28 "	6 6 6 5 ¹ / ₄	Backhouse. Wilkinson. Backhouse. Wilkinson.			

W. F. ROBERTSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Menindie, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	1	£ s. d. 83 9 0 52 19 2½ 20 0 0			1		1	1	 	£ s. d. 5 2 6*					Menindie	1892. 1 Dec. 4 Aug. 24 Mar.	hour.	F.W. Gibson			

P. T. WHEALY,

#

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Milton, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal	d Result				Dura-		The Nu	ımber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New		on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	3 1 2 	## 8. d. 392 12 8 60 6 7 100 0 0 85 0 0 2 12 6 640 11 9					19 3 	14 3	5	£ s. d. 37 3 9 1 6 0	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			•••	Milton	1892. (28 May.) 23 Sept 1893. (13 Feb		C. E. R. Murray.			•

* Judgment by default.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN RAINSFORD,

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Molong, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases.	Result of	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals					Dura-	,	The Nu	mber of	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced,	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	such New Triak were granted.
Goods sold	1 2 1 5 5	£ s. d. 699 14 4 238 8 4	6 4 2 2		12 4 1 1 3 1		12 4 1 1 3 1	10 4 1 1 3 1 1 3 1	2	£ s. d. 27 4 0 13 2 8				44 	Molong	1892. { 20 Aug 1893. (18 Feb	ĺ	His Honor Judge Docker			
Causes of Action not specified above	1	25 0 0			1		1	1	•••	1 10 2					J						
Totals	42	1,549 8 8	14		24		24	22	2	79 14 7			••••	4		ļ					

H. H. CHIPPINDALL,

Registrar, District Court.

#

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Mores, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

·	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	lumber and Appeals					Dura-		The Nur	nber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials rranted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	3 2 2 2 7	£ s. d. 148 10 5 144 11 9 35 13 6 100 0 0	8 1 2 2 1 3		6 2		6 2	5 2 1 2 1		£ s. d. 15 4 2 5 3 8 1 0 0 2 0 0 24 13 2 24 10 0 4 0 10					Moree	1892. (3 June 16 Sept 17 , 1893. 24 Feb 25 ,,	5	W. H. Coffey.			

D. E. TROUGHTON,

Deputy Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Moruya, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	ımbe r of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	tumber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	5 2 1 6	# s. d. # 43 18 9 # 74 11 3 # 32 5 0 # 34 8 6 # 66 13 5 # 80 0 # 10 0 0 # 309 16 11	1 1 1 		3 4 4 1		3 4 4 1	3 4 4		£ s. d. 4 6 8 6 3 2 2 12 0 1 1 0					Moruya	1892. (25 May 20 Sept 1893. (10 Feb	hours. 0 10 0 30 0 15	C. E. R. Murray.	 		

Ġ

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Moss Vale, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The l	Number of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	10 2 1 2 1 11 3 2 5	£ s. d. 714 6 3 351 12 4 28 5 8 5 2 9 225 0 0	8 2 1 1 4 4		33 8 1 1 1 1 7 3 1 5	1	32 8 1 1 1 7 3 1 5 	29 8 1 1 5 3 1 5 2	4	£ s. d. 101 17 10 39 13 2 7 8 10 1 0 6 5 18 0				5 	Moss Vale	1892. 2 June 3 , , 29 Sept 30 , , 1893. 20 Feb 21 ,	hours. 8 4 8 7 12 7	Murray.			

J. R. SCROGGIE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Mudgee, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	e Number a of Appe					Dura-		The Number of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appea	Judgmen or Order affirmed	s Reversed	1 4	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions New Trial Trials.	
Goods sold	5 2 1 1	£ s. d. 194 7 4 75 8 6 143 15 0 1 8 6 30 0 0 17 6 0 33 4 9 200 0 0 130 0 0 28 10 0 101 12 0 1,155 12 1	4 1		11 4 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 4 28		111 44 22 11 12 11 .	10 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 	1	£ s. d. 14 0 4 11 4 8 9 15 0	Wining Appeals,	4.		1 1	Mudgee	1892. 28 Apri 19 July 11 Oct 12 ,, 1893. 23 Jan	. 9 . 8 . 3	W. H. Coffey		

_

.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

4	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	iled.	The N	umbe r c	of Cases	Result o	of Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal				•	Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trial	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	 1 	£ s. d. 187 3 4	6		3 1 		3 1 	3 	 1 	£ s. d. 11 1 4 0 4 6 1 13 8 1 10 6		•••••		•••	M urrurundi.	(3 Mar	4 30	F. W. Gibson. W. H. Coffey. F. W. Gibson.			

* This was a Supreme Court issue.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

GEO. R. EVANS, Registrar, District Court.

22

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Muswellbrook, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	umber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Number of	grounds
Naturo of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions New for New Trials.	S New Iriais
Goods sold	1	£ s. d. 222 11 0 10 0 0 14 10 2	1 1 		13 1 2 1		13 1 2 1	8	5 1 1 1 1	\$ s. d. 15 10 6 1 1 4 3 0 0 5 10 0 3 3 0 3 8 0				7	Muswell- brook.	1892. { 24 Mar { 30 June { 29 Sept	3 0	Judge A. P. Backhouse.		•

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

J. V. FOLEY, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Murwillumbah, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	umber of		Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nun	nber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint! Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above. Breach of Promise of Marriage Totals	8 2 2 1 4 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	# s. d. 247 12 0 355 15 4 35 0 0	3 3 1 		6 4 1 2 1 4 1 2 1		6 4 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 1	6 4 1 1 1 1 2 1	 1 3 	# s. d. 30 17 10 22 7 4 6 5 0 15 7 6 7 10 0 17 10 10 1 3 0 5 19 6 4 15 0 3 6 10				1	Murwil- lumbah.	1892. (17 June 4 Nov 1893. (10 Mar.*	hours. 1 2½ 10½	} G. Fitzhardinge. H. Harris.		•	

* Adjourned Court.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. L'E. FAWCETT, Deputy Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Narrabri, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result of	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal	l Result				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tr.ed.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	such New Trials
Goods sold	4 2 6 1 	£ s. d. 455 10 3 42 14 6 16 4 0	8		12 4 1 3		12 4 1 3 	11 4 1 3	1 	£ s. d. 59 6 2 5 7 8 0 17 6 4 14 6 2 8 10 4 17 8 77 12 4	-				Narrabri	1892. 30 May. 12 Sept 1893. 20 Feb 21 ,,	2 30	W. H. Coffey			

WALTER SCOTT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Narrandera, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Örders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	2 3 8 	£ s. d. 334 13 8 983 12 7 246 11 0 44 15 6	5 8 1		111 13 4 1 2 4 1	 	11 13 4 1 1 4 1	11 13 3 1 1 4 		£ s. d. 9 0 2 19 0 6 3 7 0 1 6 0				3 2 2 2 	Narrandera	1892. (1 Mar 2 , 19 July 22 Nov	hours. 7 4 6 3	Herbert Harris. David Forbes.			

J. W. LEES, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Newcastle, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result of	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.		Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted,	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	66 10 8 2 11 2 3 69 7 2 1 23 1 	£ s. d. 4,325 9 9 1,940 13 7 157 6 6 53 5 6 300 0 0 1,360 0 0 235 18 0 500 0 0 763 6 2 1,400 0 0 46 5 0 10 0 0 822 4 10	254 28 6 6 6 1 4 1 2 40 4 11 11 11 109		230* 38 4 2 6 2 2 1 28 3 2 1 11 1 49	3 	230 38 4 2 3 2 2 2 1 27 3 2 1 11 1 49	228* 38 4 2 4 1 1 1 27 3 1 1 47 368*	1	£ s. d. 400 14 6 150 6 10 8 2 0 7 2 6 4 11 10 102 11 0 4 2 0 16 1 2 20 1 2 69 2 8 25 17 4 2 14 6 0 13 6 42 16 9 4 10 0 2 16 4 122 1 1 984 5 2	 			1	Newcastle	1892. (March 2 to 8. June 9 to 18. 3 July 1 Sept. 8 to 10. Dec. 8 to 17.	$22\frac{1}{4}$	Backhouse Wilkinson Backhouse Wilkinson	 	 	Judge Wilkinson granted a new trial on the ground that the verdict of the Jury was against the weight of evidence given in defendant's favour.

*240 of these cases were judgments signed by the Registrar. † Appeal case awaiting Supreme Court decision.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HY. WM. H. HUNTINGTON,

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Nowra, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

[]		The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and . Appeals.					Dura-		The Number	grounds
973—H	Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions of the for New Trials.	ew ials nted granted.
	Goods sold	 1 7 4 	£ s. d. 623 11 3 469 9 6 180 0 0 19 0 0 100 0 0 222 8 5	5 2 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		23 13 1 1 1 3 8 2 3 8 63	 	23 13 1 1 3 8 2 2 3 8 62	23 13 1 1 1 8 2 2 5 5		# s. d. 38 11 6 27 6 4				1	Nowra`	1892. 8 Feb 9 ,, 30 May 26 Sept 27 , 1893. 15 Feb 16 ,,	7 8 13 8	C. E. R. Murray, Esq.		

JOHN M. SHEAHAN,

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Orange, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Settl	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result of	f Trials.		The l	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Nun	nber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.		New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	13 1 3 3 9 2 1 1 	# s. d. 541 14 0 543 11 1 200 0 0 305 16 3 193 14 9 38 13 2 198 8 2 16 14 3 272 3 4 2,566 11 0	8 3 2 1 2		17 8	 1 	17 8	15 8 2 1 6	2	£ s. d. 67 10 11 17 18 0				6 2	Orange	1892. (14 June. 15 ,, 18 Oct 19 ,, 20 ,, 1893. 21 Feb.	$13\frac{1}{4}$ $12\frac{1}{4}$	E. B. Docker	c.		

* Costs in one case not taxed.

· , , , , ,

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

STEPHEN MURPHY,

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Parramatta, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.			,		Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	24 9 3 9 3 2 8 2 2 2 	## 8. d. 1,256 7 11 548 6 0 233 0 10 49 2 1 410 5 0	59 12 4 1 2 1 6 1 3 1 6 		39 10 3 2 7 2 3 1 5 2		39 10 3 2 7 2 3 1 5 1 2 2 2 1 5	35 10 2 2 3 2 1 4 4 1	1 2 1 2 1 2	£ s. d. 136 1 1 49 17 8 34 15 6 9 10 6 44 3 4 5 1 9 4 4 1 0 52 9 0 5 2 8 9 18 8 9 18 8 11 19 6				2 2 2	} Parramatta	1892. (12 May) (12 May) (12 May) (13 May) (14 Sept) (2 yyy) (30 Nov) (1893. (6 Feb) (7 yyy) (7 yyy) (7 yyy) (1897.) (1898.) (1998	2 0 5 0 6 30 7 0 2 0 6 15	Backhouse. Wilkinson. Backhouse.			

GEO. WICKHAM,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Penrith, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	tled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The I	Number and Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	9 3 1 11 11 	£ s. d. 498 3 5 326 2 6 33 6 0	18 5 1 1 6		13 4 2		13 4 2 1 5	10 3 1 5 	3 1 1 1 	£ s. d. 18 8 6 5 2 0 2 11 0 1 0 0 4 9 6 4 8 6 36 19 6				•••	Penrith	1892. (14 May 25 Oct 26 , 1893. 9 Feb	hour. 1½ 5½ 4½ 1½	Backhouse. Wilkinson. Backhouse.			

J. P. BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Port Macquarie, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber of	l Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals					Dura-	·	The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	177 99 11 11 44 33 77	£ s. d. 298 9 11 177 15 11 80 0 0	4 4 1 2 2 3 		13 5 2 1	 	13 5 1 2 2 4	13 5 1 1 1 4		# s. d. 10 11 6 7 11 0 1 17 0			•••••	: ************************************	Port Macquarie	1892. (18 Mar 15 July 30 Nov	3	G. H. Fitz-hardinge.			

G. ORLEAR,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Queanbeyan, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal					Dura-		The Number of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	ļ	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions New Trials Trials.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	7 2	# s. d. 439 7 0 359 10 7	10 4 1 		3 2 2 1		3 2 2 1	3 2 1 1 	 	£ s. d. 20 3 8 18 5 0				3 1 1 1 	Quean- beyan.	1892. (8 Mar 19 July. 15 Nov	. 1	C. E. R. Murray.		
Totals	32	1,374 9 3	16	,	8	•••	8	7	1	56 11 4				8						

G. J. B. HELM,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Singleton, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result	of Trials.		Then	umber and Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- 'tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	Judgmer by default.
Goods sold	37	£ s. d.	13		11		11	11		£ s. d.				4							. 9
Promissory Notes	9	416 13 1	2		4		4	4		23 4 10	:::			_] }	1	1				3
Rent	1	18 5 9	1				<u>.</u>		•••	0 10 0										1	"
Board and Lodging	1	18 5 9			1		i	ï		3 2 10									1		
Trespass on Land		•••			•••										}						
Trespass on Person	•••	•••													li i				1	!	
Illegal Distraint	•••				•••			·	•••			•••		l			1			1	
Frover	•••	•••••••		•••	•••				•••	********					l i		ł				
Breach of Contract	•••		i		•••	}			•••			.					l				
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	191 11 0	1		•••				• • •	470						1892.	h. m.		1		1
Libel, Slander, and Defa-	•					}	ìi	- 1	İ				ĺ			(22 Mar		Backhouse)			
mation	•••	***********	ł		•••	•••			•••	•••••	•••				Singleton) 28 June		Wilkinson (
Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock	• • • •	**********		•••	•••	•••	[···	•••	•••	•••••					Singicion) 27 Sept		Backhouse (···	
Money lent	 2	16 19 8	•••	•••	• • • •	***	•••		•••			•••••				(24 Dec	0 40	Wilkinson)			· · · · · · ·
Partnership	4			•••	1	•••	1 1	1	•••	4 16 1 0					!						1
Interpleader	•••	**********		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••••	•••••	•••							•••••
ntestacy		***********	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••••		•••••	•••••			-					•••••
Legacy	•••	••••		•••		•••	···	•••	•••			•••••	·····•	•••	1				1		
Possession of Tenements		***********	' .			•••	•••	•••	•••	********	•••	•••••	******	•••				•		1	•••••
Replevin				•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	********	•••		•••••	•••	1			1	1		• • • • • •
Consent Jurisdiction						•••	•••	•••	• • • •	*******		••••••	•••••		}						
Causes of Action not						···•	•••	***	•••		•••	•••••			1			1		1	
specified above	2	155 4 5			2		2	2		8 15 2					j	·	Ì			U	•••••
Totals	54	1,190 2 0	17		19		19	19		105 17 6			•••••	4				:			14

ROBERT WADDELL,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Silverton, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	ımber o	f Cases.	Result o	f T rials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu		The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	l	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting cach day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	such New Trial were granted.
Goods sold	4 	£ s. d. 380 15 4 24 0 0	6 2		3 1 	1 	2 1	3 1 	 3 	£ s. d. 27 4 9 1 7 6					Silverton	1892. (11 Mar (22 July . (18 Nov	$2\frac{1}{4}$	F. W. Gibson			

JOHN SAUNDERS,

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Sydney, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

distinct Heads. Commenced Total Amount such for. Total Amount such for. Total Amount such for. Total Amount such for. Total Amount such for. Total Amount such for. Total Amount such for. Total Amount such for. Total Amount such for. Tried. By Jury. Jury. Jury. Plaintiff Property of the Suits. Appeals of Orders affirmed. The Costs of the Suits. Appeals of Orders affirmed. The Costs of the Suits. Appeals of Orders affirmed. The Costs of the Suits. Appeals of Orders affirmed. Place of Sitting of Orders affirmed. Place of Sitting of Orders affirmed. Place of Sitting of Orders affirmed. Place of Sitting of Orders affirmed. Trials. Tri	Nature of Causes under	The	Number of Suits.	Set	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	lumber and Appeals	Result of			•	Dura-		The Nu	umber of	The grounds
Goods sold 2,952 Promissory Notes 839 Ront 471 Board and Lodging 80 Trespass on Land 18 Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint 6 Trover 58 Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation	distinct Heads.		Total Amount sucd for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.		For Plaintifi	Defend-	the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	left in		Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials
Totals 6,939 127,561 5 11 3,731 3 3,060 24 3,036 2,850 210 7,693 6 2 8 2 145	Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wagos, Work, and Labou Libel, Slander, and Defa mation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Negligence Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action no specified above	839 471 80 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	} 127,561 5 11	3,731							7,693 6 2		*			Sydney		1 1	Backhouse. Docker. Murray.		1	Evidence, and weight of evidence.

* Still pending

We hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. A. LUCAS, WM. JOHN HALLORAN, Registrars, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Tamworth, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	iled.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and l Appeals.	Result of			_	Dura-		The Numb		The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com-, menced.		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New T	rials	such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	2 1 1 4 7 2 1 2 	£ s. d. 925 11 1 589 7 6 132 15 8 29 18 0	19 3 2 4		13 10 2 1 1 2 3 2 1 1 2 2 2 2	1 	13 10 2 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 2 3 3 9	12 10 1 1 1 1 1 	1 1 1 1 2 2	£ s. d. 29 13 6 18 10 0 14 6 10 7 14 11					Tamworth	1892. 25 May 14 Sept 15 , 1 1893. 3 1 Jan 2 Feb 3 , 4 , ,	8 30 1 10 0 10	G. H. Fitz- hardinge. W. H. Coffey		•	

*No costs allowed.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

LACHLAN W. BROUGHTON,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Taree, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	Cases.	Result o	of T rials.		The N	umber and Appeals					Dura-		The Nur	nber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	Trials '	on which such New Tria were granted.
Goods sold	11 2 1 1 1 5	£ s. d. 842 4 3 325 7 3 73 16 3 17 10 0	22 5 1 1 2		29 6 1 1 1 1 		29 6 1 1 1 	29 6 1 	 1 1 	£ s. d. 65 12 6 29 19 10 5 11 8 2 0 3				2 3 	Taree	1892. {21 Mar 18 July 3 Dec 5 ,, 6 ,,	hours. 1 5 9 2 2	G. H. Fitzhardinge.			

J. A. CREAGH,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Temora, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	leď.	The N	umber o	f Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and I Appeals.	lesult of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads,	Com- menced.	Total Amount sucd for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.		New Trials granted.	such New Trials
Goods sold	 1 1 	£ s. d. 199 5 3 440 6 10	9 5		2	1	2	· 2	 	£ s. d. 12 17 10 18 18 0				3 1 	Temora	1892. (7 Mar 25 July 26 "	hours. 5 6 4	Harris. } Forbes.			

ŏ

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TENTERFIELD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

·	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	umber of	f Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals,				TO CONTRACT ON A STATE OF	Dura-		The Number of	grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions New for New Trials Trials. grantee	
Goods sold	3 1 2 1 	## s. d. 384 6 9 52 1 8 6 3 0	7 1 1		13 2 1 1 1		13 2 1 1 1	12 2 1	1	£ s. d. 41 18 2 8 7 10 1 18 0		1			Tenterfield	1892. (13 May 2 Sept 1893. 17 Jan	2	Grantley Hyde Fitz- hardinge.		

F. BURNE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Tumur, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

•	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	tled.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal	d Result				Dura-		The Nur	nber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	1	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trial were granted.
Goods sold	13 3 2 2 9 1 5 5	£ s. d. 310 0 3 337 14 0 80 14 3	1 2 2		18 12 2 1 2 7 3 4 49		18 12 2 2 7 7 3	18 12 2 17 3 3 46	 1 1 	# s. d. #3 0 4 20 7 3 3 11 10 23 8 0 1 3 6 21 8 0 1 0 0 20 15 2 2 16 4 2 2 0 136 16 1					Tumut	1892. (14 Mar 1 Aug 1 Dec	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$iggr\}$ Forbes.			

HY. S. HAWKINS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Wagga, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The N	ımber of	Cases.	Result c	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
	•	£ s. d.								£ s. d.		[] .		
Goods sold	68	1,695 2 8	35	\	33		33	32	1	112 3 1		••••		1	1						l
Promissory Notes		822 0 4	18		4		4	4		44 9 8					i		!		1		
Rent	6	297 14 0	2		4		4	3	1	51 6 7											
Board and Lodging							! i					·									
Trespass on Land	2	400 0 0			2	2		2		77 15 0	,				}	1892.	hours.				
Trespass on Person					• • • •			•••							ľ	7 June		`			
Illegal Distraint		•••••	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••		•••					Q	$5\frac{3}{4}$				
Trover	•			···· ·	ا :			;	:	40.00.4			••••			9 ,,	l ei				
Breach of Contract	91	509 3 6	2	•••	5 8	2	3	4	1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		••••	••;•••	\ ···		10 ,,	0.1		1		
Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defa-	21	683 16 1	13	•••	8	2	6	4	4	108 2 3	•••	•••••		***	j	11 ,,	71		1		
mation	7	1,219 0 0	3		4	1	3	3	1	65 8 0	1				Wagga	10 Oct		David Grant			
Commission on Agency	i	15 10 0	1							0 10 0					Wagga.	∤11 "…	6	Forbes, Esq.	1 . 1		
Sales of Live Stock							1 i				}			:::	1, 200	12 ,,	$6\frac{1}{2}$	a.orbos, meq.	1		
Money lent	9	128 19 11	6	•••	3		3	3	•••	44 5 11				·]	13 ,,	$3\frac{1}{2}$				
Partnership				`	•••	•••	[]								i i	1893. 25 Jan	, ,				
Interpleader		***				•••	l									96	114				
Intestacy	•••	******	}									••••	•••		1	977	4	1			
Legacy	;	••• ·••••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	••••	*****		!	(21 ,,	- -	,			
Possession of Tenements	1	•••••	1	•••	***	•••			•••	0 2 6		,	•••								
Replevin	•••	**********		•••	•••	•••			•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••										
Causes of Action not	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••	•••	•••			•••	••••	•••		•••••						1 1		
specified above	22	703 2 2	14		8		8	5	3	125 16 8] [
specifica above		100 2 2	14			•••				120 10 0				l)	ł					
Totals	166	6,474 8 8	95	•••	71	7	64	60	11	6 98 3 0	•••	••••	•••••	1		,					

CHARLES F. BUTLER,

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Walgett, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required. by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases.	Result o	f Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads	Com- menced.		Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	2 2 2	£ s. d. 478 17 10 222 15 11 34 5 0	6		4. 1 1		 	4 1 		£ s. d. 31 12 8 5 7 4 2 19 6				3 1 	Walgett	1892. { 11 Mar 1 July 4 Nov	5	W. H. Coffey.	1		

G. A. HYDE, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Warren, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Noture of Causes under	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	tled.	The N	umber c	of Cases	Result	of Trials.		The	Number and of Appeal	d Result			Ì	Dura-	,	The Number of	
distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials granted	grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Trespass on Land Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency Sales of Live Stock Money lent Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above Totals	6 2 3	# s. d. 733 4 1 363 7 6 89 10 6 44 6 0	8 2 2 6 6		12 4 1 1 10 2 30		12 4 1 1100 2 30	12 4 1 2 	1	£ s. d. 39 3 2 17 18 8 2 17 18 8 2 18 10				11 2 4 2 2	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	1892. { 17 Mar 7 July 10 Nov		Judge Coffey.		

H. W. STANFORD,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Wellington, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	amber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The n	umber and Appeals.					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds on which
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.		such New Trials were
Goods sold	4	£ s. d. 161 12 2 85 0 2 5 10 0 24 1 6	3 2 1 2 		3 2 1		3 2 1	2 2 1 	1	8 s. d. 10 13 0 10 13 0 0 6 0 3 7 4 8 z 6 3 0 10 36 2 8				*1	Wellington	1892. (17 June. 21 Oct 1893. (24 Feb	h. m. 5 25 0 15 2 0	E. B. Docker.			Verdict contrary to cyidence.

* Venue changed to Dubbo District Court.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

A. G. CHIPLIN,

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Wentworth, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The.N	umber of Suits	Sett	iled.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number an of Appeal					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold Promissory Notes Rent Board and Lodging Dishonoured Cheque Trespass on Person Illegal Distraint Trover Breach of Contract Wages, Work, and Labour Libel, Slander, and Defamation Commission on Agency. Sales of Live Stock Money lent. Partnership Interpleader Intestacy Legacy Possession of Tenements Replevin Consent Jurisdiction Causes of Action not specified above (Malicious Prosecution) Totals	2 1 5 	# s. d. 342 3 0 89 13 4	5 I		7 1 1 1 2 1 1		7 1	7 1 1		£ s, d. 29 12 6 3 2 8 1 4 6 4 18 0 1 4 6 22 1 4 62 3 6				•••	Wentworth	1892. {28 Mar 29 ,, 8 Aug 5 Dec	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 45 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	F. W. Gibson		·	

J. S. MAITLAND,

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Wilcannia, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	1 2 1	£ s. d. 174 10 7 19 4 10			2		2 		2	£ s. d. 3 0 0 0 10 0				1	Wilcannia.	1892. (21 Mar 1 Aug 28 Nov	. 1 0	F. W. Gibeon	1.		

ARTHUR W. R. PRATT, Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Windson, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The :	Number and of Appeal	d Result s.				Dura-		The Number of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.		Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suit.	١.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions New for New Trial. Trials.	on which such New Trial
Goods sold	5 1 3 	£ s. d. 175 19 3 191 1 2 16 10 0	14 、2 1		3 3 1			3 3 1 2 		\$\mathcal{E}\$ s. d. 13 7 0 6 19 2 2 5 4	.:			•••	Windsor	1892. 7 May 22 Oct 1893. 1 Feb	hours. 1 1 1	Backhouse. Wilkinson. Backhouse.		

A. GATES,

REFURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Wollongong, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits	Sett	led.	The N	umber o	f Cases	Result o	f Trials.		The	Number and of Appeals					Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Carses, under distinct Hewis,	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.			Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suit.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	on which such New Trials were granted.
Goods sold	9·1 1 1 3 8 1 5 1 2 27	£ s. d. 464 10 8 260 1 3 8 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 288 2 11 186 8 1 50 0 0	3 1 1 1 3 		18 6 1 ½ 5 1 2		18 6 1 2 5 1 4 2	17 6 1 1 5 1 4 1 1 1 2 48	1	£ s. d. 65 13 7 18 8 8 0 6 0					Wollongong.	1892. (17 Mar) 18 , 19 , 28 July 30 , 24 Nov 25 , 26 ,	6 1½ 9 · 8 6	C. E. R. Murray.			

D. R. JAMIESON,
Registrar, District Court.

-

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Yass, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

	The N	umber of Suits.	Sett	iled.	The Nu	umber of	Cases.	Result o	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.		Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.	The Costs of the Suits.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trial were granted.
Goods sold	5 1 2 7 1 2	£ s. d. 219 8 8 316 19 9 3 17 6	11 2				13 3 1 1 4 4 1	13 3 1 1 4 4		£ s. d. 7 7 0 4 10 0 0 3 6				3 	Yass	1892. (3 May (30 Aug 1893. (11 Jan	hours. 7 6 4	Murray.			

GLENTWORTH ADDISON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Young, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1893, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

[2s.		The Nu	ımber of Suits.	Sett	led.	The Nu	ımber of	Cases.	Result	of Trials.		The N	umber and Appeals.	Result of				Dura-		The Nu	mber of	The grounds
6 <i>d</i> .]	Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant,	The Costs of the Suits.	Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	tion of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	for New	New Trials granted	on which such New Trials were granted.
Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893.	Goods sold	5 3 2 1 3 	£ 8. d. 573 15 9 245 17 7 152 0 0	4		12 5 3 2 1 3 	 	12 5 3 2 3	12 5 3 2 1 3 		£ s. d. 10 9 6 3 10 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 10 0 2 0 6 21 10 0					Young	1892. 1 June 6 Oct 1893. 18 Jan		David Forbes			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,-

F. S. OSBORN,
Registrar, District Court.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Tictoria, Ao. 19, sec. 119.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

In Bankruptey.

GENERAL Rules made pursuant to section 119 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1887—Wednesday, the 9th day of May, 1892.

Certificate Applications.

1. A bankrupt intending to apply for a certificate of discharge shall procure from the Official Assignee of his estate, and file in the office of the Registrar in Bankruptcy a certificate specifying the number of his creditors who require to be notified of his intention to apply for his discharge.

2. If at the hearing of any application for a certificate of discharge it shall appear to the Judge or Registrar that all costs, charges, and expenses of the Official Assignee, allowed by the Judge or Registrar, have not been paid, the Judge or Registrar may adjourn the hearing of the application until such costs, charges, and expenses have been paid.

Costs.

In respect of the payment of costs ordered by the Judge or Registrar, when the amount of such costs shall have been duly taxed and certified by the proper officer of the Court, and a copy of the certificate of taxation duly served on the party by whom such costs are payable, or his solicitor, and on non-payment thereof within fourteen days of such service, execution shall be issued under a writ of f. fa. upon an affidavit of such service, and non-payment as aforesaid.

Appeals.

Rule 2 of the Bankruptcy Rules of the 19th day of December, 1889, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

2. In bankruptcy appeals to the full Court the moving party, unless a Judge otherwise order or allow further time, shall, within fourteen days after the filing of the notice of appeal, file with the Registrar in Bankruptcy seven printed copies of the notice of motion summons, the order appealed from, and the judgment of the Judge making such order, approved of by him, and the whole or such portions as the said Registrar shall direct of the other documents, and of the evidence and exhibits used and referred to in the matter appealed from, and shall within the like time also serve four of such printed copies upon each opposing party.

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J. WILLM. C. WINDEYER, J. J. GEO. LONG INNES, J. M. H. STEPHEN, J. WM. OWEN, J. C. J. MANNING, J.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. Ao. 19, sec. 119.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Bankruptcy.

Thursday, the Twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

In pursuance of the powers and authority of section 119 of the "Bankruptcy Act, 1887," IT IS ORDERED that the following Rules dealing with the Taxation of Costs, and the Scale of Costs to be allowed, shall come into operation on the First day of February next.

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J. W. C. WINDEYER, J. J. GEO. LONG INNES, J. M. H. STEPHEN, J. WM. OWEN, J. W. J. FOSTER, J. C. J. MANNING, J.

RULES DEALING WITH TAXATION OF COSTS IN BANKRUPTCY.

- 1. All Court fees and proper disbursements shall be allowed in addition to the remuneration in this scale provided.
- 2. The taxing officer may require vouchers for all or any payments.
- 3. Bills of Costs shall be written lengthwise on one side only. Dates shall be furnished to each item, but they must not be written in the margin, which shall be left clear for taxation.
- 4. No instructions for an Affidavit shall be allowed when the Solicitor or his Clerk makes the Affidavit, nor for any Affidavit of personal service.
- 5. In cases where allowances are to be made per hour, the Solicitor or Accountant must insert in the Bill of Costs against such items, the exact time occupied, and must produce an affidavit by the person so employed that the time entered in the Bill of Costs was so occupied.
- 6. Bills of Costs must be added up before same are presented for taxation.
- 7. In special cases, where Counsel are not instructed to appear in Court, and the Solicitor acts as advocate, a charge by the Solicitor for the preparation of minutes of facts or evidence for his own use may be allowed, and in addition such special fee as the Taxing Officer may

- think fit, having regard to the nature and importance of the case and the questions involved.
- 8. A folio is to comprise seventy-two words, every figure comprised in a column, or authorised to be used, being counted as a word.
- 9. As to all fees or allowances which are discretionary, the same are, unless otherwise provided, to be allowed at the discretion of the Taxing Officer, who, in the exercise of such discretion, is to take in consideration other fees and allowances to the Solicitors and Counsel (if any) in respect of the work to which any such allowances applies, the nature and importance of the matter, the interest of the parties, the estate or persons to bear the costs, the general conduct and costs of the proceedings, and all other circumstances.
- 10. Any person who may be dissatisfied with the allowance or disallowance by the Taxing Officer in any Bill of Costs taxed by him of the whole or any part of any items, may at any time before the certificate or allocatur is signed, carry in before the Taxing Officer an objection in writing to such allowance or disallowance specifying therein by a list, in a short and concise form, the items or parts thereof objected to, and the grounds and reasons for such objection, and may thereupon apply to the Taxing Officer to review the taxation in respect to the same.

- 11. Upon such application the Taxing Officer shall reconsider and review his taxation upon such objection, and he may, if he shall think fit, receive further evidence in respect thereof, and may alter or confirm such previous allowances.
- 12. Any person who may be dissatisfied with the certificate or allocatur of the Taxing Officer as to any item or part of an item which may have been objected to as aforesaid, may, within fourteen days from the date of the certificate or allocatur, apply to the Judge for an order to review the taxation as to

the same item, or part of an item, and the Judge may thereupon make such order as the Judge may think just; but the certificate or allocatur of the Taxing Officer shall be final and conclusive as to all matters which shall not have been objected to in the manner aforesaid.

13. Such application shall be heard and determined by the Judge upon the evidence which shall have been brought_in_hefore the Taxing Officer, and no further evidence shall be received upon the hearing thereof, unless the Judge shall otherwise direct.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SCALE OF COSTS.

IN BANKRUPTCY	SCALE OF COSTS.			
1	1	£	s.	d.
	Præcipe for subpæna			
•	Subpœna		See	
INSTRUCTIONS. \pounds s. d.	Summons	W	rits	•
For Bankruptcy Notice, Debtor's Petition 0 6 8	Warrant			
For Creditor's Petition 6s. 8d. to 1 0 0	Notice to produce or notice to admit (including service)	0	7	6
For Affidavits 5s. to 1 0 0	Marking exhibit	0		6
For or in opposition to motion under section	Tarining on the control of the contr	Ů	Ů	Ů
130 6s. 8d. to 1 0 0				
For notice motion under section 130 (including con-	PERUSALS.			
sideration of grounds on which motion can be made) $\pounds 1$ to 3 0 0	Of affidavits, petitions, notices of motion, deposi-			
For or in oppositition to any other motion or appli-	tions, reports, exhibits, accounts, certificate of			
cation to be made in Court, except appeal to	title, assignment, conveyance, bill of sale, abstract of title, or other document, at per			
the Court in Banco 6s. 8d. to 0 13 4	folio		0	6
For appeal to the Court in Banco 10s. to 1 0 0				
For Notice of Appeal (including consideration of grounds) 10s. to 3 0 0	GEDTICE AND MORIODO			
For or in opposition to any application in cham-	SERVICE AND NOTICES.			
bers 0 6 8	Service of notice of motion, petition, subpoena, summons, or other process on party personally	0	5	0
For special case for the opinion of the Court under section 140 6s. 8d. to 1 0 0	If served at a distance more than 2 miles from the	U		U
section 140 6s. 8d. to 1 0 0 For case for opinion of Counsel 6s. 8d. to 1 0 0	place of business of the Solicitor, for each mile			
For Brief on hearing motion or appeal. Such fee	beyond the two miles 1s. Where, in consequence of the distance of the party			
may be allowed as the Taxing Officer shall think	to be served, it is necessary to effect service			
fit, having regard to the number of witnesses, searches, and perusal of documents and procur-	through a bailiff or agent, for correspondence	•	_	•
ing evidence.	in addition	0	5	U
· ·	Where more than one attendance is necessary to effect service, such further allowance may be			
	made as the Taxing Officer shall think fit.			
DRAWING AND COPIES.	Service of any notice of motion, application, affi-			
Affidavit, order, minutes, or other documents not	davit, or other document on the Solicitor of the opposite party	0	3	4
specified 0 5 0	Service of notice to produce or admit (see drawing).	v		-
Or per folio 0 1 0	Service of appointment to tax or settle minutes on			
Fair copy 0 1 8	Solicitor of opposite party or Official Assignee			
Or per folio 0 0 4	(see drawing).			
Petition by creditor 5s. to 0 10 0	By post (see Attendance).			
Or per folio 0 1 0	ı			
Fair copy 1s. 8d. to 0 3 4	ATTENDANCES.			
Or per folio 0 0 4	To bespeak and obtaining copy judgment or decree	0	6	8
Bankruptcy Notice 0 3 0	To file Bankruptcy notice, notice of motion,	Ů	•	•
Copy 0 1 0	affidavit, order, petition appearance, or other			
Request for issue of Bankruptcy Notice 0 3 0 Order for issue of Bankruptcy Notice 0 3 0	documents not specified		3	
	To issue subpœna, summons, writ, warrant	0	3	4
Request for refund 0 1 0 Certificate of taxation (if necessary) 0 2 6	To be speak, and for copy of evidence or other document	0	6	8
(To obtain Bankruptcy notice, petition, order, or	Ū	Ū	•
Preparing and attending to despatch necessary telegrams 0 5 0	other document left for signature or to be sealed	0	3	4
Appointment to tax or settle minutes (including	For appointment to tax or settle minutes (see			
copy) attendance for same and service 0 7 6	drawing).	^		
Brief, per folio 0 1 6	For certificate or allocatur	0	3	4
Engrossing, per folio 0 0 6	For refund of balance of deposit and giving receipt	U	3	4
Copy documents to accompany brief, per folio 0 0 4	On Official Assignee or Solicitor with appointment to tax or settle minutes (see drawing).			
Brief for second counsel (if allowed) to be allowed as copy only, per folio 0 0 4	In Court on examination under section 30, hearing of			
Case for opinion of counsel (including engrossing),	motion, petition, or application before Judge,			
per folio 0 1 6	Registrar, or District Registrar in Bankruptcy (without Counsel)	2	2	0
Bill of costs (including copy for taxation), per folio 0 1 6	And if exceeding one hour, for every hour after the			
Any further copy, per folio 0 0 4		0	15	0

ATTENDANCES—continued.

In Count on orremination and a series of the	x	S.	u.
In Court on examination under section 30, hearing of opposed motion, petition, or application before			
Judge, Registrar, or District Registrar in Bank-			
ruptcy (with Counsel)	1	1	0
For every hour after the first		10	6
In Court with Counsel in unopposed matters	0	13	4
In Chambers, on any application (without Coun-	٧	10	_
sel) 13s. 4d. to	2	0	0
In Chambers, on any application (with Coun-			
sel) 6s. 8d. to	1	0	0
In Court, when case is in list but not heard		13	4
Before Registrar in Bankruptcy or Chief Clerk on any appointment to settle minutes 6s. 8d. to			
any appointment to settle minutes 6s. 8d. to	0	13	4
On reference under section 130, same as motions, &c.			
On taxation of bill of costs, per hour	0	13	4
On deponent to be read over	0	3	4
On deponent and with him to be sworn	0	3	4
Attending attesting signature to each petitioning			
creditor, except when petitioners sign at same			
time	0	6	8
Attending attesting petition, where petitioning	_		
creditor is a company or corporation	0	10	6
On Official Assignee or creditor in necessary consultation 6s. 8d. to	1	,	۸
On Connect with Interference	-	l	0
	0	6	8
If fee over 20 guineas	0	13	4
On Counsel to mark refresher or to appoint consultation	0	6	8
With Counsel on consultation or conference7s. 6d. to		0	-
Any necessary attendance on Counsel to settle notice	z	U	0
of motion or order	0	6	8
To hear indoment (without Come)	1	1	0
The beautiful and the state of		_	
	0	10	6
At Government Printing Office, or other newspaper office, with notice for insertion	0	2	6
At Registrar-General's or Lands' Title Office, search-	v	2	U
ing, per hour	0	5	0
At Post Office to register any necessary letter	0	2	6
At Money Order Office—for order	0	2	6
	U	4	U
LETTERS.			
For necessary letters 3s. 6d. to	Λ	7	6
Allowance may be made for letters passing between	J	•	U
Town and Country Solicitors.			

ALLOWANCES TO COUNTRY WITNESSES.

		-00		•	
	Professional men, Merchants, Bankers, Accountar	ıts.	£	s.	d.
	per diem		1	1	0
	Tradesmen, Auctioneers, Clerks, per diem		0	14	0
	Artizans, Journeymen, Sailors, Labourers, per di		0	7	0
	The above mentioned allowances are in addition the sum reasonably paid for travelling expens	to es.			
	WRITS, WARRANTS, AND SUMMON	ISE	s.		
	Præcepe for subpæna ad test or duces tecum		0	2	0
	Subpæna ad test or duces tecum ·		0	3	0
	Drawing every folio beyond three folios in subportances tecum	na	0	1	0
	Copy subpœna for service		0	1	0
	For every folio beyond three folios in copy subpor	na			
ļ	duces tecum		0	0	4
	Præcepe for writ of Habeas Corpus		0	2	0
	Writ of Habeas Corpus		0	5	0
	Parchment		0	2	6
	Attachment		0	3	0
	Drawing every folio beyond three folios		0	1	0
	Сору		0	1	0
	For every folio beyond three folios in copy	••	0	0	4
	Warrant for search		0	3	0
ļ	Сору		0	1	0
1	Warrant for seizure		0	3	0
	Сору		0	1	0
	Drawing summons under section 30, ad test		0	3	0
Ì	Copy summons under section 30, ad test		0	1	0
1	Drawing summons under section 30, duces tecum		0	5	0
	Copy summons under section 30, duces tecum	•••	0	1	8
	ACCOUNTANT'S CHARGES.				
	Where the employment of an accountant has be duly sanctioned, and in the absence of any spec arrangement with the Official Assignee or Trust for a smaller amount, the following charges m be allowed:—	ial ee			
	For preparing balance sheet, investing accounts, & Principal's time, exclusively so employed, page 1997.	c., er	^	10	•
Ì	hour			10	6
1	()41 . 1 1 1 1 1 1	ur	0	5	0
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		0	2	6
,	For necessary affidavits		0	.,	0

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. Ao. 19, sec. 119.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

General Rules made pursuant to 119th section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1887.—Monday the first day of May, 1893.

Rules Repealed.

Rules 52, 58, 68, and 135 (1) of the General Rules of the 1st February, 1888, and Rules 1, 2, 5, and 9 of the Rules of the 1st January, 1890, are hereby repealed.

Bankruptcy Notice.

- 1. On every Bankruptcy Notice shall be endorsed an intimation to the debtor that, if he has a counter-claim, set off, or cross-demand, which equals or exceeds the amount of the judgment debt, and which he could not have set up in the action in which the judgment was obtained, and is desirous of having the Bankruptcy Notice set aside on any of those grounds, he must, within the time specified in such endorsement, file an affidavit to that effect with the Registrar. Such time shall be fixed by the Registrar when issuing the Notice.
- 2. Any debtor desirous of setting aside a Bankruptcy Notice on any grounds other than those mentioned in the preceding rule, shall file a Notice of Motion setting forth such grounds within the time so specified in the endorsement.

Creditor's Petition.

3. After the presentation of a creditor's petition, and before signing and sealing the notice thereon, the statements contained in the Petition shall be perused by the Registrar or Chief Clerk.

Date of Hearing.

4. The Registrar or Chief Clerk shall appoint the day and hour at which the Petition will be heard, and notice thereof shall be written on the Petition and sealed copies, and where the Petition has not been served the Registrar or Chief Clerk may from time to time alter the first day so appointed and appoint another day and hour.

Service.

- 5. A Creditor's Petition shall be personally served by delivering to the Debtor a copy of the filed Petition, with a sealed notice thereon, signed by the Registrar or Chief Clerk, of the time and place for hearing of the Petition. Service of the Petition shall in all cases be proved by affidavit with a copy of the Petition attached.
- 6. The Petitioning Creditor on whose Petition a sequestration order is made, shall cause a sealed copy of such order to be served on the Bankrupt.

943-

Certificate of Discharge.

7. In every case of an application by a Bankrupt for a certificate of discharge the report of the Official Assignee, made pursuant to section 37 of the Act, shall be filed not less than seven clear days before the time fixed for hearing of the application, and any affidavit by the Bankrupt in reply to such report shall be filed and a copy thereof served on the Official Assignee two clear days before the day of hearing.

Orders.

8. All orders made in Bankruptcy by the Judge or Registrar may be signed by the Registrar or Chief Clerk as and for the Judge or Registrar.

Bankrupt's Statement of Affairs.

9. As soon as the Official Assignee receives notice that he has been appointed to an estate he shall give the Bankrupt instructions for the preparation of his statement of affairs.

Petition under 111th Section.

10. When a Petition is presented under section 111 of the "Bankruptcy Act," the partners so petitioning shall serve notice of the Petition and a copy of any affidavits to be used in support thereof upon such of the other members of the firm as may be resident in New South Wales, or shall file an affidavit explaining why such service has not been made, and such members may appear on the hearing of such Petition and oppose the making of a sequestration order thereon.

Service of Documents.

11. All notices and other documents, for the service of which personal service is not directed, may, in addition to the mode of service prescribed in section 150 of the "Bankruptcy Act," be left with some adult person at the last-known address of the person to be served therewith.

FREDK. A. DARLEY, C.J. W. C. WINDEYER, J. J. GEO. LONG INNES, J. M. H. STEPHEN, J. WM. OWEN, J. W. J. FOSTER, J. C. J. MANNING, J.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(IN DIVORCE JURISDICTION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Dic. Ao. 9, sec. 48.

RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT.

The 27th day of October, 1892.

It is hereby ordered that all the Rules and Regulations heretofore made and issued concerning the Practice and Procedure of and fixing and regulating the fees payable upon all proceedings in the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction, shall be revoked after the thirtieth day of November, 1892, except so far as concerns any matters or things done in accordance with them prior to that day.

And it is hereby ordered that the following rules and regulations shall, except as aforesaid, take effect in the said jurisdiction on and after the first day of December, 1892.

Petitions and Affidavits in support.

- 1. Proceedings before the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes shall be retition. commenced by filing a petition (Form No. 1, appendix).
- 2. Every petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit, made by the petitioner, Affidavit in support. verifying, paragraph by paragraph, the facts of which he or she has personal cognisance, and deposing as to belief in the truth of the other facts alleged in the petition.
- 3. In cases where the petitioner is seeking a decree of nullity of marriage or of Collusion or connivance judicial separation, or of dissolution of marriage, the petitioner's affidavit shall further to be denied. state that no collusion or connivance exists between the petitioner and any of the other parties to the cause.
- 4. In cases where the petitioner is seeking a decree of restitution of conjugal Affidavit must show derights, the petitioner's affidavit shall further state sufficient facts to satisfy the Judge cases of restitution in that a written demand for cohabitation and restitution of conjugal rights has been conjugal rights. made by the petitioner upon the other party to the marriage, and that after a reasonable opportunity for compliance therewith, such cohabitation and restitution of conjugal rights have been withheld.
- 5. The petitioner's affidavit and any other affidavits made in support of the Affidavits to be filed with petition.

 Affidavits to be filed with petition.

428—A.

Co-respondents.

Co-respondents.

Adulterers to be made co-respondents.

6. Upon a husband filing a petition for dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery, he shall make the alleged adulterers co-respondents in the cause, unless on special grounds he shall be excused by the Judge from so doing.

Application to be excused from adding co-respondents to be by motion.

7. Application to be so excused shall be made to the Judge on motion founded on affidavit at or before the time of settling issues, or at any time thereafter by leave of the Judge.

Amendment on discovering adulterer's name.

8. If the names of the alleged adulterers, or any of them, should be unknown to the petitioner at the time of filing his petition, the same must be supplied as soon as known, and application must be made forthwith to the Judge for directions as to such amendment, and such further directions, as he may think fit, as to service of the amended petition.

Citation and Service of Petition.

Petitions for service to be certified and sealed. 9. Every petitioner who files a petition and affidavit in support shall forthwith take to the office of the Registrar as many copies of the petition as there are parties respondent, and shall have the same duly certified as correct in the office of the Registrar, and sealed on each page with the impress seal of the Court, and shall have indorsed on each such copy a citation addressed to the party intended to be served therewith. (Form No. 2).

And have citation indorsed on them.

10. Every copy petition intended for service shall also have indorsed the address of the petitioner, or of his or her solicitor, or of the town agent of such solicitor, and such address must be within three miles of the General Post Office.

Citation to be in force 3 to 6 months.

Address of petitioner to be indorsed.

11. Every citation shall be in force for three calendar months, if intended for service in New South Wales, and for four calendar months if intended for service in any other Australian Colony, Tasmania or New Zealand, and for six calendar months if intended for service elsewhere, which times may be extended by leave of the Judge.

Time to be allowed for appearance.

12. The number of days after service to be allowed in a citation for the appearance of a respondent, shall be fourteen days inclusive of the day of service; but, where a respondent resides above 150 miles from Sydney, the number of such days shall be twenty-one; or where any respondent resides above 300 miles from Sydney, the number of such days shall be twenty-eight.

Time for appearance where respondent is abroad.

13. Provided that where any respondent upon whom service has not been dispensed with, shall, at the time of service of citation reside in one of the other Australian Colonies, in Tasmania or New Zealand, the time limited shall be two calendar months, and if elsewhere four calendar months.

Personal service to be effected.

14. Service of a petition shall be effected by personally delivering a copy thereof certified and sealed, and with a citation indorsed on it to the party cited.

Motion for substituted service, or to dispense with service.

15. In cases where personal service cannot be effected, application may be made by motion founded on affidavit to dispense with personal service altogether, or to substitute some other mode of service or for leave to advertise a notice of citation in form No. 3.

Affidavit of service to be filed.

16. After service has been effected, an affidavit of personal service shall be returned and filed in the Court.

Service advertised, newspapers to be filed. 17. When it is ordered that a notice of citation shall be advertised, the newspapers containing the advertisements are to be filed in Court before the issues are settled.

Before petitioner can proceed affidavit must be filed.

18. Before a petitioner can proceed after having filed a petition, an appearance must have been entered by or on behalf of the respondents, or it must be shown by affidavit filed in Court that they have been duly cited, that the time for appearance has clapsed and that no appearance has been entered.

Entering Appearances.

Appearances to be entered in Court.

19. All appearances to citations are to be entered in Court, in a book provided for that purpose (Form No. 4).

Service may be dispensed with.

20. If no appearance has been entered by any respondent or co-respondent within the time limited, application may be made either before or at the time of settling issues to dispense with further service on such respondent or co-respondent.

Dispensed with on motion.

21. Such application must be to the Judge on motion founded on an affidavit showing good grounds for granting it.

Appearance entered at any time.

22. An appearance may be entered before any proceeding has been taken in default or afterwards by leave of the Judge, upon an order by consent or applied for by motion founded on affidavit.

Address to be given.

23. Every entry of appearance shall be accompanied by an address at which address all subsequent proceedings not required by any Act or by these Rules to be personally served may be left, and the leaving of any such proceeding shall be considered as sufficient service, and the address so given shall be within three miles of the General Post Office.

Questio s of jurisdiction

24. If a party cited wishes to raise any question as to the jurisdiction of the Court he or she must enter an appearance under protest.

25.

- 25. After an appearance has been entered under protest by any party the said appearance under party shall within eight days thereafter serve a notice on the petitioner or his or her protest. solicitor setting forth that he has entered such an appearance and the grounds for disputing the jurisdiction of the Court (Form No. 5).
- 26. The petitioner shall thereupon apply to the Judge, by motion, to direct when Judge to direct how and in what way the question of jurisdiction shall be determined and where questions questions to be tried. of fact are involved to direct whether the same shall be heard upon affidavits or oral
- 27. If the Judge should decide the questions of jurisdiction against the party Appeal from Judge on raising it he may appeal against the same, as provided by section 5 of the principal Act, question of jurisdictions or may appear absolutely and file an answer within such time as the Judge may direct.
- 28. After the entry of an absolute appearance to the citation a party cited cannot cannot object after raise any objection to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Suits in Formâ Pauperis.

- 29. Any person desirous of prosecuting a suit in *formâ pauperis* is to lay a state- Case to be laid before ment of the case before the Registrar and obtain his certificate that he or she has Registrar. reasonable grounds for proceeding.
- 30. No person shall be admitted to prosecute a suit in *formâ pauperis* without Judge's order to be the order of the Judge; and to obtain such order the certificate of the Registrar, and obtained. an affidavit of the party applying as to his or her income or means of living, and where the suit is by a wife against her husband the income or means of living of her husband, and that he or she is not worth £25 after payment of his or her just debts save and except wearing apparel and household furniture, shall be produced at the time such application is made.
- 31. When a husband has been admitted to prosecute a suit against his wife in Wife, respondent, may forma pauperis the wife may apply for an order that she be at liberty to proceed with her defence in forma pauperis on production of an affidavit that besides wearing apparel and household furniture she has no separate property exceeding £25 in value after pavment of her just debts.

32. When a wife has been permitted to prosecute a suit against her husband in Husband, respondent, formå pauperis the husband may apply for leave to proceed with his defence in formå may apply. pauperis on production of an affidavit as to his income or means of living, and showing that besides his wearing apparel and household furniture he is not worth £25 after payment of his just debts.

33. Where a husband admitted to sue as a pauper neglects to proceed in a cause, Where pauper does not application may be made to the Judge by motion to direct such husband to pay costs proceed, application to though he has not been dispaupered, and to stay all further proceedings until such costs be paid.

34. Where a party not entitled to proceed as a pauper has obtained an order application to rescind permitting him or her to do so any other party to the suit may make application to the Judge by motion founded on affidavit to rescind such order and to dispauper such

35. After a person has been admitted to sue or defend in forma pauperis, no fee, No tee or reward to be profit, or reward, shall be taken of him by any Counsel or Solicitor, for the despatch of taken or given. his business, during the time it shall depend in Court and he shall continue a pauper; nor shall any agreement be made for any recompense or reward afterwards: And any person offending herein shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court; and the pauper who shall give any such fee or reward, or make any such agreement, shall be thenceforth dispaupered.

Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

- 36. A minor may elect any one or more of his next of kin as guardian for the Minor may elect purpose of proceeding on his or her behalf as petitioner, respondent, or intervener in a guardian. cause, and shall file in Court a document showing such election.
- 37. When a minor shall elect some person other than his or her next of kin as Judge may assign guardian for the purpose of a suit, application founded on affidavit must be made to the Judge to appoint such person, and the Judge may assign the said person, or such other person as he may approve, to be guardian to the minor for the purpose of such suit.
- 38. It shall not be necessary for a minor who, as an alleged adulterer, is made a Co-respondent requires co-respondent in a suit, to elect a guardian, or to have a guardian assigned to him for no guardian. the purpose of conducting his defence.
- 39. A committee duly appointed of a person found by inquisition to be of Committee of lunatic unsound mind may file a petition and prosecute a suit on behalf of such person as may act on his behalf. a petitioner, or enter an appearance, intervene, or proceed with the defence on behalf of such person as a respondent; but if no committee should have been appointed, application is to be made to the Judge, who will assign a guardian to the person of unsound mind for the purpose of prosecuting, intervening in, or defending the suit on his or her behalf. Provided that if the opposite party is already before the Court when the application for the assignment of a guardian is made he or she shall be served with notice by summons of such application. notice by summons of such application.

Answer.

Time for answering.

40. Each respondent who has entered an appearance may thereupon, or at any time before the expiration of seven days after the time limited for entering an appearance after service of citation, file in the Court an answer to the petition (Form No. 6).

Further time allowed.

41. Any person requiring further time to answer may make application to the Judge by motion for that purpose, or may obtain an order by consent for such further time

Copy to be served.

42. Each respondent shall, after filing an answer, deliver a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the Court, to the petitioner, or to his or her solicitor, at a time before the expiration of the time limited for entering an appearance, or within seven days thereafter.

To be accompanied by affidavit in certain cases

43. Every answer which contains matter other than a simple denial of the facts stated in the petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit made by the party verifying such other or additional matter, so far as he or she has personal knowledge thereof, and deposing as to his or her belief in the truth of the rest of such other or additional matter, and such affidavit shall be filed with the answer.

Further Pleadings.

Time for replying.

44. Where the answer contains any allegations other than a mere denial of the statements contained in the petition, the petitioner may within fourteen days from the service of the answer file a reply thereto.

Time for rejoining.

45. Where any reply or subsequent pleading contains allegations other than mere denials the other party may within fourteen days file and serve a rejoinder to such allegation.

Pleadings to be served.

46. A copy of every reply and subsequent pleading shall be served on the opposite parties or their solicitors within the time limited for filing such pleading.

General Rules as to Pleadings.

Amendments, how made.

47. Either party desiring to alter or amend any pleading may apply by summons or motion to the Judge for permission to do so, or such amendment may be made upon an order by consent.

Service of amended pleadings.

48. When a petition, answer, or other pleading has been ordered to be altered or amended, the Judge may also order that further service of such amended pleading be dispensed with, or that it be served, and a certain time after service be allowed for answering or replying thereto.

To be served within two days if no order made.

49. If no order be made dispensing with service of any amended pleading or fixing a time for replying or answering thereto, such amended pleading shall be delivered to the opposite parties or their solicitors within two days after the order for amendment is made, and the time for filing and delivering a copy of the next pleading shall be reckoned from the time of service of the amended pleading.

After service of amended pleading subsequent pleading may be amended.

50. Where an answer or pleading has been filed, and subsequent thereto the pleading to which it is an answer or reply has been amended, the party who has filed such answer or pleading shall be at liberty to amend such answer or pleading within four days or such further time as may be allowed after service of the amended pleading.

Pleadings not served may give notice to settle issues.

51. If no answer, reply, or other pleading be served within the time limited the petitioner may serve notice of motion to settle issues, or where service has been dispensed with, may set down such motion for hearing in Court.

Pleading filed out of time by leave.

52. If the time limited for filing or serving any pleading has expired, any party desiring to file or serve such pleading may make application to the Judge by motion, founded on affidavit, for leave to file or serve the same, subject to such further order as the Judge may make as to costs and as to short notice of trial.

Particulars may be applied for.

53. Application may be made at any time after a pleading is filed and before settling issues for further particulars of matters charged in such pleading to the Judge by summons, or at the time of settling issues without notice or summons.

Issues and Trial.

Issues in defended cases settled by Judge.

54. When the pleadings are complete, or the time for filing and serving any further pleading has expired, the petitioner may thereupon serve upon each of the parties upon whom service has not been dispensed with a notice of motion to appear before the Judge to settle what are to be the issues to be tried in the suit, and whether the same are to be heard before a Judge alone, or by a Judge with a jury, and to fix the time and place of trial.

In undefended cases Registrar can settle the issues. 55. In cases where the time for entering an appearance has expired and no appearance has been entered by or on behalf of any party respondent, it shall not be , necessary to apply to the Judge to settle the issues, but the petitioner may apply to the Registrar to settle them, and the Registrar shall thereupon do so and shall set such cases down for hearing by the Judge upon such day or days as the Judge shall from time to time direct him.

If petitioner fails to give notice respondents may do so.

56. If in defended cases the petitioner shall fail to give notice of motion to settle issues within fourteen days from the service of the last pleading, either of the respondents on whose behalf any questions have been raised by the pleadings may serve such notice of motion on the petitioner and other parties.

57.

- 57. After the Judge has directed what are the issues to be tried, the same are to Registrar settles issues. be briefly stated in writing by the petitioner (Form No. 7), and by him taken to the Registrar, who shall, upon perusal of the pleadings and order of the Judge directing what are to be the issues, settle the same.
- 59. After the issues have been settled, the petitioner or party who has caused Copy issues to be served. them to be settled shall serve a copy thereof on each of the other parties.
- 59. The party who has settled the issues shall have them engrossed on parchment, To be engrossed on and have the same signed by the Registrar, and sealed with the impress seal of the parchment. Court; and shall then file the said issues, and set the case down for hearing.
- 60. Service of a copy of the order, fixing the day of trial, shall operate as a notice Service of copy order to of trial for the day therein fixed, provided that no trial shall take place until ten days operate as notice of trial after service of such order, except by the consent of all parties who have appeared in the
- 61. If the petitioner fail to file the issues, or to set down the cause for trial or Respondents may set hearing, or to give due notice thereof for the space of fourteen days after directions cause down for hearing. have been given as to the mode in which the cause should be tried or heard, either of the other parties entitled to be heard at such trial or hearing, may settle the issues before the Registrar, and set the case down for hearing, and give notice of trial to the other parties in the cause entitled thereto.

62. After the issues, as settled by the Registrar, have been served on the other Amendment of issues on parties, either of such parties shall be at liberty to apply to the Judge, by summons, within two days after service of such issues, or on the next day appointed for hearing summonses, to alter or amend the said issues, and the Judge may make such further order as to service of the issues if amended or altered, and as to postponing the hearing or otherwise, and upon such terms as to costs as he may see fit.

63. The place of trial shall in all defended cases be fixed by the Judge at the Place of trial to be fixed settling of the issues, and in undefended cases by the Registrar and the place so fixed and marked in markin of issues. shall be marked in the margin of the issues when settled with the name of the town where it is intended that the cause shall be tried.

- 64. The Registrar shall keep a book in which he shall enter all causes to be heard Registrar to keep a book on Circuit together with the name of the Circuit town at which they are to be heard and of Circuit cases. date of hearing.
- 65. At a convenient time before the holding of any Circuit Court the Registrar Assize to receive the shall deliver the pleadings in all cases for trial before such Court with all other papers in the cause as aforesaid to the Clerk of Assize for such Court who shall bring the same with a minute of proceedings. into Court on the day of trial and afterwards return the same to the Registrar with a minute of the proceedings at the trial.

66. It shall be the duty of the Clerk Associate of the Judge, sitting for the trial of Associate to make out causes in Divorce, to make out and immediately after the conclusion of each case, to live at end of case. hand to the respective Solicitors for the petitioner and respondent, or if either of the parties be not represented by a solicitor to such party (if not appearing in formal pauperis) an account of the Court fees payable by the petitioner and respondent respectively, and the said Solicitors respectively, or, if either party be not represented by a Solicitor such party shell (unless respectively, or, if either party be not represented by a Solicitor, such party shall (unless appearing in forma pauperis) within seven days from the receipt of such account, pay or cause to be paid to the Clerk of Divorce, the amount of the said fees; and if default be made in payment of the said fees within the time specified as aforesaid, the Registrar shall report to the Court the name of the Solicitor, or, if either party be not represented by a Solicitor, the name of such party so making default.

67. The finding and decree of the Judge, and in Circuit cases tried by a Findings to be filed as of Judge, the findings of such Judge, and in cases tried by a jury the finding and verdict of record. the jury, shall be entered upon the issues filed in Court, and returned to the Registrar to be filed by him as of record.

68. In cases which have been tried at a Circuit Court by or before any Judge other Application on findings than the Judge of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, applications may be at Circuit Court. made to the Judge of the said Court upon motion by any party to the cause to pronounce such decree or to so deal with the case as may be meet upon the findings appearing to have been so entered at such Circuit Court.

69. After verdict any party who has entered an appearance may be heard in After verdict parties may respect of any question as to costs of suit, and a respondent who is husband or wife of to custody of children the petitioner may be also heard, upon affidavits, as to the custody of children, and as to and settlements. the settlement of property, without having filed an answer to the petition in the principal cause, unless the Judge shall direct such matters to be separately disposed of.

70. On such an application no affidavits touching matters in issue in the principal No affidavits to be used cause shall be filed, and no such affidavit can be read or made use of on the hearing of principal cause. any such questions, except by leave of the Judge.

71. The practice and procedure as to summoning and attendance of witnesses, Practice on trial as at orders made or commissions issued for the examination of witnesses, admission of documents, hearing and addresses of counsel, and all other proceedings with reference to the hearing or to the trial of any issue, shall, unless otherwise provided for by these Rules and Regulations, be as nearly as may be according to the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court in proceedings at common law. Dismissal

Dismissal of Petition.

Registrar's certificate

72. When an order has been made for the dismissal of a petition on payment of costs, the cause will not be removed from the list of causes without an order of the Registrar, to obtain which it must be shown to his satisfaction that the costs have been paid.

Evidence on Affidavit.

Affidavits to be filed within 8 days after order in defended cases. The Judge has directed that all or any part of the within 8 days after order issues be proved by affidavits, such affidavits shall be filed in Court within eight days from the time when such direction was given, unless the Judge shall otherwise

In undefended cases, at any time. Counter affidavits.

74. In undefended cases such affidavits may be filed at any time.

75. Counter affidavits as to any facts to be proved by affidavit shall be filed within eight days from the filing of the affidavits which they are intended to answer, and all affidavits (if any) in reply within four days from the filing of the affidavits in answer

Copies to be served.

76. Copies of all such affidavits, counter affidavits, and affidavits in reply, shall, on the day the same are filed, be delivered to the other parties to be heard on the trial or hearing of the cause, or to their solicitors.

Deponent may be ordered to attend.

77. Application for an order for the attendance of a deponent, for the purpose of being cross-examined, shall be made to the Judge on summons.

Interlocutory Applications.

Applications to be by summons.

78. All applications, except those expressly required to be made by motion or petition, shall be made by summons.

Summons may be taken out by any party, practice me as at Common Law.

79. A summons to attend before a Judge at Chambers may be taken out by any party who has entered an appearance in any matter pending in the Court, and the practice and procedure thereon in all respects shall, unless otherwise provided for by these Rules and Regulations, be as nearly as may be according to the practice and procedure in Chambers of the Supreme Court in proceedings at common law.

Notice of motion shall be two clear days.

80. Where by these Rules and Regulations, it is provided that any application shall. be by motion, notice of such motion shall be served on the parties affected by the same two clear days at least before the day appointed for hearing the same, except where it is otherwise provided by these Rules and Regulations, or unless the Judge shall by special order allow a shorter time.

Notice of motion to be filed in Court.

81. Notices of motion must be filed in Court along with all affidavits intended to be used in support before the notice of motion is served upon the parties to be affected thereby

Practice on motion same as on summons.

82. In matters to be heard on motion, the practice and procedure as to filing affidavits in answer and in reply shall be the same as in matters to be heard on summons, except where otherwise provided.

Orders to be taken out in 14 days.

83. All orders made in Court or in Chambers, shall be drawn up, passed, and filed in Court within fourteen days after they shall have been made, or in default thereof shall be deemed to have lapsed.

Carriage of orders.

84. If the party having the carriage of such order, does not draw up, pass, and file the same within a week after it has been made, the carriage, drawing, passing, and entering thereof shall be in the other party or parties to the suit in the order named in the petition; and if there be more than two parties, each additional party shall have an additional week for so doing, and the party asssuming such carriage shall be entitled to the costs thereof whatever may be the result of the cause.

Notices Served by Registered Letter.

Notices to be posted by Clerk of Divorce, &c.

85. Notices of motion, notice of trial, and other notices not requiring to be personally served, may also be served by sending them in a registered letter, directed and posted by Clerk of the Divorce Court, or such person as the Judge may appoint, so that in the ordinary course of post the same would reach the person intended to be served the number of days before the hearing of the matter or cause required by these Rules, Receipt to be prima facie and the Post-office receipt shall be prima facie evidence of the date of posting such evidence of date. notice.

Affidavits.

86. Every affidavit is to be drawn in the first person, and the addition and true place of abode of every deponent is to be inserted therein.

87. No affidavit will be admitted in any matter depending in the Court for Interlineations and erasures to be initialled. Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in which any material part is written on an erasure, or in the jurat of which there is any interlineation or erasure, or in which there is any interlineation the extent of which at the time when the affidavit was sworn is not clearly shown by the initials of the Commissioner or other authority before whom it was sworn.

Blind or illiterate deponents.

88. Where an affidavit is made by any person who is blind, or who, from his or her signature or otherwise, appears to be illiterate, the Commissioner or other authority before whom such affidavit is made is to state in the jurat that the affidavit was read in the presence of the party making the same, and that such party seemed perfectly to understand the same and also made his or her mark, or wrote his or her signature thereto, in the presence of the Commissioner or other authority before whom the affidavit was made.

- 89. Each separate sheet of every affidavit shall be signed by the Deponent, and Each sheet to be signed by the person before whom it is taken, and dated of the day on which it is sworn, and the same fees shall be payable as on an exhibit on each sheet beyond that bearing the jurat.
- 90. No affidavit is to be deemed sufficient which has been sworn before the party No affidavit to be sworn on whose behalf the same is offered, or before his or her solicitor, or before a partner or solicitor. clerk of his or her solicitor.
- 91. Solicitors and their clerks respectively, if acting for any other solicitor shall Solicitors acting subject be subject to the Rules and Regulations in respect of taking affidavits which are applicable to those in whose stead they are acting.
- 92. The above Rules and Regulations in respect to affidavits shall, so far as the Same rules apply to same are applicable, be observed in respect to affirmations and declarations to be read or declarations. used in the Court for Divorce or Matrimonial Causes.
- 93. Where a special time is fixed for filing affidavits, no affidavit filed after that No affidavit to be used if filed out of time. time shall be used, unless by leave of the Judge.

New Trial and Appeal.

- 91. Any person feeling aggrieved by any decree or order made by a single Notice of appeal to be Judge, may at any time, within fourteen days after the pronouncing or making of the given. same, enter an appeal against such decree or order, upon notice given to all parties and filed in Court, and such notice shall set out the ground or grounds upon which the party desires to appeal.
- 95. Any party who has entered an appeal shall, within twenty-one days thereafter, Security to be given. give such security as the Judge or Registrar shall direct to prosecute such appeal with effect, and to obey any decree or order made, and to pay the costs of such appeal, if awarded against him; provided that no security shall be required in appeals on the question of costs only, or in applications for a new trial or rehearing only.
- 96. In all cases of appeal, or of motions for a new trial or re-hearing, where it is Evidence to be printed, necessary to read the evidence given at the trial or hearing, the moving party shall, copies served. within fourteen days after the filing of the notice of appeal, unless the Judge shall otherwise order, or allow further time, file with the Registrar four printed copies of the issues and evidence, other than exhibits, and shall, within the like time, also serve a like number of such printed copies on each opposing party, or on his or her solicitor.
- 97. All documents, of which printed copies are, by the preceding Rule, ordered Form of printing. to be printed, shall be printed only upon cream-wove white foolscap folio paper, in pica type, leaded, with an inner margin an inch wide, and an outer margin two and a half inches wide.

- 98. Applications for a new trial or the rehearing of an issue tried by a Judge New trial and rehearing, may be made to the Full Court upon a memorandum being filed and a rule nisi obtained as under the practice at common law, and subject to the common law rules
- 99. All appeals and motions for a new trial or rehearing shall be set down setting down appeals and within the first eight days of the term next following such verdict, decree, or order, for new trial motions. such day as the Court may appoint for the hearing of Divorce appeals. Provided that if no security be given, as required by these Rules, where security is necessary, the Registrar shall not set down such appeal, and the same shall be deemed to have lapsed.

Reversal of Decree for Judicial Separation.

- 100. Petitions for the reversal of a decree of judicial separation under sec. 18 of Potitions may be the Act 36 Vic., No. 9, may be presented at any time, and must set out the grounds presented. upon which the petitioner relies (Form No. 8).
- 101. Before such petition can be filed, an appearance on behalf of the party Appearance must first be praying for a reversal of the decree of judicial separation must be entered in the cause in which the decree has been pronounced.
- 102. A certified copy of such petition, under seal of the Court, shall be delivered Personal service of personally to the party in the cause in whose favour the decree has been made, who petition.

 may, within fourteen days, file an answer thereto in the Registrar's Office, and shall, on Answer filed within 14 the day on which the answer is filed, deliver a copy thereof to the other party in the days. cause, or to his or her solicitor.
- 103. All subsequent pleadings and proceedings arising from such petition and subsequent proceedings answer shall be filed and carried on in the same manner as before directed in respect of as in original petitions. an original petition for judicial separation and answer thereto, so far as such directions are applicable.

Demurrers.

104. All demurrers are to be set down for hearing in the same manner as causes, Set down same as causes and will come on in their turn with other causes to be heard by the Judge, unless the Judge shall direct otherwise.

Interveners.

- 105. Application may be made for leave to appear and intervene at any period of Leave to appear at any the cause by motion supported by affidavit.
- 106. Every party intervening must join in the proceedings at the stage in which Must join in proceedings at them unless it is otherwise ordered by the Indee he finds them, unless it is otherwise ordered by the Judge.

Intervention,

Intervention, &c., by the Attorney-General.

Motion by Attorney-General.

107. Application for leave to intervene by the Attorney-General in any cause must be made to the Judge by motion supported by affidavit.

To appear and plead within 14 days.

108. The Attorney-General shall, within fourteen days after he has obtained leave to intervene in any cause, enter an appearance and plead to the petition, and on the day he files his plea in the Registrar's Office shall deliver a copy thereof to the petitioner, or to his or her solicitor.

Subsequent pleadings same as in original petitions.

109. All subsequent pleadings and proceedings in respect to the Attorney-General's intervention in a cause shall be filed and carried on in the same manner as before directed in respect of the pleadings and proceedings of the original parties to the

Attorney-General showing cause against decree misi.

110. When the Attorney-General desires to show cause against making absolute a decree nisi for dissolution, or nullity of marriage, he shall enter an appearance in the cause, in which such decree nisi has been pronounced, and shall, within fourteen days after entering appearance, file his plea in the Registrar's Office setting forth the grounds upon which he desires to show cause as aforesaid; and, on the day he files his plea, shall deliver a copy thereof to the person in whose favour such decree has been pronounced, or to his or her solicitor; and all subsequent pleadings and proceedings in respect to such plea shall be filed and carried on in the same manner as directed by the two last preceding rules and regulations.

Showing Cause against a Decree.

Appearance must be entered.

111. Any person other than the Attorney-General wishing to show cause against making absolute a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage, or nullity of marriage, shall enter an appearance in the cause in which such decree nisi has been pronounced, giving notice thereof to all parties.

Affidavits must be filed.

112. Every such person shall at the time of entering an appearance, or within four days thereafter, file affidavits setting forth the facts upon which he relies.

Copies to be served on petitioner.

113. Upon the same day on which such person files his affidavits, he shall deliver a copy of the same to the party in the cause in whose favour the decree nisi has been

Affidavits in answer filed within eight days.

114. The party in whose favour the decree nisi has been pronounced may, within eight days after the delivery of the affidavits, file affidavits in answer, and shall upon the day such affidavits are filed, deliver a copy thereof to the person showing cause against the decree being made absolute.

Affidavits in reply within four days.

115. The person showing cause against the decree being made absolute may, within four days, file affidavits in reply, and shall upon the same day deliver copies thereof to the party supporting the decree nisi.

Motion to direct form of argument.

116. The questions raised on such affidavits shall be argued in such manner and at such time as the Judge may on application by motion direct; and if he thinks fit to direct any controverted questions of fact to be tried by a jury the same shall be settled and tried in the same manner and subject to the same rules as any other issue tried in the Court.

Decree Absolute.

Decree nisi for dissolu-tion made absolute.

117. After the time limited in that behalf a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage may be made absolute on the request in writing of the petitioner being filed in Court by the petitioner, or his solicitor, and upon a certificate from the Registrar that no matter in opposition to the final decree is then pending.

Nullity decrees made absolute.

118. Applications to make absolute a decree nisi for nullity of marriage shall be made to the Court by motion. In support of such application an affidavit must be filed showing that search has been made in the proper books up to within two days of the affidavits being filed, and that at such time no person had obtained leave to intervene in the cause, and that no appearance had been entered, or affidavits filed, on behalf of any person wishing to show cause against the decree being made absolute; and in case leave to intervene had been obtained, or appearance entered, or affidavits filed on behalf of any person it must be shown by affidavit what proceedings, if any, had been taken thereon.

119. Applications for permanent alimony, or the permanent custody of children, Permanent alimony, Custody of Children, &c. or any matter which must be embodied in a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage, or nullity of marriage, must be made, upon motion of which notice must be served upon the other party, being the husband or wife of the party seeking to have a decree made absolute, if such other party shall have entered an appearance, or if the Judge shall so direct, and such notice of motion shall be served by leaving it at the address given on appearance being entered eight clear days before the day for hearing such motion.

Alimony.

Petition filed after citation served.

120. The wife, being the petitioner in a cause, may file her petition for alimony pending suit (Form No. 9) at any time after the citation has been duly served on the husband, or after order made by the Judge to dispense with such service, provided the fact of marriage between the parties is established by affidavit previously filed.

Wife respondent must enter appearance.

121. The wife, being respondent in a cause, after having entered an appearance, may also file her petition for alimony, pending suit.

122.

- 122. A copy of every petition for alimony, answer and reply, and all affidavits Copy, pleadings, and must be served on the husband or his solicitor. The husband shall, within eight days after the filing and delivery of a petition for alimony, file his answer thereto, which shall be verified, paragraph by paragraph, by affidavit made by the husband.
- 123. The husband, being respondent in the cause, must enter an appearance Husband must enter appearance. before he can file an answer to a petition for alimony.
- 124. The wife, if not satisfied with the husband's answer, may object to the same insufficient answer of as insufficient, and apply to the Judge on motion to order him to give a further and husband. fuller answer.
- 125. If the wife is alleged by the husband's answer to have separate property, Wite's separate property she shall have eight days to file her reply thereto, which shall be verified, paragraph by paragraph, by affidavit made by the wife.
- 126. When the pleadings are complete, the wife may bring the matter on for Matter to be heard on hearing by serving the husband or his solicitor with four clear days' notice of motion, and in such notice of motion may give the husband notice to produce documents and books, and may also require him to attend for the purpose of being examined or crossexamined, and the husband may also give notice to the wife that he requires her to produce documents or books, or to attend for the purpose of being examined or cross-examined.

127. When either of the parties proposes to examine witnesses on the hearing Examination of of the motion, notice thereof must be given in the said notice of motion; but if no such witnesses. notice be given by the wife four clear days, or by the husband two clear days before the hearing of the motion, the matter shall be heard upon the affidavits filed as above, and no fresh affidavits shall be made or used, except by special leave of the Judge.

128. A wife, who has obtained a decree of judicial separation, on such decree Permanent alimony on being affirmed on appeal, or after the expiration of the time for appealing against the motion. decree if no appeal be then pending, if she has previously thereto filed a petition for alimony pending suit, may apply for an allotment of permanent alimony, provided that she shall, eight days at least before making such application, give notice to the husband or to his solicitor of her intention so to do.

129. In such case, where no petition for alimony pending suit has been filed, the Petition for permanent wife may file a petition for permanent alimony, and shall serve the husband or his alimony. solicitor with such petition, and the preceding rules relating to applications for alimony pending suit shall, so far as the same are applicable, be observed in respect to the precedings upon such applications for permanent alimony. the proceedings upon such applications for permanent alimony.

130. A wife may at any time after alimony has been allotted to her, whether Increase or decrease of alimony pendente lite or permanent alimony, apply for an increase of the alimony alimony. allotted by reason of the increased means of the husband, or the husband may apply for a diminution of the alimony allotted by reason of reduced means; and the course of proceedings in such cases shall be the same as required by these rules and regulations in respect to the original application for alimony and the allotment thereof so far as the same are applicable.

- 131. Permanent alimony shall, unless otherwise ordered, commence and be commencement of computed from the date of the final decree of the Judge; or, if varied, in such terms as permanent alimony. the Full Court on appeal, shall direct.
- 132. Alimony pendente lite and also permanent alimony shall be paid into Court To be paid into Court. unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Custody, Maintenance, and Education of Children.

133. Application to the Judge for the custody, maintenance, and education of To be by petition and children, under the 33rd section of the principal Act, may be made by motion supported by affidavits, and under the 34th section of the principal Act, by petition supported by affidavits, and in the latter applications, the like practice and procedure shall be observed as in applications for alimony pending suit.

134. Any person served with such a petition must enter an appearance before he Appearance before answer. or she can file an answer thereto.

Maintenance and Settlements.

135. Applications to the Judge to exercise the powers conferred upon him by the Practice as in alimony 29th, 39th, and 40th sections of the principal Act may be made by petition supported by pendente lite applications affidavits, and the like practice and procedure shall be observed therein as in applications for alimony pending suit for alimony pending suit.

136. In applications under section 29 the petition may be filed as soon as a When petitions may be filed, Sec. 29. decree nisi has been pronounced, but not before.

137. A certified copy of such petition, under seal of the Court, shall be to be served on all personally served on the husband or wife (as the case may be) and on the person or persons persons interested. who may have any legal or beneficial interest in the property in respect of which the application is made, unless the Judge on motion shall direct any other mode of service or dispense with service of the same on them or either of them.

138. The husband or wife (as the case may be) and the other person or persons Answer may be filed (if any) who are served with such petition, within fourteen days after service may file his or her or their answer, verified by affidavit, to the said petition, and shall on the same day deliver a copy of the said answer to the opposite party or to his solicitor.

Appearance before answer.

139. Any person served with the petition, not being a party to the principal cause must enter an appearance before he or she can file an answer thereto.

Reply within 14 days.

140. Within fourteen days from the filing of the answer the opposite party may file a reply thereto, and the same period shall be allowed for filing any further pleading by way of rejoinder.

To be heard on motion.

by way of rejoinder.

141. When the pleadings are completed the petitioner may bring the matter on for hearing, and shall serve all persons who have entered an appearance with four clear days' notice of motion for that purpose.

Witnesses subpænaed, documents produced.

days' notice of motion for that purpose.

142. Upon such hearing any person who has entered an appearance may subpœna witnesses, and require any other person who has entered an appearance to produce documents, or to attend for the purpose of being examined or cross-examined.

Costs of wife on such

143. The costs of a wife of and arising from the said petition or answer shall not be allowed on taxation of costs against the husband before the final decree in the principal cause without the direction of the Judge.

Taking out Decrees, &c.

To be taken out within 14 days.

144. Decrees nisi and absolute, and all other decrees and orders, made upon petition, shall be drawn up, passed, and filed in Court within fourteen days after they shall have been made.

Other parties to have carriage after seven days.

145. If the party having the carriage of such order does not draw up, pass, and file the same within a week after it has been made the carriage, drawing, passing, and entering thereof shall be in the other party or parties to the suit in the order in which they are named in the petition, and if there be more than two parties, each additional party shall have an additional week for so doing, and the party assuming such carriage shall be entitled to the costs thereof whatever may be the result of the cause.

General Practice in Miscellaneous Matters.

Respondent includes Corespondents. 146. In the construction of these Rules, unless there is something in the subject matter or context repugnant thereto, the word respondent shall include all co-respondents, so far as the Rules can apply to the same.

Notices to be in writing, and signed.

147. All notices required to be given by these Rules and Regulations, or by the Practice of the Court, shall be in writing, and signed by the party or by his or her solicitor or his agent.

Service by leaving at address.

148. It shall be sufficient to leave all notices and copies of pleadings, and other instruments which by these Rules and Regulations are required to be given or delivered to the opposite parties in the cause, or to their solicitors, or their agents, and personal service of which is not expressly required, at the address furnished as aforesaid by the petitioner and respondent respectively.

If no notice served order may be rescinded.

149. If an order be obtained on motion, without due notice to the opposite parties, such order may be rescinded on the application of the parties upon whom the notice should have been served; and the expense of and arising from the rescinding of such order shall fall on the party who obtained it, unless the Judge shall otherwise direct.

Personal service.

150. When it is necessary to serve personally any order or decree of the Court, the original order or decree, or an office copy thereof, under seal of the Court, must be produced to the party served, and after service must be annexed to the affidavit of service, and marked as an exhibit by the Commissioner or other person before whom the affidavit is sworn.

Subpænas as at Common Law.

151. The practice with regard to issuing and serving subpænas, and filing a præcipe for the same, shall be the same as at Common Law.

Citations and petitions served in vacation.

152. Citations may be extracted, and served; petitions and all other pleadings may be filed and served, and time shall run in respect of the same as well in vacation as in term.

Time to run in vacation.

153. Proceedings in interlocutory matters and all affidavits may also be filed and served and time shall run in respect of the same as well in vacation as in term time.

Only urgent matters heard in vacation. Judge may extend time. 154. No applications shall be heard in vacation except in cases of urgency.

155. The Judge in every case in which a time is fixed by these Rules and Regulations for the performance of any act, or for any proceeding in default, may extend the same to such time and with such qualifications and restrictions and on such terms as to him may seem fit.

Registrar may do so in Judge's absence.

156. To prevent the time limited for the performance of any act or for any proceeding in default from expiring before application can be made to the Judge for an extension thereof, the Registrar may upon reasonable cause being shown extend the time: Provided that such time shall in no case be extended beyond the day upon which the Judge shall next sit in Chambers.

Sundays, &c., not included in time. 157. The time fixed by these Rules and Regulations for the performance of any act, or for any proceeding in a cause, shall in all cases be exclusive of Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, provided that where the last day for doing any act, or serving any document, falls on a day which is a Court holiday, the act may be done, or the document served, on the next day upon which the offices of the Court are open for business.

Registrar to have custody of documents and not to disclose without order.

158. The Registrar of the Court is to have the custody of all pleadings and other documents now or hereafter to be brought in or filed and of all entries of orders and decrees made in any matter or suit depending in the Court; and no documents filed as aforesaid are to be disclosed to any persons except the parties to the cause, or their solicitors, or the agents of such solicitors, without the special order of the Judge.

159.

159. All decrees nisi may be made absolute, and all applications on petition, Hearing motions and summonses, &c. motion or summons may be set down for and heard on such day in each week (not being in vacation) as the Judge may from time to time order and direct: Provided that any such matters may be set down for any other day by leave of the Judge.

160. All sittings for the trial or hearing of any causes shall commence upon such Sittings for trial or days as shall appear under order of the Judge in the Law Almanac issued by the authority hearing of causes. of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and shall be continued as the Judge shall from time to time direct: Provided that a cause may be set down for and heard at any time by leave of the Judge.

161. A party may obtain an order to change his or her solicitor upon application change of solicitor. by summons to the Judge or to the Registrar in his absence.

162. In case the former solicitor neglects to file his bill of costs for taxation at New Solicitor may prothe time required by the order served upon him, the party may, with the sanction and ceed if former solicitor by order of the Judge or of the Registrar, proceed in the cause by the new solicitor costs in time. without previous payment of costs.

Costs.

163. After a citation has been extracted and served, a wife, who is petitioner or Application for money has entered an appearance as respondent in a cause, may make application by motion to for wife's costs. the Judge for an order directing her husband to pay into Court, or secure the payment of such sum of money as to the Judge may seem fit on account of or to cover her costs

of and incidental to the hearing of the cause.

164. If an order be made by the Judge directing the husband to pay, or give Taxation de die in diem. security for the payment of, any such sum of money, the wife shall be entitled to file her bill or bills of costs from time to time for taxation against her husband, and shall be entitled from time to time to be paid the amounts allowed on such taxation out of the moneys so paid into Court or secured to be paid.

165. When, on the hearing or trial of a cause, the decision of the Judge or the wife losing receives only verdict of the jury is against the wife, no costs of and incidental to such trial or hearing costs allowed by Judge. shall be allowed, as against the husband, except such as shall be applied for and allowed by the Judge at the time of such hearing or trial.

166. The order for payment of costs of suit in which a respondent, or co-respon-Costs to be paid into dent, has been condemned by a decree *nisi*, shall, if applied for before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, direct the payment thereof into Court; and such costs shall not be paid out of Court to the party entitled to receive them under the decree nisi until the decree absolute has been obtained: Provided that a wife who has obtained an order under the wife's may be taxed at last Rule that her costs be allowed, may proceed at once to obtain payment of such costs after taxation.

167. The Judge in any decree or order may direct that costs, after taxation, be Judge may order how paid into Court, or be paid to some person named in the decree or order, and either forth- costs are to be paid. with or within such time after taxation as the Judge may in such order or decree direct, and in cases where no time is mentioned in a decree or order costs shall be paid within fourteen days after service of the Registrar's certificate of the amount allowed on taxation.

168. In all cases in which the Court, at the hearing of the cause, condemns any Taxation at once after party to the suit in costs; the solicitor of the party to whom such costs are to be paid time for appeal. may forthwith obtain an appointment for the taxation of his bill of costs; Provided that such taxation shall not take place before the time allowed for moving for a new trial or Speedy taxation may be ordered. rehearing shall have expired, or, in case a motion shall have been made, until it is disposed of, unless the Judge shall, for cause shown, direct a more speedy taxation.

169. All bills of costs shall be referred to the taxing officers of the Court for Taxing officers may tax and may be taxed by them without any special order for that purpose. taxation, and may be taxed by them without any special order for that purpose.

170. The party who has obtained an appointment to tax a bill of costs shall Notice of taxation to be give the other party or parties to be heard on the taxation thereof, such notice of the said appointment as the taxing officer shall direct, and shall, at or before the same time, deliver to him or them a copy of the bill to be taxed at the address furnished by such

party or parties.

171. When an appointment has been made by the taxing officer for taxing any Taxation may take place bill of costs, if any of the parties to be heard on the taxation do not attend at the time notice has been given. appointed, the taxing officer may nevertheless proceed to tax the bill after the expiration of a quarter of an hour, upon being satisfied that due notice of the time appointed was served on the other parties.

172. The cost to be taken by solicitors for their own use and for the use of other Costs to be those in single Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Turisdiction, and the fees of Court to "Schedule of Costs." persons in the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction, and the fees of Court to be paid in the said Jurisdiction, shall be those set forth in the "Schedule of Costs" annexed to these Rules, and no other fees shall be demanded or taken by any officer of the Court upon any pretence whatsoever.

$\mathbf{Writs.}$

173. The practice and procedure with regard to obtaining, issuing, taking bail Practice in capias ad upon, and setting aside writs of capias ad respondendum shall be the same as is provided Common Law. for by the Rules, Regulations, and enactments relating to the said matters in the Supreme Court at Common Law so far as the same are applicable.

174. If any party directed by an order or decree to pay money (whether money Execution to issue for only, or costs only, or money with costs), shall after due service neglect to pay the same costs or money. as thereby directed, the party who has obtained such order or decree shall, at the expiration

expiration of the time limited for the performance thereof, be entitled to have execution thereon for the money so payable as if the said order or decree were a judgment at Common Law, and all such writs of execution shall be enforced in the same manner as in ordinary cases of judgment at Common Law.

Freri facias may issue for costs.

175. Where by an order or decree costs are ordered to be paid after taxation, a copy of the Registrar's certificate shall be served on the solicitor of the party liable, and if the costs be not paid within such time as the judge shall have ordered, or when no time is mentioned, within fourteen days after such service, a writ of fieri facias shall be issued as of course to recover the same.

Affidavit of service and demand first filed.

176. In all cases before a writ can issue, an affidavit of service of the order or decree and of demand of payment from the party or his solicitor, or his agent, and of non-payment must be filed.

Writs of attachment and sequestration.

177. Writs of attachment and sequestration may be issued on a special order, to be obtained on motion upon an affidavit of the circumstances of the case, and it shall not be necessary to serve the person against whom such writ is sought to be issued with notice of the motion unless the Judge shall so direct.

Persons attached to be brought to bar by Sheriff.

178. The Sheriff shall bring to the Bar of the Court, every person arrested upon any writ of attachment on the first day in which the Court shall sit next after such arrest, or as soon afterwards as practicable, and every such person and his property shall be dealt with by imprisonment and sequestration in like manner, as persons and their property are dealt with when brought to the Bar of the Supreme Court in its Equity Jurisdiction. But this Rule is not to prevent the Sheriff from taking bail for the appearance of the person arrested.

On return of non est inventus to an attachment one party, inventus, writ of sequestration may issue. Suing out the same, upon affidavit that due diligence has been used in endeavouring to sequestration the facts of such endeavour, shall be entitled to a write sequestration of the facts of such endeavour, shall be entitled to a write sequestration of the facts of such endeavour. of sequestration in the same manner as a party in the Equity Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Discharge of persons in custody.

180. Any person in custody under a writ of attachment may apply for his or her discharge to the Judge of Divorce, or in his absence to any Judge of the Supreme Court.

General Provision.

Practice as at Common. Law where no other provision.

181. All matters of practice or procedure except where otherwise ordered by these rules shall be the same as at Common Law or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

> W. C. WINDEYER, Judge, Supreme Court, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction.

FORMS WHICH ARE TO BE FOLLOWED AS NEARLY AS THE CIRCUM-STANCES OF EACH CASE WILL ALLOW.

No. 1. Petition.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Divorce.

To the Honorable Sir William Charles Windeyer, Knight, Judge of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court.

In re John Jones of No. 0, King-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, labourer, and Ann Jones (formerly Ann Smith), his wife, and

Thomas Robinson,

Co-respondent.

The

day of

189

The Petition of John Jones,

SHOWETH

1. That your petitioner was on the day of 189 . lawfully married to Ann Jones, then Ann Smith, spinster, at Sydney, in New South Wales, according to the rites of the Church of England.

to the rites of the Church of England.
 That your petitioner was born at Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, and is at the present time and has for three years and upwards been domiciled in New South Wales. That your petitioner's wife was born at Sydney aforesaid.
 That your petitioner and his said wife have had issue of their said marriage three children, to wit [set out names and ages of those under the age of 21].
 That your petitioner's wife has during three years and upwards been an habitual drunkard, and has habitually during that period neglected her domestic duties.
 That on or about the third day of September, 1850, your petitioner's wife committed adultery with Thomas Robinson (who is herein added as Co-respondent), at No. 0, King-street, Sydney, aforesaid, and between the first day of March, 1851, and the thirtieth day of June, 1852, your petitioner's wife cohabited continuously with the said Thomas Robinson, and lived with him as his wife.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays,—

1. That your Honor will be pleased to decree that the marriage of your petitioner with his said wife be dissolved.

2. And that your petitioner may have such further and other relief in the premises as to your Honor may seem meet.

Petitioner's signature. Note.—This petition is filed by Messrs. B. & Co., of 281 George-street, Sydney, solicitors for John Jones, of No. 0, King-street aforesaid, the above-named petitioner.

No. 2.

Citation.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the within-named respondent Ann Jones.

Whereas John Jones claiming to have been lawfully married to you the within-named respondent has filed his petition in the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction of our said Court, praying that his said marriage may be dissolved, wherein the said John Jones alleges that you have been guilty of . Now this is to command you that within days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you cause an appearance to be entered for you in our said Court to the within petition. And take notice that in default of your so doing our said Court will proceed to hear the said charge (or charges) proved in due course of law, and to pronounce sentence therein, your absence notwithstanding. And take further notice, that for the purpose aforesaid you are to attend in person, or by your solicitor, at the Divorce Registry, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, and there enter an appearance in a book provided for that purpose, without which you will not be allowed to address the Court, either in person or by counsel or solicitor, at any stage of the proceedings in the case. in the case.

Witness the Honorable Sir William Charles Windeyer, Knight, Judge in the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New South Wales at Sydney, the day of , in the year of our Lord, &c., and in the

year of our reign.
(Signed) A.B Registrar.

No. 3.

Notice for insertion in Newspapers for substituted service.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Divorce.

Between

John Jones.

petitioner, Ann Jones (formerly Ann Smith), respondent,

and Thomas Robinson,

co-respondent.

To Ann Jones, late of [last known address].

TAKE notice that the said A.B. has commenced a suit against you in this Honorable Court, and is applying for a [dissolution of marriage or judicial separation] on the grounds of [adultery, cruelty, desertion]; and take notice that you are required to enter an appearance to the said suit at the proper office of this Honorable Court within days after the publication hereof, and in the event of your not doing so within the time limited, or obtaining further time, the petitioner will proceed and the suit be heard and determined, your absence notwithstanding. A copy of the petition filed herein may be had on application to the undersigned free of charge.

Solicitor for Petitioner. [Address].

[Seal]. No. 4. Registrar in Divorce.

No. 4.

Appearance.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Divorce. day of . A.D. 1892. The John Jones, petitioner, The respondent, Ann Jones, appears in person, [or C.D., the solicitor for Ann Jones, the respondent, appears Ann Jones, respondent, for the said respondent.] and T.R., co-respondent. [Here insert address required, within 3 miles of the General Post Office.] day of

Entered this

, 1892.

No. 5.

Notice of an Appearance under Protest having been entered.

[Usual heading and entitle as in a cause.]

To A.B., the above-named petitioner.

TAKE notice that an appearance under protest was entered herein on the 1892, on behalf of the above-named respondent, and that the said respondent disputes the jurisdiction of the Court on the following ground (or grounds), that is to say:—That the petitioner is not at the present time, nor has she at any time, been domiciled in New South Wales.

> The day of , 1892. (Signed) C.D. [or E.F., solicitor for C.D.]

No. 6.

Answer.

[Usual heading and entitle as in a cause.]

, 1892. The day of

The respondent, Ann Jones, by C.D., her solicitor, [or in person] in answer to the petition filed in this cause, saith,—

1. That she denies that she committed adultery with T.R., as set forth in the said petition.

, 1892, and on other days , 1892, the said John Jones, 2. Respondent further saith, that on the day of and the day of , committed adultery with K.L. between that day and the at

[In like manner respondent is to admit, deny, or refute the statements contained in the petition, and to state connivance, condonation, or other matters relied on as a ground for dismissing the petition.]

Wherefore this respondent humbly prays,

That your Honor will be pleased to reject the prayer of the said petition and decree, &c.

No. 7.

Tasnes.

[Usual heading and title.]

Questions for the Jury.

Goulburn Circuit Court.

- 1. Whether A. J., the respondent, committed adultery with T. R. the co-respondent, on, &c. [on or between dates charged.]
- 2. Whether J. J. has been guilty of cruelty towards Λ . J., the respondent.

[Here set forth in the same form all the issues settled between the parties.]

3. What amount of damages should be paid by T. R., the co-respondent, in respect of the adultery (if any) by him committed.

No. 8.

Petition for Reversal of Decree of Judicial Separation.

[Head, address, and entitle as in Form No. 1.]

The

day

189 .

The Petition of A. B., of

Showeth :-

- 1. That your petitioner was, on the
- day of

lawfully married to C. B.

that on the day of your Honor, at the petition of the said C. B., pronounced a decree affecting this petitioner, to the effect following:— 2. That on the

[Here briefly set out the substance of the decree.]

- 3. That the said decree was obtained in the absence of your petitioner, who was then residing at [State facts showing petitioner did not hear of proceedings, &c.]
- 4. That there was reasonable grounds for your petitioner leaving his said wife, for that his said wife [Here state grounds of defence which petitioner would have had to the original proceedings.]

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays-That your Honor will be pleased to reverse the said decree.

No. 9.

No. 9.

Petition for Alimony.

Pet	ition for A	limony.				
To the Honorable Sir William Charles V Causes Court.	Vindeyer, K	night, Judge	of the Divor	ce and I	Matr	imonial
J. J., petitioner, The day of	·f	189				
A. J., respondent.) The Petition of J. J., the lawful wife of A.						
Showeth:— 1. That the said A. J. has for many ye	ars carried or	the business	of	at.		
and from such business derives the 2. That the said A. J. holds	shares of t	he	Company, a	mounting	g in v	value to
£ and yielding a clear a 3. That the said A. J. is possessed of s of Tand so on for any	tock-in-trade	in his said bu	siness of		to th	ę value
of [and so on for any Your petitioner therefore humbly prays,— That your Honor will be pleased to o					of a	limony.
pendente lite (or permanent alimony), as to And your petitioner will ever pray.	your Honor	shall seem me	eet.	טן ייָשן	O1 W	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Sat	EDULE OF	Соятя				
Fees to be taken for their own use by Solic			preme Court o	f New S	outh	Wales
in its Court for I	ivorce and A	Istrimonial C	auses :—			
Citations, Subpæn	as, Writs,	and Service	of Same.	æ	s.	d
Citation, including præcipe					5	0
Writ of attachment, including præcipe Writ of sequestration, including præcip		•••			7	
Service of citation, petition, or subposes	, if within to	n miles of the	e place of busi		'	U
of the petitioner, or of the person	employed to	effect the serv	ice, 5s. to	1	. 0	
If beyond that distance Drawing and engrossing affidavit of ser	vice, of three	folies and ur	nder	Discret	10na 5	
If above, for every additional folio, inc	luding a cop	for the Cour	t		ĭ	
· -		•	-			
	Instructio	ns.				
For affidavits					6	
Instructions for petitions, answers, from Do. to defend suit			•••		0 6	
Do. for brief, or case for hearing				Discret		
•	Dlan Jin a					
Drawing and engrossing petition, if ten	Pleading		e conv to file	7	0	0
If exceeding ten folios, for every addition	onal folio, in	cluding a copy	to file	0	i.	
Drawing and engrossing answers, representations for alimony and answers to						
copy to file If exceeding ten folios, for every additional control of the control o			··· ···		Q	0
If exceeding ten folios, for every additi- Copies of petitions, answers, and other p	onal folio, in	cluding a copy	to file	0	ĺ	4
at per folio				0	0	4
If any exhibit or other document to be marks or writing, or the copy there	copied, or ar	y part thereof	of, contains pe	encil		
a fac simile, in addition to any oth			quired to be it	iaue		
For every folio of pencil marks or writi	ng or fac sin	ile, or part, of	f a folio	Discret		• _
Drawing the record, if fifteen folios or u If exceeding fifteen folios, for every add	inder, inclua litional folio	ing copy to fil	e v to file		10 0	0 8
Engrossing record to file, at per folio, en				ŏ		6
For case for motion, including fair copy			-3 6 12 - 5 - 1 - 2		10	0 .
If necessarily more than seven folios in copy for judge		addition	iai iono, inciud	0	1	4
Copy for adverse party, per folio				0	ô	4
Drawing and engrossing demurrer, includes			ny matter of	^	7.0	0
to be argued, for ten folios or unde If exceeding ten folios, for every addition			•••	0	10 1	0
Copy of the issue on demurrer, at per fo	olio		•••	0	0	4
Drawing bill of costs, per folio, including	g copy for to	xation		0	1	0
Copy for adverse party, per folio Drawing any instrument, to be filed in a	or issued by	he Registry. 1	for which no of	0 ther	0	4
fee is herein allowed, inclusive of f For perusing and abstracting pleadings	air copy to b	e filed or issue	ed, per folio	0	2	$\tilde{0}$
				0	Ó	4
	Notice-					
	Notices	•		•		

All necessary notices of three folios or under, inclusive of copy and service...

If exceeding three folios, for every additional folio, including copy and service ...

Copy of notices to file (if necessary), per folio

In all cases where service of a notice is necessary beyond ten miles of the place of business of the practitioner, or of the person employed to effect service, the same fees as upon the service of a citation.

Copy of summons, or order of the Judge, or rule and service

.. 0 5 0 Attendances.

SCHEDULE OF COSTS—continued.

Attendances.

	Atter	idance	es.							,
								£	8. C	d.
On entering appearance or issuing pro To search for appearance to citation	cess		•••	•••	•••			0	6 6	8 8
On counsel with brief, when the fee to	counse	 l is £1	1s.					Õ	3	4
When the fee to counsel exceeds £1 1s	and is	under	£4 4s.					0	6	8
When the fee is £5 5s. and upwards			•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	0 :		4
On consultation or on conference, 13s.	4d. to	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2 0	2 6	0 8
In pursuance of notice to admit For every hour after the first	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	ŏ	6	8
On trial or hearing, when cause is in	paper ar	id not	tried or	heard	, or on	motion	in			
					• • •		• • •	0		4
Court On trial or hearing				 i	or disc	retiona	ry)	2	2	0
Clerk's attendance discretionary, not e	xceeain	g per a	ay, inci	usive o	ı exper	ses ere	epr	1	0	0
travelling On taxation of bill of costs		•••		•••	•••			ī	ō	ŏ
If very long or several attendance	s. discre	tionar	y.							
On examination of witness under	a Comn	nissione	er, per d	liem, sa	ame as	on trial	or			
hearing.	c		: £		44:	ional d	10.77			
If at a distance from place of busing		pracuit	ioner, i	or eve	ry addi	DIOHAI C	ay	4	4	0
necessarily absent Travelling and other expenses read	onably	and ac	tually r	aid.	•••	•••	•••	_	-	_
For all necessary attendances in char	nbers b	efore a	a Judge	e, or b	efore a	Comm	is-			
signer or counsel, or at the office	of the.	Kegistr	ar, or u	ipon th	ie adve:	rse pari	ies	^	^	_
or practitioner, for which no other	r fee is	herein	allowed	 .t O	 aal dia		•••	0	6	8
Solicitor's attendance on summons, mo	tion or I	iearing	withou	it Coun	isei, ais	cretion	ıry			
			-		•					
Briefs, Case	es for I	Heari	ng, Le	tters,	&c.					
For drawing brief or case for hearing,	includir	ig copy	, per sh	ieet, of	five fol	ios		0		0
Copy brief, per sheet, of five folios				•••	•••		•••	0		4
Every necessary letter during the depe	endence	of the	cause	•••	•••	•••	• • •		$\frac{3}{15}$	6 0
Term fees, letters, and messengers For maps or plans, each, from £1 1s.	to	•••		•••	•••		•••		3	ŏ
Copies of same, if required, each from	10s. to	•••			•••				0	0
copies of same, is required, since										
	Interr	ogator	ies							
	Incir	ogatoi	105.					Δ	1	0
For drawing the same, at per folio Copy thereof to be delivered to the Ex	 rominer	and fil	ed. at n	er folio	···	•••	•••	0	ō	4
Copy thereof to be delivered to the 122	amminer	wiid Hi	ou, uv p	.01 1011		•••	•••	•	•	_
	A ff	davits	١.							
For drawing affidavit, five folios or un				r the C	laurt of	Regist	trv	0	6	8
If above five folios, for each additional	folio, i	ncludir	e copy	for the	Court			ŏ	ĭ	4
II above hve follos, for each address			0 -10							
g v cl1	.) Tā		t o omo	ood o	unde					
Counsel's Cler	k s ree	s not	to exc	eeu a	s unue	т.				
Upon a fee to Counsel under 5 guinea	s		•••		•••		•••		2	6
5 guineas and under 10 guineas		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••		5	0
10 guineas and under 20 guineas	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		$\frac{10}{15}$	0
5 guineas and under 10 guineas 10 guineas and under 20 guineas 20 guineas and under 30 guineas 30 guineas and under 50 guineas	***	•••	•••		•••	••			0	ŏ
50 guineas and under 30 guineas	n fee p	aid		•••					10	0
oo bamous and appraisable to be seen										
		14								
(On Cor	isuita	tions.							
Seniors clerk							•••	0	7	6
Juniors clerk	•••		•••	• • •		•••	•••	0	2	6
On general retainer	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	15 2	0 6
On common retainer	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	ő	5	ŏ
On conference If it becomes necessary for solicit	ors to tr	 ansact	any bu	siness f	or which	h no fe	e is	•	•	•
herein specified, such fee wil	l be tal	ken bv	them	as wou	ld be a	Шоwed	ior			
similar business done in the	Courts	of Co	mmon	Law o	r Equ	ity, as	the			
case may be.		•								
	_									
\mathbf{W}_{1}	TNESSI	es Ex	PENSE	s.						
		7.	11 - 1 1	L 3						
Allowances to witnesse	s, incl	uaing	tneir	poara	and 10	orging	:			
C	ommor	Wit	nesses.							
· ·			-			~ -				
Such as labourers, &c., &c.:-If reside	nt writh	in 5 m	iles of	the Po	st Offic	e, Sydn		Λ	10	Δ
per diem	ne wien.								10	0 6
Thursdank homen d that distance non d		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••		,,,		
If resident beyond that distance, per d		•••					•••	0	14	U
If resident beyond that distance, per d	iem, fro	m	•••				•••	U	14	U
If resident beyond that distance, per d	iem, fro Iaster	m. Trade	 smen.					U	12	U
If resident beyond that distance, per d	iem, fro Iaster	m. Trade	 smen.	Ger er		Office,				
If resident beyond that distance, per d N Yeomen, farmers, &c.:—If resident diem, from	iem, fro Laster	Trade	smen.	•••	al Post	Office,	per 	0	15	0
If resident beyond that distance, per d N Yeomen, farmers, &c.:—If resident	iem, fro Laster	m. Trade	 smen.	Ger er	al Post		per	0		
If resident beyond that distance, per d N Yeomen, farmers, &c.:—If resident diem, from	iem, fro Laster within to	Trade in miles	smen.	•••	al Post		per 	0	15	0
If resident beyond that distance, per d N Yeomen, farmers, &c.:—If resident diem, from	iem, fro Laster within to	Trade	smen.	•••	al Post		per 	0	15	0
If resident beyond that distance, per d N Yeomen, farmers, &c.:—If resident diem, from If resident beyond that distance, from	iem, fro Laster within to	Trade in miles	smen.	•••	al Post		per 	0	15	0
If resident beyond that distance, per d N Yeomen, farmers, &c.:—If resident diem, from	iem, fro Laster within to	Trade in miles	smen.	•••	al Post		per 	0 0	15 17	0

WITNESSES' EXPENSES—continued.

	Accountant	g.		á	8 s.	d.
From £1 1s. to			′	2		0
•	Professional M	Cen.				
If resident within 5 miles of the If resident beyond that distance,	Post Office, Sydney, 1			1		0
Cl	onleg to Attannam	41				
If resident within 5 miles of the	erks to Attorneys			0	10	c
If resident beyond that distance,	per diem, from	··· ···	•••	1		6 0
	Engineers and Co-					
If resident within 5 miles of the If resident beyond that distance,	Engineers and Sur Post Office, Sydney, p per diem, from	•		1		0
,					-	Ū
Per diem	Notaries.			1	7	Δ
Tot drom		•• •••	•••	1	1	0.
$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{squ}$	ires, Bankers and	Merchants.				
Per diem, from	·			1	1	0
Femal	es, according to St	ation in Tif				
If resident within 5 miles of the	Post Office, Sydney, p	er diem, from		0	15	0
If resident beyond that distance,	per diem, from 10s. t	0		i		Ö
	Police Inspect	077				
If resident within 5 miles of the				0	5	0
If resident beyond that distance,	per diem, from 10s. to)		1		ŏ
	Police Constal	Na				
If resident within 5 miles of the				0	2	6
If resident beyond that distance,	per diem, from 8s. to.				$1\overline{5}$	ŏ
Wif	nesses' Travelling	Ernansas				
The travelling expenses of	_	_	ng to the su	ms		
reasonably and actually	paid, but in no case v	vill there be a	n allowance	fe r		
such expenses of more t these sums may be incr	eased by the Registra	r, subject to	the approval	of		
the Judge.						
SCALE OF FEES TO	BE TAKEN IN THE	REGISTRA	R'S OFFICE	i :		
	Filing.			••		
Every petition				0		0
Every answer, reply, or other ple Every application for order of pr	otection, or for discha	nature of a parging of any :	oleading such order	0		0
Engrossment of proceedings on p Every præcipe, citation, affidavit,	archment			0	_	Ō
herein specially provided for			··· ···	0	1	0
	Futoning					
Appearance	Entering.			0	2	6
**			•••	0	-	U
	Issue of Writs,	&c.				
Every subpæna Every writ of fieri facias, attach		 not herein spe	 ecially provid	0 ed	5	0
for Sealing copy of petition certifying Affixing Seal of Court to any com	r cama		••	0	5	0
Affixing Seal of Court to any con	mission or other docu		,	0 0	5 5	0
	D 1 O	1				
For every decree	Decrees and Ord	iers.		0	2	Δ
For organic and 6 11 O		·· ··· ·		0 0	5 2	0 6
•	Settling.					
For every advertisement or issues,	or other document no	ot specified .		0	5	0
Perusing and settling every settler 30 folios	ment or deed connecte	d therewith, i	f not exceedi	ng ,		.0
Exceeding 30 folios and not exceed	ding 50 f.lios			1	10	0
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 1 Exceeding 100 folios	,,			2	10 0	0
Examining engrossment with draft if exceeding 15 folios, then for every	ery 15 folios			0	3 3	4 4
Settling every bond, recognizance provided for, per folio	o, or other deed or de	ocument not l	herein special	ly	J	-
Signing approval		• ••• ••		o	5	0
Posting every notice 428—C	··· ··· ··· ···			0	1	0
TWO 0					D	CALE

SCALE OF FEES TO BE TAKEN IN THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE—continued.

For each oath administered Signing each exhibit MEMO.—The like fees t						 affidavi	 ts.	0	s. 1 0	d. 0 6
	Mise	ellaneo	us.							
For setting down cause for hearin For setting down motion or other For office search Office copy, per folio For every other proceeding a for the like er analagous	not nerem s	рестану	provid	160 101	 , the sa	 .mɔ fee	 s as	0 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 0 4
	_									
Fees to be For every summons For every order thereon For filing every affidavit For any other proceeding or fees as for like or analag	business not	 above s	 ::: speciall	 y provi	 ided for	 , the sa	 ume	0 0 0	2 2 1	6 6 0
the case may be.	gous proceed	ingo av	Commi	VII 130		. WIN		ER,	J.	

то тне

RULES OF THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.

		_		•					•	
ABROAD.				•					N	o. of Rul
Citation for service	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	11
Time for appearance where citat	ion sc	erved	•••.	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	13
ABSENCE OF JUDGE-				,						
Registrar may extend time during	n gr									156
	-6	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	100
ACCESS (decided under custoly)-										
Applications for	•••			•••					ñ.	133
After trial, application for	•••	•••	• • •	•••			•••		•••	69
ADDRESS-										
•	.d .m	metition		•		•		•		10
Of petitioner or solicitor endorse		_	15	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10
To be within three miles of the						***	•••	•••	•••	10
Appearance accompanied by, w				the G	.P.O.	•••	•••	•••	•••	23
Notice may be sent in registered			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	85
Counsel's, as in common law cas	es	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	71
ADVERTISEMENT—				•						
00 11 01							•	-		15
		•••	•••	•••	***.	. •	***	•••	•••	15
Newspapers containing to be file Form of notice of citation		•••	•••	•••	***	••• · ·	• •	•••	•••	17
Form of notice of citation	··· -	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	15
AFFIDAVITS—										
In support of petition	•••			:	•••	•••				2
Must deny connivance and collu	sion	•••				:				3
In restitution cases must show d	eman	d for co	habita	tion		•••				4
						•••		•••	•••	5
Of personal service of citation, t	o be :	filed	•••			***		•••		16
Before proceeding affidavit of no					•••	•••			•••	18
Question of jurisdiction, applica										26
In support of applications to sue										30-32
Verifying answer to be filed with	-	_	•••		•••					43
On application for costs, custody										70
Evidence on						;		•••	•••	73-76
70.1 00.11				•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	86-93
0	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	105
On motion by Attorney-General		•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	
		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	107
On showing cause against a decr			•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	***	112
<u>-</u>		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	113
In answer filed within 8 days		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	114
		•••		•••	***	•••	***	•••	•••	115
To make decree nisi for nullity			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	118
Answer to alimony petition to b				•••			•••	•••	•••	122
Petitions for custody, maintenan			cation	of chile	iren to	be sur	ported	. by	•••	133
Answers to be verified by		***	, ••••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	138
In ca. re. applications as at com				•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	173
Of service of decree and demand					es	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 17°
On motion for writ of attachmen	nt and	l seque	stration	1		•••	•••	•••	•••	177
AFFIRMATIONS-		•								
Rules respecting affidavits apply	to	•			•		•			92
Rules as to affidavits	••• .	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	86-98
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	00-00

					-					37.	n
ALIMONY-										No	Ru
Petition for may be filed	d		•••	•••			•••		•••	•••	120
Wife resp. must first ap	pear					•••	•••	•••	<i>i</i>		121
Copy and affidavits to b		đ	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	′		•••	122
Answer to be filed in eig			٠	•••							122
Answer to be verified by				•••	• • •		•••	•••			122
Husband resp. must app	ear be	fore ans	wering				•••				123
Applications for further	answe	r			•••			•••		•••	124
Reply of wife alleged to	have s	eparate	proper	ty	•••					•••	125
To be verified by affidav	rit		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		125
Bringing on for hearing	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••				126
Notice to produce docum	nents o	n		•••			•••	•••		•••	126
To attend for examinati	on, &c.			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		126
Examination of witnesse	s, notic	e	•••	•••		•••				•••,	127
Application for permane	ent	•••	•••	•••		•••				•••	128
Petition for permanent	•••	•••				• • •		•••		•••	129
Increase or reduction of		•••		•••							130
Payment to commence	•••	•••	•••	•••						•••	131
To be paid into Court	•••	•••	•••		***		•••	•••			132
AMENDMENT-											
After adulterers names l	become	known		•••				•••		•••	8
Of pleadings may be ma			•••						•••		47
Service of pleadings with			····								48-49
Of other pleadings after					•••	•••					50
Of issues as settled, on s						•••	•••	•••		•••	62
ANSWERS—	Junino.	45	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	-
37 71 61. 1											40
When filed	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	40
Further time to file	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	41
Service of	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	42
Affidavit in support of	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	•••	•••	43
To alimony petition	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	122
Appearance entered before	ore filin	\mathbf{g}	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••		•••	123
Form of	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	122
Service of	·••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	122
To be verified by affidavi	it	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	122
Insufficient	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	··· .	•••	•••	•••	124
APPEAL—						•					
By notice	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	94
Security to be given on	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	95
Evidence to be printed	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	96
Mode of printing	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	97
When and how set down	n	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	99
APPEARANCE—											
Time for	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••		•••	•••	12-22
If out of colony			•••		•••	•••			•••	•••	13
How entered		•••	•••		•••	•••		•••		•••	19
Where no appearance, se	ervice d	ispense	d with						•••	•••	20
At any time by leave	•••			•••	•••	•••					22
Address to accompany	•••	•••			•••		•••		•••		23
Under protest			•••	•••			•••	•••		•••	24
Proceedings upon, under	protes	s t	•••	•••		•••				•••	25-27
APPLICATION—											
To intervene				•••							105
By Attorney-General	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••			107
To dispense with all serv				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	15
To dispense with further											20-21
To dispauper		•••	•••				•••	•••		•••	34
To amend pleading	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••		•••	47
Interlocutory				•••							8-84
To appoint guardian	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			6-39
For custody, &c	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			69
For new trial	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	98
To be included in final d	··· lecree	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	119
77 14		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	128
To vary alimony	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	130
For maintenance and se	 ttlamer	 ta	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	135
Tr			•••	•••	••••	•••	•••	•••		•••	163
For costs	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	í.,	•••	•••	•••	•••	TOD

										•
ASSIZE COUDT OF									1	To of Rule
ASSIZE, COURT OF— Causes to be tried at entered in be	l-									0.4
·		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	64
Trial of cause at		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	65-67
cierk of, has eustony of documen	.68	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	65
ATTORNEY-GENERAL-										
Intervention of		•••		•••	•••					107
Showing cause against decree				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		110
ATTACHMENT-										
Writ of, on special order	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	177
Arrest on writ of	•	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	178
Return of non est inventus to			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	179
Application to discharge person in	i cust	od y	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	180
ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES-										
As at common law					•••				•••	71
Subpœnas for				•••	•••	•••				151
Commission to examine		•••	•••	•••				•••	•••	71
BILLS OF COSTS. (See COSTS.)										
BOND-										
To secure wife's costs										163
On appeal	•				•••				•••	95
11		•	•••	•••	•••	•••	,	•••	•••	
CAUSE—										
Setting down for hearing		••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	59
Times for hearing				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	160
To be heard on Circuit			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		64-65
ORDERICA TOR			•							
CERTIFICATE—										00
Of Registrar, to sue as pauper		••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	29
To be laid before Judge		••	•••	•••	•••	`	•••	•••	•••	30
Of Registrar of costs allowed	•	••	***	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	175
CHANGE—										
Of solicitor		••						•••		161
				***	•••			•••	•••	
CHILDREN—										
Custody and maintenance of		••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	69, 13 3
Applications, how made		••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	69 , 1 33
CIRCUIT—										
Causes to be tried entered in book										C.I
Trial of cause at		••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	64 65-67
Clerk of Court has custody of doc		 ta &c	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	65
or and the second of the secon	шшош	, wo	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	00
CITATION										
Endorsed on petition to be served		••	•••	•••			•••		•••	9
How long in force			•••	••• •	•••	•••	•••	•••		11
Notice of to be advertised		••	•••	•••	···· .	•••	•••	•	•••	15
Dispensing with service of		••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	15
COLLATERAL RELIEF-										
After trial		•••		•••		,,,				69
Applications for		••	•••	•••		•••			•••	78-82
In alimony applications			•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	120-132
In custody, &c			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	133-143
To be included in decree absolute		••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	119
COLLEGION										
COLLUSION—										
To be denied	•	••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	. **	•••	•••	. 3
COMMENCEMENT—										
Of proceedings to be by petition		••					•••	•••		1
•	•	-	•						··•	-
COMMISSIONS AND REQUISITION	-anc	-								
For examination of witnesses				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	71
COMMITTEE (C LEGICALITY	T. \								-	
COMMITTAL. (See ATTACHMEN	1.)									

										N	io. of Rule
COMMITTEE OF LUNATION May act for lunatic	g <u> </u>										39
COMMON LAW—	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		
Practice as at, on hearing	or tri	al					•••		•••		71
Practice as at, in ca. re. r			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	173
Issuing subponas same as		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		151 7 9
Practice on summons as a General rule as to proced		 c	•••				•••		•••		181
	,	••	•••			•••	•••				
CONJUGAL RIGHTS— Demand for cohabitation											4
,	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	***			
CONNIVANCE— Must be denied					•••						3
CONSENT—	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••					
Orders by, to enter appea	rance			•••							22
Trial on short notice, by		•••	•••				•••		***	•••	60
Amendment on order, by		•••	•••			•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	47
CONTEMPT OF COURT—											
Attachment for	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	177
CO-RESPONDENT-											_
Adulterer must be made				•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	6 6
Unless petitioner excused Application to be excused				•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	7
If name discovered must		 1 &c.							·	•••	8
	•••								•••		146
COSTS—	•										
Application for, at hearin	ď								•••		69
On dismissal of petition		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		72
Wife may apply for sum	to me	et		•••	•••	•••		•••	:	•••	163
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	164
	 	···	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	165 16 6
To be paid into Court, ex Order as to payment	серь w 					•••	••	•••		···•	167
m	•••						••1	•••			168-176
To be taxed by taxing office	cers		•••	`		•••				.	169
		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		170
	··:	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. ,	170 172
		···	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	. ,	174-175
Attachment and sequestra			ver	•••	•••				•••		177
			***							•••	161-162
COUNSEL-									•		
Hearing and addresses of		•••			•••						71
COURT-											
Sittings of						•••		•••			159-160
COURT OF APPEAL—											•
								•••			94
Applications for new trial		•••	•••	•••	•••			•••			98
When heard before	•••	•••	•••	•••				•••	•••	•••	99
CUSTODY—	• •			•		•	•				
Of children		•••							•••		69, 133
Applications for	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	69, 133
DAY FOR MOTIONS-											
And summonses	•••		•••	• • • •	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	159
DECLARATIONS—		,		,							
Same rules apply as to aff	lidavit	s	•••		•••				•••		92
DECREE—								•			-
Reversal of, in judicial se	parati	on	• • 1		10						100-103
Showing cause against									•••	•••	110-116
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	117-119
When applied for	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		•••	159 144-14
Taking out	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	••• •	***	•••	*** T.2

DEFENDED CASES—										1	No. of Rule
Judge settles issues in	n										5 1
Notice of trial in				•••	•••	•••	···-	•••	•••	•••	60
Service of issues in				•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	61-62
Place of trial in	***			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		63
			• • •	•••		***	٠٠٠.	•••	•••	•••	95
DEMAND FOR COHA	BITATIO	N									
In restitution cases	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••				4
DENTILE OF TAXABLE											
DENIAL OF FACTS A											
Need not be verified	py abblica	nt	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	43
DEPONENT-											
Rules as to, in makin	o affidavit	s									86-93
As witnesses on trial	•					•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 71
Attending for cross-e	xaminatio			•••					•••		77
Respondent in alimo			•••	•••				***	•••		126
•	•	_					•				
DISCOVERY AND INS		N —									•
Procedure as at Com	mon law	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		71, 181
DISMISSAL			•	•	•						
Of											# 0
C-1- C-1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	72
Costs first paid	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••		•••	•••	•••	72
DISOBEDIENCE TO C	ORDER		•								
Writ of attachment of	or sequestr	ation									177
	• .				••••			•••		,	
DOCUMENTS—											
Production of, on hea	ring	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		71-131
Service of	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	148
Production on alimon		•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	***		•••	•••	126
Registrar has custody	y of	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	158
ENFORCING DECREE	ra anin a	יחמר	שסת					•			
By writ of fi fa											15/ 155
By attachment	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. •••	•••	174-175
By sequestration		•••	•••	···•	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	177 179
,1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	175
ENTERING-											
Findings of jury	•••	•••	•••			•••		•••		•••	67
In Circuit cases	***	•••	•••	***	•••	'		•••	•••	•••	65
Appearance	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	19
Late appearance	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	22
Appearance under pr	otest	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	24
EVIDENCE-											
On affidavit	•••		•••	•••		**:					73-77
On trial, rules as to		•••		•••		•••	•••	`			71
EXAMINATION—											
Of witnesses, as at Co	ommo= 1-										. .
Of person making aff			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	71
On alimony applicati		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	77
On settlement motion		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	127
		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	142
FACULTIES (OR MEA	•										
Reduction or increase	e of alimon	ıy	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		130
FEES-											
To be those in schedu	ale		•••								172
Not to be taken in pa			•••	•••	•••					•••	35
FIERI FACIAS—										• • •	
	m to me=										
Writ to issue on order To issue for costs on		• • •	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	• • •	174
Affidavit first filed		•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	175
22	. ***	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	****	•••	•••	176
FINAL DECREE—											
Decree absolute	•••	•••	***			•••	•••	•••			117-118
Matters included in	•••	•••		•••		•••			•••		119
Applications for custo	ody, &c., b	efore	and afte	r,	***	111	***	***	• •••	142	133-143

											No. of Rule.	
FORMÂ PAUPERIS—									-	•	10. 01 14uici	
Order to sue, how obtain	\mathbf{ned}		•••	•••		•••	•••	•*•	•••	•••	29-30	
To defend	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	···.	•••	•••	31–32	
Staying proceedings in s		•••	•••	•••		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	33	
Application to rescind o		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	34	
No fee, &c., to be taken	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	35	
Monte												
FORM—											,	
Of petition Of citation	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	
		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	9 15	
Of notice of to be advert Of appearance			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	19	
Of notice of appearance	 under	orofesi	 E	•••	•••	•••					25	
Of answer	***		•								40	
Of issues		•••					•••	•••			57	
Of reversal of decree of	iudicia			•••	•••	•••	•••				100	
Of alimony petition					•••	•••			•••	•••	120	
, (
FURTHER PLEADINGS-												
When necessary	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		44	
Time for rejoining, &c.			•••	•••		•••			***		45	
Service of .:		•••			•••	•••			•••	***	46	
As amended		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4 7–50	
GUARDIANS—												
Of minors elected		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	36	
Of minors assigned	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	37	
Of lunatic assigned	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	39	
HEARING-												
Setting cause down for	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	59	
Causes, times for	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	160	
Motions, &c., times for	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	159	
Causes, on circuit	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	64–65	
Of appeals, &c	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	99	
IN FORMÂ PAUPERIS-												
Order to sue; how obtain											29-30	
m 1 0 1			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	31-32	
Staying proceedings in s	 nit	•••	. •••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	33	
Application to rescind or					•••		•••				34	
No fee, &c., to be taken		•••			•,,•					•••	35	
,,							•					
IMPRISONMENT-												
On writ of attachment	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	178	
TATGORE												
INCOME— Increase or decrease of,	mod a4:	ion l-	o£ .1								130	
increase or decrease of,	reduct.	ion, ac	., OI ai		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	130	
INCREASE OR REDUCT	ION-											
Of alimony, application						•••	•••				130	
•• ••												
INFANTS-												
Guardians to proceed in	suit		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	36–37	
Custody of, &c	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	133-134	
Applications for custody	at hea	iring	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	69	

INSANE PERSONS—	,						•	•			00	
Committee of, may proce		··•	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	39 39	
Judge appoints guardian	101	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	อช	
INTERIM ORDERS-												
Obtained on summons	••••		•••		•••				•••	٠.,	78	
On motion	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	81	
How to be taken out	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		83	
Carriage of		•••	•••		•••		•••	•••			84	
Appeal from	•••			•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		94	
For custody, &c	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	133	

•												
INTERLOCUTORY	APPL	ICAT	ONS-	_							N	o. of Rule.
By summons	•••				***		•••	•••		•••	•••	73-79
By motion						•••		•••	•••		***	80-82
For alimony	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	120-127
For custody, &c.	•••	•••				1**	•••	•••	•••		•••	133
For costs of wife	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		163
When made	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	159
INTERTERIOR												
INTERVENTION—		•										
How commenced		•••	•••	***	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	***	•••	105-106
By Attorney-Ger	ierai	•••	•••	***	•••		•••	***	***	•••	•••	107-109
ISSUES-												
In defended case	s J udge	direct	s		•••		•••		•••	•••		54
In undefended ca					•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	55
Respondents may							•••	***		***	,.,	56
Registrar settles	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4+4	•••	,	57
Copy to be served			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5 8
Engrossed on par			•••		***	•••		•••	***	***	•••	59
Service of order				•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	***	60
If petitioner dela			es may	file a	nd set o	lown	•••	•••	***	•••	***	61
Amendment of			•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	62
Place of trial ma	rked in	margin	a	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	- ***	•••	
JUDICIAL SEPAR	ATION											
Petition to rever	se decre	e of	•••		•••		•••	***	•••			100
Before filing mus	st appea	r		•••	•••		•••	***		•••		101
Service of	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	***	•••		102
Practice on	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	٠	•••		•••	103
JURISDICTION-												
Question of, app	earance	under	protes	it			•••	•••				24
Notice of to be s					• •••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	25
How determined			.,.	•••	•••		•••	,	•••	•••	•••	26
Appeal on			•••	244	•••	•••	•••		***	***	,	27
Cannot raise after	r absolu	ıte app	earanc	e		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	28
JURY												
Practice in cases	hafora											71
New trial applica		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	98-99
are we start appeared	2010115	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 • •	•••	***	•••	00-03
LETTER—					•							
Notices served by	7 .	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	85
TITILETON												
LUNATICS—												
Committee may			•••	•••	•••	.***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	39
Judge may assign	ı guara	ian to	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	••• `	•••	39
MAINTENANCE-												
Applications for										•••	٠	133
Under secs. 29, 3	9, and	40				•••				•••	4.4	135
MAKING DECREI		OLU:	re –		-							
On request, &c.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	117
In nullity cases	 a	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	113
Matters embodie	a in	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	119
MARRIAGE-						•						
Fact of establish	ed befor	e alim	ony pe	tition	is filed		•••	•••	•••	•••		120
MEANS-												
Affidavits as to,	in กรมก	er case	·s									30-32
Reduction or inc				•••	•••	•••	. •••		•••	•••	•••	130
		,			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	_00
MINORS-												
May elect guardi		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	116	36
Judge may assign			•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	37
If co-respondent,	guardi	an unn	ecessai		•••	•••	•••	•••	→ ***	***	***	38
Custody of	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	69, 133
MINUTE-								•				
Of proceedings a			rt		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		65
	428-	-D				•						

750 mx 0 370]	No. of Rule.
MOTIONS— To dispense with co-res	m a m .7 = m 4	_									7
For substituted service			•••	•••	• • •	•••		•••	•••	•••	15
To dispense with service		•••	•••	•••	···		•••				21
To dispauper		•••		•••							31
To direct pauper to pay							**1		···	•••	33
To amend pleadings	•••				•••	•••	•••		•••		47
To settle issues	•••		•••			•••			•••		51
On findings at Circuit C			•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	68
Two clear days' notices	of	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	80
Filing of notices of .	•••	• • •	.:.	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	.••	81
Practice on Notices of, served by let		•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{82}{85}$
New trial motions	ter			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		98
Setting down new trial:	 motions		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		99
For leave to intervene			•••			•••		•••			105
Intervention by Attorne	y-Gener		•••								107
To direct argument on i									•••	•••	116
For decree absolute in r	ıu!lity					•••		•••			118
For alimony	•••		•••				•••	•••	•••	•••	126
For permanent alimony		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	128
For custody, &c	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	133
On settlement application of		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	$141 \\ 159$
For money for costs by	 wifa	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	163
For attachment, &c.	WIIC	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	177
• • • • • •	•••	•••	····	•••	•••	••••	•••	•••	•••	•••	~**
NEW TRIAL AND REHE						•		-			
Evidence used at to be]	printed		•••	•••	··· ·	•••	··· ·	•••	•••	•••	86
Applications for	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	98
Setting down	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	99
NON-COMPLIANCE—											
With order, order enfor		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	174
Attachment and Sequest	tration	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••	,	•••	•••	•••	177
NON-PAYMENT—				•	•						
Order enforced		•••	•••						•••		174
Fi-fa for costs		•••			•••	•••			•••	•••	175
Attachment, &c	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	177
NOTICE-											
Of appearance under pro	olest	•••	•••		•••					.	23
To rettle issues	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••					51-56
Of trial	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		69
Of motion	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		81
Served in registered lette	er .	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••		••••	•••	85
Of appeal	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	91
To produce in alimony a	• •		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	126
To be in writing Service of	• •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	147
If not served order resci	nded		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{148}{149}$
Of taxation		•••	•••	•••							170
NULLITY OF MARRIAGE											
Decree absolute by moti	_										118
ORDERS—		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••.	•••	•••	•••	210
To sue as a pauper											29-32
Rescinding orders to suc	as pau	 per	•••			•••		•••		•••	29-32 34
To amend pleadings		•••				•••		•••	•••		47-50
As to issues and trial											54-71
Dismissing petition	•••	•••	•••	•••,			• • •	•••		•••	72
Interlocutory	•••	•••			•••		•••	•••			78-81
For alimony	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	110-132
For custody of children,		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	133
For costs	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	163-172
For change of solicitor For attachment	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	161
For attachment For sequestration	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	177 179
Taking out	•••	•••		•••			•••		•••		179 l 4 4– 14 5
		•••	····.	***,	•••	•••	•••	- • •		1	TT TTO

531

PAPERS-										No. of Rule
Registrar has custody of	• • •	***				•••		•••		158
PARTICULARS—					-					
Application may be made for	•••									53
			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	ขอ
PAUPER CAUSE. (See IN FOR	MA.	PAUPE	RIS	.)						
PAYMENTS INTO COURT—										
To meet costs of wife						•••	•••			163
Of costs on decree nisi				•••				•••		166
PENDENTE LITE. (See ALIM	fons	7)								
PERMANENT ALIMONY. (See										
•	ALL.	MONY.)							
PERSONAL SERVICE -										
Of citation and petition	• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	.9
Where not required	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	148
Where required, how effected Dispensed with	•••	• •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	150
	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	15
PETITION—										
Proceedings commenced by	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
To be verified by affidavit	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
Service of Dismissal of	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	9
	 	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	72
For reversal of judicial separat For alimony pending suit			• • •		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	100
For permanent alimony	•••	•••	• •	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	$\frac{120}{129}$
For custody, &c.,	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	133
For maintenance, and to adjust				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		35-137
PLEADING-			•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••		.00 101
Amendments of										45 50
Further pleadings after answer	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••			47-50 44-46
Of interveners			•••		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	103
Of Attorney-General intervenia			•••	•••	•••				•••	107-109
In alimony applications	•••	•••	•••				•••		•••	120-130
On maintenance and settlement			·							135-141
POSTPONEMENT-	••									
May be granted by Judge										155
PRACTICE—		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	130
Filing petitions and affidavits										
Co-respondents	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1–5
C'ultimate 1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	6-8 9-18
Entering appearances	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	19-28
Suits in forma pauperis	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	29-35
Minors and persons of unsound			•••						•••	3 6–39
Answers						•••		•••		40-43
Further pleadings		•••		•••		•••	•••		•••	44–46
General rules as to pleadings		•••			***					47-53
Issues and trial		•••			•••			•••	•••	54-71
As at Common Law on trial			•••					•••	•••	71
Dismissal of petition			•••	•••			•••			72
Evidence on affidavit		•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	• • •	73-77
Interlocutory applications	•••		•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	7 8-8 4
Notices in registered letter	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	85
Affidavits	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	86-93
New trial and appeal	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	94–99
On new trial as at Common La		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	98
Reversal of decree of judicial s	_		•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	100-103
Demurrers Interveners, &c	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	104
T 1 1 .	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	··· <i>,</i>	•••	105-116
Alimony	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	117-119 120-132
Custody, &c		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••		135-143
Taking out decrees and orders	•••			•••	···		•••	•••		144-145
General practice										146-162
Costs		•••			•••	•••	•••			163-172
Writs		•••		•••				•••		173-180
General provision		•••								181

28 INDEX.

DDEVIANG DEVIND EA	ND CO	TT 4 TO	TTL 4 TTL	^3T						N	lo. of Rule.
PREVIOUS DEMAND FO In restitution cases	ж со 				•••	•••	•••		•••		4
PRINTING-											
Evidence	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	96 97
Form of	•••	•••	•••	. • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	31
PROCEEDINGS-											_
Commenced by petition	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
Stay of, in pauper case	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	33
PROPERTY—											
Separate, of wife	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	125
Settlements of	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	135
PROVISION FOR WIFE.					MAIN	TENA	NCE.)				
PROVISION FOR CHILI). (Se	e CUS	STODY	, &c.)							
REDUCING ALIMONY-											
Where means reduced	•••					•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	130
REDUCTION OR INCRE	ASE C)F M	EANS-	_							
Ground for varying alim					•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	130
	•										
REGISTRAR—	an:ta										29
Certificate of in pauper Directs issues		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		55
Settles issues	···	•••	•••			***	•••		•••	•••	57
Keeps book of Circuit of	ases	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	64
May extend time			•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	1 56
Has custody of all docu			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	158
Certificate of costs on te	axation	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	167–175
REHEARING-			-								
Applications for Setting down application	 ns for	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	98 . 99
REJOINDER-											
Time for	•••		***		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
REPLY AND REPLICAT	HON-	_						,			
Time for	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••			44
Service of	•••		•••				•••	•••	•••	•••	46
RESPONDENT-											
Answer of			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	40
May settle issues	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	56
May set cause down	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	*** .	•••	•••	61
Wife, applying for alim		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	121 123
Husband, must appear Includes co-respondent		•••	•••			•••	•••			•••	146
Wife, applying for costs						•••					163
RESTITUTION OF CON.					•						
Demand for cohabitation			•••	•.•		•••	•••				4
REVERSAL OF DECREE											
Petition for						•••					100
Appearance must be ent	tered			***			•••	•••	•••	•••	101
Proceedings on	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	102-103
RULES AND REGULAT	ions-	-									
On hearing as at Comm		٧	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	71
In ca. re. as at Common	1 Law	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	173
General provision	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	181
SECURITY FOR COSTS.	(See	COS!	TS.)								
SECURITY FOR COSTS	OF A	PPEA	LL. (S	ee AP	PEAL.)					
SEPARATE ESTATE OF	WIFI	E									
In alimony matters	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	125
SEPARATION, JUDICIA	L—										
Reversal of decree of	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	100-103
${\tt SEQUESTRATION} {\color{red} \leftarrow}$											
Writ of	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	. •••	***	177
When entitled to	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	179

INDEX. 29

SERVICĒ—											. N	o. of Rule.
Of citation, time	for	•••	•••									12
Of citation and 1					•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	14
Application for s	substitu	ted, dis	spensin	g with	or adv	ertising		•••	•••	•••	•••	. 15
Of notice of app		under	protest	; .	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	25
Of answer Of issues	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	42
Of issues Of notice of trial	••• 1	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	58
Of notices of mo		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	60
By registered let		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	80
Of evidence prin			•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	8 5 96
Of petition for a				•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	122
Of petition for se								•••	•••		•••	137
Personal, where				•••	•••				•••			150
Generally	•••	•••		•••	•••			•••	•••		•••	148
Of copy bill of c		•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••		•••	170
Of certificate of	costs tax	xcd	••• (• • •	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	175
SETTLEMENTS-												
Applications on	anestion	ng of							•			
23 ppiloations on	quesmon	15 UL	***		***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	135
SITTINGS OF COU	JRT-											
For trial of cause			•••	• • • •		•••		•••	•••			160
For pronouncing	decrec	s absolu	ıte	:	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	159
In Chambers	•••	•••	•••			•••		•••		•••		159
SOLICITOR-											•	
Change of												
Proceed without	ehange	of.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	161
Service on			•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	162
Endorsement of a			•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	143 · Form 1
•				•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	r orm 1
SUBSTITUTED SE	RVICE											
Motion for	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••				•••			51
SUMMONSES-												
Applications by						•••		•••		•••		78
Who may take or	ut	•••			•••				•••			79
When heard	•••		,	•••						***		. 159
TAXATION OF CO	ers_		,									
Of wife de die in							•					104
Of wife on decree		•••			•••	···	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	164
When paid after				•••		···•		•••	•••	•••		166 167
Appointment for				• 1 •	•••						•••	168
By taxing officer					•••		•••	•••			•••	169
Notice of	••			•••		•••		•••		•••		170
In absence of par	't y	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		171
THIRD PARTIES-	_											
Intervention by			•••						ì			105
Attorney-General					•••				•••	•••	•••	107
Showing cause ag		ecree					•••		514	•••		111
In settlement ma	tters	•••	••• 、	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	137
TIME-												
Runs in vacation		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••			153
Not include Sund			•••	•••	•••		•••					157
Extending by Ju-		•••	•••		•••			•••	•••			155
Extending by Re	gistrar	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••		•••	•••	156
TRIAL—												
Setting down for	•••	/	•••	•••		***	•••					59
Notice of	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		60
Respondent setti	ng dowi	ı for			•••	•••		•••		•••		61
Place of		•••	•••	•••	•••			•••		•••		63
On circuit Fees at	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	65
Applications at	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	66
Practice at	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	69
Of causes, when		•••		•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	71 160
	428—		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	160

30 INDEX.

UNDEFENDED CASES	_									N	fo. of Rule.
Registrar settles issue		•••		•••	•••	•••					55
VACATION											
Time runs in											152-153
Only urgent matters l	eard in	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		154
VENUE-											
To be mentioned in is	sues			***			•••				63
				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	
VERDICT— To be entered on Circ	:4										65
		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Entered on issues	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	67
WANT OF MEANS-											
Pauper suits	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••		•••	29-32
WIFE-											
Can apply, to proceed	as pauj	per			•••	•••			•••		30-31
For alimony pendente	lite	•••	•••	•••							120-121
For permanent alimor	ny	•••		•••				•••		•••	129
For maintenance, &c.			***	•••		•••	***	•••		•••	135
Taxation of costs of	•••	•••		•••	***			***		•••	164, 166
For costs		•••		***	•••		•••		•••	•••	163
WITNESSES-											
Examination, &c., of		•••	•••	•••					•••	•••	71
Subpænas for	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	151
WRITS-											
Of ca. re		•••	•••	•••				•.•			173
Of fi. fa	•••		•••	•••		•••		•••			175
Of attachment		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	177
Of sequestration	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		179

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.-1892.

[1s. 6d.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(IN DIVORCE JURISDICTION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. Ao. 9, Sec. 48.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

The eighth day of May, 1893.

Ir is ordered that the following be a Rule of this Honorable Court in its Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction (to be read with the Rules of 27th October, 1892), viz.:—

"Where any party respondent has been duly cited (whether by personal service of the petition and citation, or, after leave of the Court obtained, by substituted service thereof, or advertisement of a notice of citation), and has not entered an appearance within the time limited, no order of the Court dispensing with further service of proceedings shall be necessary; but the petitioner upon having filed in Court an affidavit of such due citation and of search for appearance and that such respondent has not appeared, may proceed in the absence of such respondent, and shall not be required to serve upon him or her any notice to settle issues nor a copy of such issues when settled nor any notice of trial."

W. C WINDEYER, J.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING CORONERS' INQUESTS, &c.)

(Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 November, 1892.)

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 2, of 27 October, 1892.]

Question.

- 3. Mr. Stevenson asked The Minister of Justice,—
 - (1.) The number of inquests held during the first six months of 1892?
 - (2.) The number of inquests in which post mortem examinations were held, and the names of the medical gentlemen who performed such post mortems in each case?
 - (3.) The cost of such post mortems in each case?

Answer.

 Seven hundred and five, including Magisterial Inquiries.
 One hundred and sixty-seven, which also include Magisterial Inquiries. The names of the (1.) Seven hundred and five, including Magisterial Inquiries.

(2.) One hundred and sixty-seven, which also include Magisterial Inquiries. The names of the medical gentlemen who performed the post mortem examination in each case are as follows:—Alcorn, R. G. (2); Atterbury, W.; Ashe, W. C.; Andrews, A. (4); Asher, M.; Ashwell, F.; Brereton, J. P. (2); Brady, O. C.; Blackwell, R. F.; Bowman (2); Bowman, A. S.; Breton (2); Blackall, P.; Beattie, J. A. (2); Bartlett, F. P.; Blaxland, W.; Colpe, J. (2); Crommelin, C. E.; Campbell, L.; Crabbe, J. B.; Crago, W. H. (2); Casement, B. N.; Connor, F. G.; de Lepervanche, C. M. (2); Eichler, C. F. (5); Eddie, R. (2); English, J.; Eagar, F. S.; Forbes, A.; Frizell, T.; Finlay, J.; Fyffe, E. H.; Gibson, J. (6); Griffiths, E. E. (2); Griffiths, W. A. (2); Groves, H. J. F. (3); Grieves, A.; Hughes, D. G.; Howse, N. R. (3); Henry, T. J.; Heeley, J. T.; Harvey R. R.; Hunter, G. H.; Hodgson, R. (2); Hedley, C.; Harris, J.; Harwood, A. J.; Houison, J.; Harrison, T. (2); Jamieson, S. (2); Jones, S. E. R.; Jefferies, J. E.; Knowles, W. B. (3); Kealey, J. P.; Kavanagh, E. R.; Kearney, J.; Kennedy, J. T.; Lang, W. H.; Llewellyn R. (2); Leeper, R. J.; Ludlow, V. E. (2); Lee, T. H.; Long, M. H. (2); Lyon, W.; Lester, C. E.; Lane, T.; Long, St. Clair; McDonneil, E. P.; McMath, A. W.; Maguire, S. (2); Morgan, C. W. (2); Milford, F. (7); Mitchell, J. (2); Merrifield, S. S.; Miers, A. (2); Müller, C. A.; Marshall, F. W.; Norman, A. H.; Newmarch, B. J.; Newland, E. O.; Nickoll, H.; O'Connor, M. J.; Pilkington, F. S.; Parker, A. F.; Purser, C.; Rennie, G. E.; Rutledge, D. D.; Russell, W. J.; Richardson, S. L. (2); Rygate, C. D. H. (3); Rygate, R. E.; Rooke, C.; Read, G.; Robinson, A. C.; Scott, C. H.; Segol, L.; Sherwin, A.; Stapleton, J.; Scott, H. J. H. (2); Stanley, G. P.; Scanlan, C. E. F.; Smith, E. R.; Sinclair, H. (3); Sides, R. (2); Smith, V. A. J.; Thompson, C. E.; Terry, Caleb; Tresidder, S.; Wade, T. F. (4); Wilson, J. H. (2); Woodford, E. A. E. (3.) The fees allowed for making pos

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING CORONER'S INQUESTS.)

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

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 3, of 15 November, 1892.]

Question.

- 3. Mr. Stevenson asked The Minister of Justice,—

 (1.) Will he state the number of inquests, when post mortems were ordered by the Coroner or Deputy Coroner, held in Sydney, from the 1st of January to 31st of October, 1892?
 (2.) The names of the medical gentlemen who attended such inquests and held such post mortems during the above posicil?
 - during the above period?
 - (3.) The number of inquests attended and post mortems performed by each medical gentleman during the above period?

Answer.

Names of medical gentlemen.	Number of inquests attended.	Number of post mortems performed	Names of medical gentlemen.	Number of mquests attended.	Number of post mortems performed.
Ashwell, Frederick	2	1	Long, Mark Henry	10	5
Abbott, George Henry	$\bar{1}$	Nil.	McKay, John Gilbert	1	Nil.
Armstrong, George	18	Nil	M'Ilray, John Black	î	Nıl.
Allen, Robert John	1	Nil.	M'Donagh, John	î	Nıl.
Bott, Joseph	$\overline{2}$	1	M'Cormick, Alexander	î	Nıl.
Barkas, William James	ĩ	Nil.	MacCullock, Stanhope H.	î	N ₁ 1.
Coutie, William Henry	3	3	Milford, Frederick	26	13
Clay, William Rudolph	2	i	Milford, Frederick	2	Nil.
Cummings, Harold Lytton	ī	Nil.	Martland Herbert L	4	1
Carruthers, Charles Ulick	î	Nıl.	Mullar Charles Albert	5	2
Clubbe, Charles Percy B	î	1	Martin, Charles J	i	Nil.
Collingwood, David	î	Nil.	Muskett, Philip E	î	Nil.
Clark, Charles Dagnall	i	Nil.	Maishall, George Archibald	$\overset{1}{2}$	1
Collins, Patrick John	$\frac{1}{2}$	Nil.	Newmarsh, Bernard James	í	1
Crewe, Charles N. Harper	ĩ	Nil.	Neill, Leopold E. F.	1	Nil
Clune, Thomas Benedict	î	Nıl.	O'Connor, Maurice John	$\frac{1}{7}$	1
Corlette, Cyril Ernest	15	1	O'Neill, Gregory John L	í	Nil.
Crago, William Henry	3	2	Pilkington, Francis S	3	1
Crabbe, James Brown	ï	1	Pearce, William	i	Nil.
Camac, Samuel James	7	2	Parker, Arthur F.	1	1 1
Davidson, Leslie Gordon	í	Nil.	Patrick, Charles	i	N ₁ l.
Dick, Robert	$\overset{1}{2}$	1	Purser, Cecil	7	
Eichler, Charles Firdinand	29	7	Paton, Robert T	$\frac{7}{2}$	$egin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$
Edwards, Charles Augustus	2.9	Nil.	Percival, Montague W. C		_
Ellis, Henry Augustus	ī	Nil.	Popula Coorda Edward	1	Nil.
Frizell, Thomas	3	2	Rennie, George Edward	1	1
Faithful, Robert Lionel	í	Nil.	Philip, Alexander	_	Nil.
Goode, William Henry	i	Nil.		1	Nıl. Nıl.
Graham, John Bass	î	Nil.	Rorke, Charles	1	
Graham, James	î	Nil.	Rutledge, David Dunlop	1	Nıl.
TT 1 41 1 T	i	Nil.	Stanley, George P Smith, Frederick Moore		Nil.
Hood, Alexander Jarvie Hinder, Henry Vincent C.	i	1	Spancer Welter	$\frac{1}{2}$	Nil.
Henry, Arthur Geddes	1	Nil.	Spencer, Walter	1	
TT from To 1	i	Nil.	Sawkins, Frederick J. T		Nıl.
Horton, Thomas Robert Hughes, D. Gwynne	4	2	Shewen, Alfred	1	
Hodgson, Ralph	3	2	Shirlow, William J	3	Nıl.
Hull, Walter	2	Nil.	Sinclair, Henry	9	Мп. 5
Jamison, Sydney	4	3	Service, James	1	Nil.
Jones, Shadrack E. R.	1	1	Sportage Tohn	1	Nil.
Jefferies, James Eddington	2	i	Spofforth, John	1	Nil.
Jones, Richard Theophilus	$\frac{2}{2}$	Nil.	Wright Horstie C. A	$\frac{1}{2}$	Nu. Nil.
Kyngdon, Frederick Henry	5	1	Wright, Horatio G A	13	N11.
Kirkland, Thomas Speirs	2	Nil.	Wade, Thomas Fowler	13	1
Kingsbury, James	2	1	Wood, Percy Moore		Nil.
Kelly, Patrick John	1	N ₁ l.	Watkins, Sydney C	1 1	Nil.
Knaggs, Samuel Thomas	1	Nil.	West William Angustus		
Kendall, Peter Slade		Nil.	West, William Augustus Wilkinson, William Camac	1	N ₁ l
Langhorne, Thomas G.	1	1	vinkinson, vinnam Camac	1	1 1
rangiorie, rhomas G.	1	1 1		l	1

Total number of inquests held, 272.

Total number of post mortems performed, 80.

•

.

,

.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SOUTH WALES. $N \to W$

NISTRATION OF

(RETURN RESPECTING FEES PAID TO RELIEVING POLICE MAGISTRATES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 3, of 21 February, 1893.]

Question.

- (3.) Acting Police Magistrate at Narrabri:—Mr. Collins asked The Minister of Justice,—
 (1.) How long has the Acting Police Magistrate been relieving the Police Magistrate at Narrabri?
 (2.) Is it a fact that £1 per day extra is now being paid to five Police Magistrates for relieving, and that this sum has been paid for over twelve months continuously?
 (3.) The names of the Police Magistrates who are receiving relieving fees, and the amount paid to each for the past twelve months?

 - (4.) If these are facts, does he intend continuing these payments of £365 per annum over and above the salaries voted by Parliament?

Answer.

- (1.) Since the 13th January, 1892.
- (2.) No Police Magistrate is paid £1 per day extra for relieving.
 (3.) The Police Magistrates who are now receiving relieving tees are Mr. J. F. Kenyon, Police Magistrate, Narrabri, acting at Kiama, who receives 12s. per diem, and Mr. C. L. C. Badham, Police Magistrate, Broken Hill, acting at Wollongong, who receives 15s. per diem. Mr. Kenyon has received £236 8s., and Mr. Badham £154 10s. Mr. Robertson, who is acting as Police Magistrate at Narrabri, is an emergency officer attached to the Ministerial Office, and is liable to be called away for duty elsewhere, and, since his undertaking duty at Narrabri, has in fact been employed at another place for a short time on special duty. He receives 15s. per diem. on special duty. He receives 15s. per diem.
- (4.) As shown above, the facts are not as stated by the Honorable Member. It is, however, under contemplation to reduce the rate of relieving allowance when a relieving officer is stationed at one place for a lengthened period.

1892 - 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FEES PAID TO BARRISTERS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 March, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 5th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return for the period of three years ending 31st August, 1892, showing,—

- "(1.) The date of every payment by the Government to any Barrister not being a salaried member of the Civil Service.
- "(2.) The name of every such Barrister to whom every such payment was "made.
- "(3.) The purpose for which every such payment was made.

"(4.) The amount of every such payment."

(Mr. Walker.)

RETURN showing the Amount of Fees paid by the Attorney-General to Barristers not in receipt of salary from the 1st September, 1889, to 31st August, 1892.

Barrister.	Purpose for which Fee paid.	Date of Payment.	Amount.	Total.
Addison, G. C	Defending Tommy Covernor (aboriginal)	10 0 4 1000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
radison, G. C	Defending Tommy Governor (aboriginal)	18 Sept., 1889	5 5 0	
	,, Reg. v. E. Antic ,,	21 Mar., 1890	5 5 0	
	,, Reg. v. E. Antic ,, ,, v. Susan Russel ,, Assisting Crown Prosecutor, Reg. v. Ruprecht	1 Nov., 1890	5 5 0	
	Fee prosecuting Hay Circuit Court	7 A:1 1000	7 7 0	
	Fee, prosecuting, Hay Circuit Court Defending, Reg. v. Murray and another, Dubbo Q.S	7 April, 1892	90 0 0	
	Detending, neg. v. marray and another, Dubbo G.S	. 5 Aug., 1892	10 10 0	00 10 0
Bevan, W.	Fee prosecuting Denilionin C C	10 April 1000	60 0 0	88 12 0
	Fee, prosecuting, Deniliquin C.C. ,, ,, Mudgee C.C.	12 April, 1890	65 10 0	
	,, ,, ifuagoo o.o	12 ,, 1092	05 10 0	105 10 0
Blacket, W	Defending, Reg. v. Robert (aboriginal)	96 Fab 1800	5 5 0	125 10 0
,	Defending, Reg. v. Robert (aboriginal)	20 Feb., 1090	50 0 0	
	,, ,, Wagga Wagga C.C.	6 April 1909	65 10 0	
	Junior brief, Reg. v. Salway	16 Ang 1909	10 10 0	,
	o union strong, toog. V. Cultway	10 Aug., 1092	12 1 0	132 16 0
Campbell, J. L	Legal assistance (opinion)	2 Oct 1880	1 6 6	152 10 0
L	Fee, prosecuting at Central C.C.	26 Nov. 1880	149 10 0	
	Brief in support of Crown, Reg. v. Moore	26 1889	3 5 6	
	Legal assistance (advertising and mail contracts)	27 Dec 1889	4 9 0	
	Brief in support of Crown, Reg. v. Moore	7 May 1800	2 4 6	
	application.	1	- * 0 i	
	Opinion re wharf, Lane Cove	31 July 1890	4 9 0	
	,, undermining Hannell-street, Newcastle	19 May 1891	2 4 6	
	Prosecuting, Reg. v. Howe and Miller	21 Nov. 1891	43 17 6	
	Fee, prosecuting Directors, A.M.L. Co.	7 Mar., 1892	173 0 0	
	Prosecuting (junior counsel), Reg. v. Smith	11 April, 1892	51 9 6	
	C 43	p, 1002		431 16 0
				101 10 0

Barrister	Purrose for which Fee raid	Date of Payment	Amount	Total
Close, R. C.	Defending, Reg v Kelly ,, , v Williams ,, , v M'Crow ,, , v Alexander ,, , v Egan ,, , v Sheehy ,, , v Russell and Mullins	2 Dec , 1891 7 , 1891 19 April, 1892 14 June, 1892 14 Aug , 1892 14 , 1892 29 , 1892	7 7 0 10 10 0 10 10 0 10 10 0	£ s d.
Cockshott, H M Cohen, H E .	Fee, prosecuting, Grafton C C ,, Young C C Reg v Hiddleston and Raper ,, Taylor (perusal dep , and consultation) Fee, prosecuting, Reg v Hiddleston, C C C ,, v Hiddleston, Raper, and R v Taylor		70 0 0 86 0 0 5 10 0 13 2 0 80 9 0	69 6 0 60 0 0
	Reg v Taylor, brief in support of conviction Fee, prosecuting, Armidale C C ,,,, Bathurst C C Special case, Reg v Treann Fee, prosecuting, Hay C C ,,,,, Darlinghurst C C C ,,,,,,, Armidale C C	25 ,, 1890 16 June, 1890 31 Oct , 1890 6 May, 1891 30 June, 1891 2 Oct , 1891 1 Dec , 1891 10 May, 1892	$ \begin{vmatrix} 70 & 0 & 0 \\ 80 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 12 & 0 \\ 80 & 0 & 0 \\ 43 & 10 & 0 \end{vmatrix} $	685 0 0
Davies, H Delohery, C	,, ,, Albury C C Defending, Reg v Joe (aboriginal), Moree Q S Fee, prosecuting, Dubbo C C Defending, Reg v Bungle Gully Jack	10 April, 1891 12 Oct , 1891 29 April, 1892 15 June, 1892	5 5 0 (5 10 0	70 0 0
Donovan, Dr T H Elles, H L Field, E P	Opinion, J. Barrows, Consultation Sweep promoter Defending, Reg v. Dicky Boxer (aboriginal), Grafton Fee, prosecuting, Goulburn C.C.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	9 Feb , 1892 12 ,, 1890 6 May, 1890 17 April, 1891 7 Oct , 1891	5 5 0 50 0 0 70 0 0	76 0 0 4 6 6 5 5 0
Foster, T C J	Defending, Reg v George (two cases) Fee, prosecuting, Wagga Wagga C C ,,,,,,, Mutland C C	15 Oct , 1889 8 April, 1890 9 Oct , 1891 8 April, 1892	50 0 0	190 0 0
Gannon, J C . Garland J	Defending, Reg v Chelman (rape) Brief, defending, Reg v Davy ", ", Reg v Harry (aboriginal) ", ", Reg v Peter Russell (aboriginal) ", Reg v E Clarance (aboriginal) Fee, prosecuting, Armidale C C Defending, Reg v Clarence and Wilson ", Reg v J Invine Junior brief for Crown Defence, Reg v Kirby Brief, defence, Reg v Tommy Tong ", Police v Richardson	13 May, 1892 5 Dec, 1885 24 July, 1890 19 Aug, 1890 11 Feb, 1891 2 ,, 1891 6 ,, 1891 5 May, 1894 10 June, 1892 29 Aug, 1892	5 5 0 5 5 0 5 5 0 70 0 0 10 10 0 5 5 0 21 13 0 2 10 10 0 13 2 0	165 10 0 10 10 0
Gibson, R F.	Fee, prosecuting, Dubbo C C Brief for Crown Fee, prosecuting, C C C (4 days, £11 per day)	15 Oct , 1889 31 Jan , 1890 3 Nov , 1890	22 0 0	170 7 0 116 0 0
Gordon A	,, ,, Hay C C ,, ,, Grafton C C ,, ,, Armidale C C .	22 Oct , 1889 6 May, 1899 27 Oct , 1899	70 0 0	190 0 0
Hamilton, H M	Defending, Reg v Tomkins (Dubbo Q S) Legal assistance Defending, Reg v Henson Fee, prosecuting, Broken Hill C C ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	9 Feb., 1891 25 April, 1891 2 June, 1891 23 Oct., 1891 9 April, 1892 17 June, 1892	1 11 0 0 1 16 5 0 1 80 0 0 2 65 10 0	
Healy, P. J	Reg v MacFarlane Fee, prosecuting, Bathurst C C Consultation, Reg v Hildleston and Raper Drafting Criminal Law Amendment Bill (1889) Fee, prosecuting, C C C, 6 days Reg v Mallion (opinion) Re Granting M C P (opinion) Re J Garsed's claim (opinion) Fee, prosecuting, C C C, 10 days Re Registration Trade Maiks (opinion) Legal assistance (opinion) Fee, prosecuting, Wagga Wagga C C ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	27 Aug, 186 17 Sept, 189 7 Oct, 189 16, 189 3 Nov, 189 16 Dec 189 13 April, 189 15 May, 19 5 June, 189	50 0 0 0 3 5 6 0 0 0 3 5 6 0 0 0 0 3 5 6 0 0 0 0 3 5 6 0 0 0 0 3 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 49 0 0 0 0 49 0 0 0 0 49 0 0 0 0 49 0 0 0 0 1 70 0 0 0 1 70 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 0 0 1 10 15 0 0 1 10 15 0	183 5 0

Barrister	Purpose for which Fee paid	Date of Payment	Amount	Total
Healy, P J.	Fee, prosecuting, Deniliquin C C """ Legal assistance . Legal Conference, Betting Sweep Drafting Bill, Suppression Wagering, Gaming, & Sweeps Legal assistance "" Fee, prosecuting, C C C Legal assistance "" Fee, prosecuting, C C C Legal assistance "" "" Fee, prosecuting, C C C Legal assistance "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	1 Dec, 1891 15 Feb, 1892 9 Mar, 1892 8 April, 1892 25,, 1892 11 May, 1892 3 June, 1892	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s d.
Heydon, G C	Prosecuting, Maitland C C Reg v Lockhard, and Reg v Farnham and another ,, v Tommy Ryan, Ciiminal Appeal Re Court martial and Conference Prosecuting, Tamworth C C ,, Maitland C C ,, Dubbo C C ,, Dubbo, additional fee	16 April, 1890 16 June, 1890 16 ,, 1890 16 ,, 1890 14 Oct , 1890 11 April, 1891 5 Oct , 1891 24 ,, 1891	76 0 0 8 15 0 3 5 6 70 0 0 80 0 0 80 0 0	1,225 4 9
Lusk, H H Mann, W J G Manning, W H	Defending, Reg v Jackson Fee, prosecuting, Albury C C ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	8 July, 1891 29 Oct , 1890 16 ,, 1889 21 April, 1890 23 Oct , 1891	50 0 0 60 0 0 50 0 0	438 0 6 11 0 0 50 0 0
Mocatta, W H .	Defending, Reg v Carroll Assisting prosecution, Reg v Smith and others Special case, Reg v Smith and Buck	4 Dec, 1891 7 Mar, 1892 20 June, 1892	28 12 6	180 0 0
Moriarty, J	Fee, prosecuting, Mudgee C C ,, ,, C C ,, ,, Bloken Hill C C ,, ,, Deniliquin C C ,, ,, Goulbuin C C Defending, Reg v Collins Fee, prosecuting, Goulburn C C	8 Oct , 1889 14 April, 1890 24 Oct , 1890 17 April, 1891 16 Oct , 1891 5 Dec , 1891 26 April, 1892		42 8 0
Murray, J H P	,, ,, Tamworth C C Legal assistance	26 ,, 1892 19 Aug , 1892	65 10 0 8 18 0	390 15 0
Newham, A	Legal assistance, re Stagg ,,,,, opinion ,,,,,,,, Opinion, Friendly Societies Act ,, Sale of Shares under writ of fi fa ,,, Legal assistance	26 Nov , 1889 11 Feb , 1890 26 Mar , 1890 5 May, 1890 8 Aug , 1890 14 Oct , 1890	2 4 6 2 4 6 2 4 6 2 4 6 2 4 6 2 4 6 2 4 6	74 8 0
O'Mara, J C	Fee, prosecuting, Hav C C ,,,,,, Deniliquin C C ,,,,,,, Yass C C	18 April, 1890 14 Oct , 1890 18 April, 1891	60 0 0 60 0 0 60 0 0	13 7 0
O Ryan, J G	Defending, Reg v Everson, Grafton C C	19 April, 1892 18 Aug , 1892	65 10 0 12 12 0	180 0 0
Pilcher, Q C , C E Pollock, H Pring, R D	Fee, prosecuting, Broken Hill C C ,, ,, Yass C C ,, ,, Albury C C ,, ,, C C C ,, ,, Wagga Wagga C C	30 April, 1892 17 ,, 1890 25 Oct , 1890	80 0 0 55 0 0 60 0 0 22 0 0 60 0 0	78 2 0 80 0 0 55 0 0
Ralston, A G	,, ,, Armidale C C ,,, several small cases Reg v Hiddleston and Raper Junior brief, Hiddleston and Rapei Fee, prosecuting, Tamworth C C ,, Mattland C C ,, Wagga Waggi C C Defending, Reg v Mathews and others Fee, prosecuting, Albury C C ,, ,, Bathurst C C	19 Oct , 1889 5 Dec , 1889 5 Mar , 1890 19 April, 1890 3 Oct , 1890 6 April, 1891 9 , 1891 2 Oct , 1891	76 0 0 7 12 0 22 0 0 60 0 0 7 7 0 0 0 21 15 0 70 0 0 41 10 6	142 0 0
Rich, G E Robertson, A N	,, Reg v F Locke ,, Reg v_Drvy	23 Sept , 1891 2 Dec , 1891	10 10 0 5 5 0 50 0 0 5 5 0 12 12 0 10 10 0 10 10 0	570 2 6 11 0 0

Barrister.	Purpose for which Fee paid.	Date of Payment.	Amount.	Total.
Rogers, Q.C., F. E	Reg. v. Dignam and another Reg. v. Morrison Fee, prosecuting, Wagga Wagga C.C. Brief in support of conviction, Reg. v. Smith and Buck	1 Oct., 1889 1 ,, 1889 2 ,, 1889 20 June, 1892	13 4 6 80 0 0	£ s. d.
Rolin, T	Defending, Reg. v. Dick, H. R. Mick, and Sadaler Fee, prosecuting, Mudgee C.C. Defending, Reg. v. Mallilieu	28 May, 1890 14 Oct., 1890 6 ,, 1890 5 May, 1892 15 June, 1892	$\begin{array}{cccc} 50 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 15 & 0 \\ 12 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$	177 1 6
Salusbury, F. H Shand, A. B	Defending, Reg. v. T. Ryan (aboriginal) ,, Reg. v. Griffiths Fee, prosecuting, Goulburn C.C. Defending, Reg. v. G. J. O'Grady, C.C.C. ,, Reg. v. Adams ,, Reg. v. Brown (aboriginal), Goulburn C.C. ,, Reg. v. Dalton	16 Oct., 1890 22 May, 1890 11 April, 1891 24 ,, 1891 16 June, 1891 6 Oct., 1891 6 Nov., 1891 6 ,, 1891 2 Mar., 1892	15 15 0 13 2 0 70 0 0 16 5 0 12 12 0 5 5 0 21 15 0	99 7 0 50 0 0
Sly, Dr. R. M	Fee, prosecuting, Bathurst C.C. Goulburn C.C. Broken Hill C.C. Bathurst C.C.	16 May, 1892 18 April, 1890 16 Oct., 1890 2 May, 1891 23 Oct., 1891	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	173 1 0
Stephen, C. B		2 May, 1890 28 Oct., 1889 16 April, 1890 16 ,, 1891 27 June, 1892 27 July, 1892	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 50 & 0 & 0 \\ 60 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 0 \end{array} $	260 0 0 5 10 0
Wade, C. G	Defending, Reg. v. Nelson Fee, prosecuting, Goulburn C.C. Defending, Reg. v. Jackey Nelson, Bourke Q.S. Fee, prosecuting, Mudgee C.C.	9 Oct., 1889 16 ,, 1889 12 Feb., 1890 11 April, 1891	$\begin{bmatrix} 50 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	186 12 6
Wise, B. R	,, ,, Broken Hill C.C. ,, ,, Young C.C. ,, Dubbo C.C.	30 April, 1890 3 Oct., 1890 17 April, 1891	50 0 0	200 0 0
Whitfield, L	Defending, Reg. v. Browne	23 Oct., 1891 23 ., 1891	60 0 0. 43 10 0	129 14 0
			£	7,908 14 3

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Fees paid by the Crown Solicitor to Barristers not in receipt of salary for the period from the 1st September, 1889, to the 31st August, 1892.

Barrister.	Purpose for which Fee paid.	Date of Payment.	Amount.	Total
Gibson, F. W	Conroy v. Railway Commissioners. Wakely v. Smith M'Kevitt v. Railway Commissioners. Lyons v. ,, Noonan v. ,, Torning v. Smith Police v. Nicholls, Forrester, and Cornwell. Wakely v. Smith Bucknell v. Railway Commissioners Lamb v. ,, Brown v. Mackie	9 Jan., 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 29 Aug., 1890 9 Dec., 1890 8 Jan., 1891	5 5 0 5 5 0 5 5 0 5 5 0 2 2 0 72 16 6 12 12 0 3 3 0 5 5 0	£ s. d.
Sly, R. M	Goodin v . Sutherland	2 Sept., 1889 18 ", 1889 12 ", 1889 12 ", 1889 1 Oct., 1889 1 ", 1889 1 ", 1889 1 ", 1889 1 ", 1889 1 ", 1889 1 ", 1889 1 ", 1889	23 1 0 2 5 0 13 9 6 4 14 0 10 4 0 19 18 0 5 10 0 62 9 6 25 5 6 28 16 0 39 16 0	64 4 (23 1 (2 5 (

Barrister	Purpose for which Fee paid	Date of Payment	Amount	Total
Salomons, Sır J E	Pacific Mail Steamship Company v Roberts Evans and another v Railway Commissioners Attorney General v Milson Yung and others v Railway Commissioners Appropriation of penalties under Railway Act Dalgleish and The Stamp Act Attorney General v Maher H A Wright's Special Case Martha Harts ,, Mary Melville's ,, London Chartered Bank v McMillan Re Labourers and Artizans under Railway Act Watkins v Railway Commissioners Australian Banking Company v Burns Rickards v Railway Commissioners Delay v Smith Nicholls v Ward Dalgleish and Stamp Act Robinson v Brunker M'Culloch v Heron Pacific Mail Steamship Company v Roberts London Chartered Bank v McMillan Watkins v Railway Commissioners Hope's will and Stamp Act Miller and others v Smith Robinson v Brunker Hope's will and Stamp Act Thornhill v Smith Johnston v Railway Commissioners London Chartered Bank v McMillan Walker and others and Real Property Act Stapleton v Smith Oakley v McMillan London Chartered Bank v McMillan General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners General Retainer for Railway Commissioners Ohen v Pinhey Cape v McMillan McIntosh v Blanchard J M Emanuel—Application under Real Property Act Attorney General v Hogel J M Emanuel—Application under Real Property Act Carson Woods v Railway Commissioners Amos v. Davis v Evans v O'Connor Attorney General v Hogel J M Emanuel—Application under Real Property Act Carson Woods v Railway Commissioners James Walsh's appeal, special case—Lands Australian Agricultural Company's application for mandamus General Retainer for Crown General Retainer for Crown	11 ", 1890 18 ", 1890 19 Mar , 1890 19 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 9 ", 1890 29 ", 1890 29 ", 1890 29 ", 1890 29 ", 1890 29 ", 1890 23 ", 1890 23 ", 1890 23 ", 1890 23 ", 1890 23 ", 1890 24 ", 1891 14 ", 1891 14 ", 1891 15 Lune, 1891 31 July, 1891 31 ", 1891 31 ", 1891 31 ", 1891 31 ", 1891 34 ", 1891	2 4 6 1 3 6 3 10 0 52 0 6 5 10 0 52 0 6 5 10 0 74 14 0 7 19 6 39 18 6 47 14 0 5 10 0 16 12 0 16 12 0 16 12 0 17 10 0 18 5 10 0 19 5 6 10 0	£ s. d
	Sparke v Minister for Works Paling v Meiewether's application for mandamus Black's application for prohibition Re Section 77 of Railway Act—Regulations as to helidays Carson Woods v Railway Commissioners Cape v McMillan Day v Brunker Walsh's special case Baldwin's """ Davis v Railway Commissioners Hosman v Castle Attorney General v London Guarantee Co "" v Victoria Insurance Co "" v Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co "" v Colonial M	24 ", 1891 24 ", 1891 24 ", 1891 24 ", 1891 22 ", 1891 22 ", 1891 21 ", 1891 21 ", 1891 27 ", 1891 27 ", 1890 27 ", 1890 27 ", 1890 27 ", 1890 27 ", 1890 30 ", 1890	24	3,064 16 6

Barrister	Purpose for which Fee paid	Date of Payment	Amount	Total
Stephen, C B	Rickards v Railway Commissioners Evans and another v Railway Commissioners Attorney General v Hearse Connon v Ward Cooper v Smth R. Mary McIville's Special Case Re H A Wright's Attorney General v Lomax Watkins v Railway Commissioners Attorney General v Lloyd General Retainer, Railway Commissioners Attorney General v Milson and others Rickards v Railway Commissioners Attorney General v Milson and others Rickards v Railway Commissioners Attorney General v Milson and others Rickards v Railway Commissioners Attorney General v Milson Edick and Qrigley v Railway Commissioners Pitt v Ward Pacific Mail Steamship Company v Roberts Bates v Brunker Livingston v Sutherland Australian Banking Company v Burns Railway Commissioners v Wearne Attorney General v Wood Mitchell v Smith Henderson v Railway Commissioners Re Hope s will and Stamp Act Railway Commissioners v Bruth Shortell v Railway Commissioners Re Hope s will and Stamp Act Railway Commissioners v Brunney Railway Commissioners Bach and Stamp Act Camion v Ward Yang and others v Railway Commissioners Jennings v Railway Commissioners Markha Hart's Special Case Mary Melvilles Anstralian Banking Company v Burns Black and Quigley v Railway Commissioners London Chartered Bank v McMillan Australian Banking Company v Burns Railway Commissioners A M Parsons and Real Property Act Pacific Mail Steamship Company v Roberts London Chartered Bank v McMillan Australian Banking Company v Burns Railway Commissioners A M Parsons and Real Property Act Battfield v Railway Commissioners Thornhill v Smith Hope's will and Stamp Act Railway Commissioners Thornhill v Smith Hope's will and Stamp Act Battfield v Railway Commissioners Thornhill v Smith Hondon v Mattrim Bluck and Quiglev v Ruilway Commissioners Thornhill v Smith Hondon v Mattrim Bluck and Quiglev v Ruilway Commissioners Hope s will and Stamp Act Bowman v McWillan Penlips v Ruilway Commissioners A M Parsons of Real Property Act London Chartered Bunk v McWillan Penlips v Ruilway Commissioners Johnstoner v Ruilway Commissi	24 " 1889 24 " 1889 24 " 1889 24 " 1889 24 " 1889 24 " 1889 24 " 1889 21 " 1889 22 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 13 " 1890 14 " 1890 15 " 1890 16 " 1890 17 " 1890 18 " 1890 19 " 1890 19 " 1890 11 " 1890 12 " 1890 13 " 1890 14 " 1890 15 " 1890 16 " 1890 17 " 1890 1890 1890 19 " 1890 10 " 1	1 6 0 7 17 0 1 3 8 4 6 6 2 4 6 6 2 2 4 6 6 3 8 16 0 2 3 8 0 6 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 3 8 10 0 4 7 10 0 5 11 17 0 5 12 16 0 5 12 16 0 5 12 16 0 5 12 16 0 5 12 16 0 5 12 16 0 5 12 16 0 6 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	£ s

Barrister.	Purpose for which Fee paid.	Date of Payment.	Amount.	Total.
Stephen, C. B	Re Darling Harbour Meat Market, opinion Vahrenhampt v. Smith. Munro v. Smith. Condon v. Railway Commissioners Downey v. Noonan v. Attorney-General v. Whiddon Railway Commissioners v. O'Connor. Marlingford and others, application for prohibition Attorney-General v. Milson and others Re Railway Commissioners' powers Evans v. O'Connor. M'Intosh v. Blanchard. Amos v. Railway Commissioners Brenning v. Carruthers Munro v. Smith. Connors v. Kelly Rudd v. Railway Commissioners Attorney-General v. Bates Adams v. Richardson Paling v. Minister for Works. Edward Davis, bankrupt, and Minister for Works,	2 ,, 1891 2 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 May, 1891 13 ,, 1891	$egin{bmatrix} 25 & 8 & 0 \ 3 & 8 & 0 \ \end{bmatrix}$	£ s. ć
	garnishee. Sparke v. Minister for Works E. W. Cook's application for prohibition. Oakley v. McMillan Davis v. Bailey Davis v. Railway Commissioners Harris v. Attorney-General v. Pringle " v. Wallace " v. Pitt and others " v. Christian Merewether v. Minister for Mines. Newcastle Sand-drift Act. Attorney-General v. Melvil Parsons Emanuel's Application under Real Property Act Attorney-General v. Milson and others " v. Fogel Connors v. Kelly Amos v. Railway Commissioners Carson Woods v. Railway Commissioners Carson Woods v. Railway Commissioners Cape v. McMillan Attorney-General v. Goodlet W. Gannon's prohibition James v. Harper—Minister for Lands, garnishee Anderson v. Harper—Minister for Lands, garnishee. Hamey v. Pinhey Brickwood v. Railway Commissioners Davis v. Brownlow v. " " Brownlow v. " " Brownlow v. " " Brownlow v. " " Broesser v. " Adams v. Richardson Wood v. McMillan Attorney-General v. Hudson Merewether v. Minister for Mines Attorney-General v. Speer " v. Harding " " v. Rowe and others Prenderville v. Hodge Donovan v. Smith Bennett v. Redgrave Burwood Building, Land, and Investment Co. v. Minister for Works.	13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 13 " 1891 12 " 1891 22 " 1891 22 " 1891 22 " 1891 22 " 1891 22 " 1891 24 " 1891	7 17 0 11 0 0 12 1 0 1 6 0 4 11 6 3 8 0 3 8 0 3 8 0 3 8 0 2 4 6 2 4 6 3 8 0 4 11 6 5 2 4 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 12 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6	
	Attorney-General v. Wood Ryde Cemetery Road, Miss Hamilton's claim. Attorney-General v. Tullock O'Rourke & McSharry v. Railway Commissioners Paling v. Minister for Works Sparke v. Same Attorney-General v. Harris. v. Milson. Evans v. O'Connor. Button and wife v. O'Connor Attorney-General v. London Guarantee Company General Retainer for Crown Burnside v. McMillan Attorney-General v. White Finch v. Simpson Horsman v. Castle. Attorney-General v. Commens Burwood Building, Land, and Investment Co. v. Works O'Rourke & McSharry v. Railway Commissioners. Attorney-General v. M'Leod v. v. M'Leod and another v. Ellis. Henderson v. Minister for Works	24 ,, 1891 24 ,, 1891 24 ,, 1891 24 ,, 1891 24 ,, 1891	3 8 0 3 5 6 3 8 0 11 0 0 20 16 6 3 8 0 5 10 0 12 1 0 4 11 6 5 10 0 3 8 0 2 7 0 5 12 6 3 8 0 2 7 0 5 12 6 3 8 0 5 12 6 5 12 6 5 12 6	

Barrister	Purpose for which Fee paid	Date of Payment	Amount	Total
Stephen, C B	Sparke v Minister for Works Paling v ,, Hurley v ,, Prenderville v Hodge Donovan v Smith Bennett v Redgrave Attorney General v Milson and others Hawkins v Copeland Cohen v Pinhey Seamer v Simpson Carter v , Finch v ,	1 Feb , 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892	2 4 6 3 8 0 2 4 6 8 13 0 2 4 6 2 7 0 22 18 6 25 5 6 19 15 6 2 4 6	£ s. d
	Stamp Duties Act and Conveyance of Equity of Redemption Wallace & Company v Powell Gardiner & Company v ,, Reid & Company v Powell Harrison & Company v Powell Harrison & Company v Powell H L Whittell's prohibition Carter v Simpson Seamer v ,, M'Donald v Weston Toohey v Melville Attorney General v Smith Bourchier's application for mandamus Re Bird of Freedom Pacific Mail Steamship Company v Roberts Hawkins v Copeland Attorney General v Mongan M'Leod v Attorney General Gray & Company v Powell Attorney General v Mercantile Mutural Insuiance Co Sparke v Minister for Works Rochester v ,, Parramatta Swing Bridge Re Public Works Act Barnes v Slattery Attorney General v M'Leod Attorney General v M'Leod Hurley v Minister for Works Hurley v Minister for Works	29 Mar , 1892 29	32 17 6 9 16 6 9 16 6 13 2 0 6 11 0 13 4 6 13 4 6 15 9 0 16 12 6 3 8 0 22 0 0 3 5 6 2 4 6 2 4 6 2 1 3 6 2 2 4 6 2 1 3 6 2 2 4 6 2 1 3 6 2 2 4 6 2 1 3 6 2 2 6 3 5 6 2 7 6 2 8 7 6 2 8 7 6 2 9 16 6 2 9 16 6 2 8 7 7 6 2 9 16 6 2 9 16 6 2 8 7 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	2,606 4
Pilcher, C E	M'Culloch v Heron and another Attorney General v Haerse Black and Qugley v Railway Commissioners Cannon v Ward Meyer v Cowper Livingstone v Sutherland Rickards, v Railway Commissioners Martha Hart's special case, Lands Attorney General v Maher Watkins v Railway Commissioners London Chartered Bank v McMillan Dalgleish and The Stamp Act Black and Quigley v Railway Commissioners Oakley v McMillan General Retainer for Railway Commissioners Crown Vahrenkampt v Smith Brenning v Carruthers Attorney General v Milson and others M'Intosh v Blanchard Cape v McMillan Oakley v Sparke v Minister for Works Paling v Evans v O Connor M'Intosh v Blanchard Connors v Kelly Brenning v Carruthers Attorney General v Milson and others Amos v Railway Commissioneis Attorney General v Milson Evans v O Connor Paling v Minister for Works Sparke v Connors v Kelly Munro v Minister for Works Sparke v Connors v Kel'y Munro v Minister for Works Attorney General v Fogel v Connors v Kel'y Munro v Minister for Works Attorney General v Fogel v Giogan Cape v McMillan O Rourke and M'Sharry v Railway Commissioners Button and wife v O'Connor Adams v Richardson General Retainer for Crown Cape v McMillan Attorney General v M'Leod v M'Leod and Noble	16 " 188: 16 " 188: 16 " 188: 16 " 188: 16 " 188: 16 " 188: 16 " 188: 16 " 188: 2 Jan , 189: 2 " 189: 2 " 189: 2 " 189: 3 " 189: 3 " 189: 9 " 189: 1 May, 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 1 " 189: 2 " 189: 2 " 189: 3 " 18	9 3 5 6 9 275 8 6 9 14 10 6 9 14 10 6 9 18 14 6 9 18 14 6 9 18 14 6 9 18 14 6 10 31 15 0 0 34 19 6 0 33 0 0 1 19 15 6 1 5 15 6 1 30 15 0 1 14 10 0 1 3 10 6 1 1 5 10 0 1 1 16 10 0 1 2 4 6 1 2 1 17 6 1 1 13 2 0 1 1 16 10 0 1 1 17 16 0 1 1 18 9 6 1 1 18 9 8 1	

Barrister,	Purpose for which Fee paid.	Date of Payment.	Amount.	Total.
Pilcher, C. E	Gardiner & Co. v. Powell Reid & Co. v. ,, Harrison & Co. v. ,, Hawkins v. Copeland Bourchier's application for mandamus Re Bird of Freedom Toohey v. Melville Re Public Works Act Attorney-General v. M'Leod	29 ,, 189 29 ,, 189 23 June, 189 23 ,, 189 23 ,, 189 23 ,, 189 23 ,, 189	2 11 0 0 2 16 10 0 2 3 10 6 2 36 5 6 2 9 0 6 2 19 18 0	£ s. d.
Davies, Hanbury	Berger v. Railway Commissioners Attorney-General v. Maher. Wakeley v. Smith. Blake v. Davies	29 ,, 189 29 189	0 5 10 0	1,354 2 0 27 0 0
Scholes, Edward ,,,	Arbitration, Wollongong Gas Company v. Railway Commissioners. Culcairn to Corowa Railway Arbitration:—			
•	Piggins' case	7 ,, 189 7 189	2 123 0 3 2 43 14 3 2 84 6 9 2 43 14 3	360 8 0
Heydon, C. G	Camphin v. Curtis Farrell's application for prohibition Elliott's ,, ,, Smithers v. Dunn Brodrick v. Railway Commissioners Application of Ah Lunn, Why Tong, and Ah Chick for prohibition.	10 Sept., 189 10 ,, 189 10 ,, 189 10 ,, 189 24 Dec., 189	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
,	Rowan's application for prohibition	24 ,, 189 28 Mar., 189	1 7 12 0 2 20 16 6	65 15 0
Armstrong, John	Re Cody, deceased—Inquisition of Office	29 Feb	- 13 4 6	13 4 6
Simpson, A. H	Lomax v. Garrett Macnamara v. Smith Attorney-General v. Aarons Evans and another v. Railway Commissioners Innes and others to The Queen—General Post Office Resumption.	20 ,, 188 30 Nov., 188 20 Sept., 188	$egin{array}{c cccc} 9 & 11 & 2 & 6 \ 9 & 7 & 12 & 0 \ 9 & 16 & 10 & 0 \ \end{array}$	
	G. Osborne's claim for land against Railway Commissioners. Eliza Druitt's claim for land Purchase of land from Messrs. Hickman J. T. Brown and Railway Commissioners G. Osborne's claim for land Nicholls v. Ward Land resumed at Glebe for Post and Telegraph Office Attorney-General v. Milson and others Alexander to Railway Commissioners Attorney-General v. Wentworth Gold-fields Estate Co. v. Milson Re Railway Commissioners' powers G. Osborne's claim for land Sparke and Minister for Works Brown Bros. to The Queen—Lease of premises in Castle-reagh-street for Post Office stables. Attorney-General v. Milson and others Day and others v. Brunker Re Berry's Estate Attorney-General v. Thomson and others v. Wentworth Gold-fields Estate Co. v. Broken Hill Electric Light Company Brown Bros. to The Queen Paling v. Minister for Works. Sparke v. Settling form of conveyance under Public Works Act. Culcairn to Corowa Railway Re J. W. Cliff and North Shore Railway No-Liability Mining Company's Act, 44 Vic. No. 3 Attorney-General v. Broken Hill Electric Light Company General Post Office—Conditions of Sale Attorney-General v. Cross and McDonald Re M'Leod's C.P. 63–170 Attorney-General v. Thomson and others Re Manson's claim for land resumed for Water and Sewerage Board Office. Public Works Act and interest on compensation	18 Feb., 189 18 " 189 18 " 189 18 " 189 11 Mar., 189 27 " 189 23 May, 189 2 " 189 2 " 189 2 " 189 2 " 189 2 " 189 2 " 189 1	0 2 4 6 0 2 4 6 0 0 2 4 6 0 0 5 10 0 0 1 3 6 0 0 1 3 6 0 0 1 3 6 0 0 1 3 6 0 1 3 5 6 0 1 5 10 0 1 1 9 3 0 1 1 9 3 0 1 1 9 3 0 1 1 9 3 0 1 1 47 19 0 2 14 10 6 2 2 4 6 2 2 7 0 2 1 1 0 0 3 5 6 6 8 8 13 0	
,	Sparke v. Minister for Works Parramatta Sewerage Milson's Point Railway North Shore Tramway	1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 1 ,, 1892 28 July, 1892 28 ,, 1892	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 10 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 16 & 0 \\ 2 & 9 & 19 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	354 13 6

Barrister.	Purpose for which Fee paid.	Date of Payment.	Amount.	Total.
Campbell, J. L	Russell v. Russell and Attorney-General Intervener	5 ,, 1890 19 Nov., 1890 19 ,, 1890 19 ,, 1890 29 April, 1891 29 ,, 1891	2 4 6 5 10 0 5 10 0 5 10 0 3 5 6 2 4 6 20 16 6	£ s. d.
	John Pennimint's prohibition John Walsh's Land Appeal Appeal of Minister for Lands against Land Court decision. Martin and Jackson's claim for land, Sydney Water Supply.	29 ,, 1891 29 ,, 1891 30 Dec., 1891 30 ,, 1891		
	Public Offices, Phillip-street—Gannon and Rich's claim. John Pennimint's prohibition	30 ,, 1891 30 ,, 1891	$\begin{array}{c cccc}2&4&6\\2&4&6\end{array}$	88 5 0
Walker, W. G	M'Cullock v. Heron and another. Darling Island Resumption Miller and others v. Smith M'Cullock v. Heron and another Railway Commissioners' powers. Glaister's Grant Protheroe v. Smith	16 Sept., 1889 18 Oct., 1889 30 Nov., 1889 18 July, 1891 18 ,, 1891 18 ,, 1891	36 3 0 19 13 0 18 14 6 20 19 0 8 13 0	•
Cohen, H. E	Torning v. Smith	3 Oct., 1889 19 Dec., 1890		126 7 6
Ralston, A. G	Inquest on body of George Goodsell, killed at Prospect	— Feb., 1890	19 13 0	10 15 0
	Dam. Carter v. Carter	,, 1890 2 May, 1890		27 7 6
Whitfield, L	Hill v. Railway Commissioners Biddle v. O'Toole, Railway Commissioners, garnishees. Smith v. Railway Commissioners Australian Banking Company v. Burns Nicholls v. Carruthers Brown v. Mackie Field v. McMillan Nicholls v. Carruthers Black and Qiugley v. Railway Commissioners Nicholls v. Carruthers Nicholls v. Carruthers Railway Commissioners v. Saywell	1 May, 1890 1 ,, 1890 1 ,, 1890 28 July, 1890 28 ,, 1890 19 Nov., 1890 14 Dec., 1891 14 ,, 1891	3 3 0 5 5 0 2 4 6 7 9 6 5 5 0 5 10 0 24 4 6 7 14 6 5 5 0 1 6 0	83 2 0
Canaway, A. P	v. Killed Meat Company Irwin Winter's Land Appeal Railway Employees' Provident and Pension Bill, and Officers' Superannuation Bill. Patrick Clancy's Land Appeal Wm. Downe's Union Bank and Nicholl's C.P.—Land Appeal Moorehouse, C.P., and claim of J. J. Rudd—Land Appeal W. H. Jurd's Land Appeal Henry Watson's Taking judgment Drafting amendment of Regulation 274, Land Act Moorehouse, C.P.—Land Court Appeal Mackay v. M'Carthy Flood's (now Sawyer's) C.P.—Land Court Appeal Kelso's Land Appeal Eunglit's Wm. Bell's G. F. Walton's Wm. Baker's D. Guiness' J. Gooch's M'Donald's , M'Donald's , C. Baldwin's ,	4 Aug., 1890 6 Sept., 1890 6 Mug., 1890 6 "1890 23 "1890 29 Sept., 1890 29 "1890 29 "1890 23 "1890	8 13 0 52 10 0 16 5 0 17 8 6 17 8 6 17 8 6 17 8 6 17 8 6 17 8 6 17 8 6 17 8 6 17 8 6 17 8 6 18 7 14 6 18 10 0 19 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0	245 7
Teece, C. B	Rose Ann O'Brien to Railway Commissioners	. 12 Mar., 1890	2 4 6	2 4
Field, E. P.	0 117 14 1	23 Aug., 1890 23 ,, 1890	0 21 15 0 0 21 15 0 0 8 13 0	00.11
Coffey, W. H				82 11 60 6

Barrister.	Purpose for which Fee paid.	Date of Payment.	Amount.	Total.
Rolin, T.	Gorwell and other to Railway Commissioners. A. Town's claim for land, Wallerawang to Mudgee Railway.	8 Jan., 1891 29 April, 1891	£ s. d. 3 5 6 2 4 6	£ s. d.
	Re Donohue's claim for land, Railways Rushcutter's Bay Resumption, Street and Jones' claim Appointment of Guardian West Maitland Post and Telegraph Office	3 ,, 1892	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Ferguson, D	Cohen v. Pinhey Button and wife v. O'Connor Cohen v. Pinhey	94 Dog 7900	12 3 6	16 10 0
Knox, Adrain	Evans v. O'Connor Attorney General v. Jones ,, v. Connolly	27 ,, 1891 27 ,, 1891 27 ,, 1891	16 10 0 3 5 6 3 5 6 2 4 6 3 5 6 5 10 0	17 13 6
	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	13 Oct., 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891 13 ,, 1891	6 11 0 3 5 6 6 3 5 6 6 4 9 0 6 6 13 5 6 6 13 5 6 6 2 4 6 6 2 4 5 6 6 2 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	·
Want, J. H	Amos v. Railway Commissioners Downey v. Condon v. Noonan v. Harris v. Davis v. Lehane v. General Retainer for Railway Commissioners Carson Woods v. Railway Commissioners Brickwood v. "	23 May, 1891 23 ,, 1891 23 ,, 1891 23 ,, 1891	12 14 6 1 3 6 1 3 6 60 16 0 1 3 6 3 10 6 5 15 6 1 3 6 24 4 6	83 9 6
Healy, P. J	M'Gowan's application for prohibition Regina v. Taylor Re Betting Houses and Sweeps Police v. Ridsdale """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	6 Sept., 1890 3 Dec., 1890 26 Sept., 1891 19 Nov., 1891 29 Mar., 1892 14 April, 1892 22 ,, 1892 29 July, 1892	5 10 0 24 4 6 3 5 6 3 5 6 2 4 6 16 10 0 1 3 6 2 4 6	112 18 6
Fosbery, V. F	John Rowan's prohibition Bennett v. Redgrave Wallace & Co. v. Powell Gardiner & Co. v. ,, Reid & Co. v. ,, Harrison & Co. v. ,, Gray & Co. v. ,, Gardiner & Co. v. ,, Bennett's application, mandamus Appointment of Guardian re Sarah Hall, Milson's Point Railway.	31 Aug., 1891 17 Feb., 1892 29 Mar., 1892 29 ,, 1892 29 ,, 1892 29 ,, 1892 14 April, 1892 14 ,, 1892 14 July, 1892	2 4 6 7 14 6 7 17 0 2 4 6 2 4 6 4 9 0 5 12 6 2 4 6 2 4 6 3 5 6	58 8 0
Owen L	S. C. Harwood's application for release of Mary Dix Harwood from Bay View House Asylum. Mortgage, Guarantee, and Mercantile Finance Company v. Campbell & another. H. A. Perkin's claim, General Post Office-street	5 Aug., 1891 5 ,, 1891 5 ,, 1891 ————————————————————————————————————	3 5 6 5 10 0 2 4 6 3 5 6	40 1 0
Owen, H. P	$egin{array}{lll} { m Bubb} \ v. \ { m Simpson} & & & & & \\ { m Smithers} \ v. \ { m Dunn} & & & & & \\ { m Attorney-General} \ v. \ { m M}^c { m Leod} & & & & & \\ \end{array}$		5 5 0 2 4 6 276 14 6	14 5 6 5 5 0
Hamilton, H. M	Munro v. Minister for Works	29 ,, 1891 23 Oct., 1891	l l	. 278 19 0 41 3 0
Piddington, A. B O'Ryan, J. G Simpson, G. B	Bennett's application for prohibition. Re Hickey Inquiry at Tenterfield Burwood Building, Land, and Investment Co. v. Works Hurley v. same	26 Feb., 1892 19 Aug., 1892 2 ,, 1892 2 ,, 1892	61 19 6	7 14 6 93 10 0
Edgar, W. H	Re Guthrie's C.P.—Lands	25 .,, 1892		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

RETURN showing the payments made to Barnisters, not being Salaried Members of the Civil Service, for services rendered in connection with drafting Bills, &c., during the years 1890-1-2.

Date.	Name.	Services.	Amo	ount.	,
28 Feb., 1890 30 May, 1890 6 April, 1891 21 ,, 1891 13 July, 1891 26 Oct., 1891 9 Feb., 1892 9 May, 1892 16 ,, 1892 20 Dec., 1892	P. J. Healy W. H. Manning A. de Lissa P. J. Healy A. de Lissa H. Pollock G. E. Rich	Drafting, &c., Consolidated Rules of Court, Probate Jurisdiction "Banking Bill and Life Assurance Company Bill Balance per Drawing Bill for Suppression of Gaming, Wagering, and Sweeps Preparing Company's Bill Assistance in drafting Bills	131 322 20 50 315 262 21 105 10 52	5 7 0 0 0 10 0 0 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

RETURN of Payments made by the Department of the Clerk of the Peace to Barristers, not being Salaried Members of the Civil Service, for a period of three years ending 31st August last.

Date.		Name of Barrister.	Purpose for which payment made.	Amo	unt.	
27 Aug., 1 18 Sept., 1 14 Oct., 1 10 Feb., 1 14 ,, 1 4 April, 1 28 Feb., 1 22 May, 1 4 Dec., 1 23 ,, 1 8 Feb., 1 17 ,, 3 March, 1 4 ,, 4	889 889 889 890 890 1890 1891 1891 1891	J. Armstrong E. Bennett "" P. J. Healy J. H. P. Murray W. Blacket G. C. Addison J. H. P. Murray A. N. Robertson C. G. Heydon J. L. Campbell J. H. P. Murray	Briefs to support convictions at Sydney Quarter Sessions "Maitland Quarter Sessions. "Parramatta and Windsor Quarter Sessions. Briefs to support convictions at Parramatta Quarter Sessions. Windsor Quarter Sessions. Perusing and settling revised Manual for guidance of Deputy Clerks of the Peace. Brief, special case reserved, Regina v. M'Leod	£ 16 5 11 5 5 5 15 15 7 8 48 75 23 77	s. 10 10 0 10 10 15 17 10 10 0 7 13 0 5	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4 ,, 7 ,, 24 ,,	1892 1892 1892 1892	W. Bevan W. Blacket A. B. Shand	Prosecuting for the Crown at Hay, Balranald, and Hillston Quarter Sessions. Prosecuting for the Crown at Newcastle Quarter Sessions	63 21	0	0
30 ,, 29 April,			Burrowa Quarter Sessions. Brief to assist prosecution, Regina v . Salwey, Sydney Quarter			
_	1892	` <u>.</u> .	Sessions. Brief to assist the prosecution, Regina v. Richardson, Sydney Quarter Sessions.	23	19	6
3 June,	1892	W. Blacket	Brief to assist the prosecution for the Crown, Regina v. Salwey, Sydney Quarter Sessions.	1	13	
1 Jul y ,	1892	W. Bevan			0	
				£627	15	4

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE "SALE AND USE OF POISONS ACT, 1876."

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 June, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 10, of 19 April, 1893.]

Question.

10. Convictions under Sale of Poisons Act:—Dr. Ross asked The Minister of Justice,—The number of convictions that have taken place under the Sale of Poisons Act?

Answer.

RETURN showing number of convictions which have taken place under the "Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 1876."

Court of Petty Sessions.	Number of Convictions.	Court of Petty Sessions.	Number of Convictions.
Armidale Balranald Bingara Bombala Broken Hill Camden Haven Cassilis Central Police Office (Sydney) Coonamble Coonabarabran Cudal Deniliquin Dubbo Emmaville Forbes Grenfell	1 1 1 1 1 6 2 2 2 2	Lithgow Maitland (West) Molong Newtown Obley Parramatta Redfern Tamworth Tingha Water Police Office (Sydney) Wentworth Wilson's Downfall Walgett Young Total	2 1 3 1 4 2 30 2 1 2 1 2

÷

·

. `

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1892

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 2 of 4th October, 1892.]

Question.

- (2.) COPPRIGHT ACT:—MR. DARNLEY asked THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,—

 (1.) What were the number of applications for registration and the number of registrations, during each of the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and part of 1892, under Part I of the Copyright Act, 1879, classified as Literary, Dramatic, or Musical Works, giving also the number in manuscript and the number in which proof of publication has been furnished, the number of works delivered at Free Public Library and at University, in accordance with clause 5 of said Act, and the number of prosecutions instituted, and the result, under such clause?
 - (2.) What were the number of applications for registration and the number of registrations, during each of the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and part of 1892, under Part II of the Copyright Act, 1879, classified as follows:—(a) Paintings, (b) Drawings and Engravings, (c) Works of Sculpture, and (d) Photographs?

 (3.) What were the number of applications for registration and the number of registrations, in each of the various classes, under Part III of the Copyright Act, 1879, during each of the various classes, under Part III of the Copyright Act, 1879, during each of the various classes, under Part III of the Copyright Act, 1879, during each of the various classes.

 - each of the various classes under Part III of the Copyright Act, 1879, during each of the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and part of 1892?

 (4.) What were the total amounts of receipts, and the total amounts of expenditure, in each of the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and part of 1892, under each of Parts I, II, and III of the
 - Copyright Act, 1879?
 (5.) Who are the officers in the Copyright Department; when was each appointed, and at what salary; who was his predecessor, and his salary; and when were increases given, and to what amounts?
 - (6.) What legal and technical knowledge is required in the administration of the Copyright Depart-
 - ment, and in what manner is it displayed?

 (7.) Is it a fact that the Registrar of Copyright gives legal decisions as to copyright and design matters, and refuses applications for registration, based on his opinion alone, and is such power conferred upon him by the Copyright Act?
 (8.) Could not this Department be combined with and become a sub-branch of a "Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, and Copyright" Department?

Answer.

Number of Applications for Registration, and of Registrations, at the Copyright Office, during the undermentioned periods:-

Part I.

Year.	Lite	erary.	Drar	natic.	Musical.				
icar.	Applications.	Registrations.	Applications.	Registrations.	Applications.	Registrations.			
1887 1888	83 73 43 47 42 61	83 · 65 · 43 · 44 · 38 · 60	3 5 1 , 5 1	3 5 4 1	1 2	1			

Number of Works registered in MS.

Nearly all the dramatic and most of the musical works in respect of which the right of representation or performance was registered were in MS.

Number of Works proof of Publication of which has been furnished.

None. The memorandum of application, which (amongst other particulars) sets out the fact and date of publication, is accepted as proof thereof, it being an indictable misdemeanour under section 46 of the Copyright Act to make a false statement, or cause one to be made, in any document of the kind. But the Registrar requires the work to be exhibited to prove its existence, and to afford him an opportunity of seeing that it is in conformity with the law under section 51 of the Act.

Library Copies.

Section 7 of the Act imposes upon the Librarians of the Free Public Library and the library of the University of Sydney the duty of proceeding for penalties for the non-delivery of all publications, whether registered or not, but the Registrar assists the librarians to the extent of furnishing periodical lists of works registered by him. The Registrar infers that no penalties have been exacted by the librarians, as no fines or penalties have been paid to him under section 54 of the Act.

(2)

Number of Applications for Registration, and of Registrations, at the Copyright Office, during the undermentioned periods.

Part II.

	Paint	ings	Draw	ıngs	Engra	vings	Works of	Sculpture	Photo	graphs.
Yeu	Appli cations	Regis trations	Appli cations	Regis trations	Appli- cations	Regus trations	Appli cations	Regis trations	Appli cations	Regis- trations
1887	2 11	2 11	4 3 2 2 6 2	4 3 2 2 6 2	58 6 6 13 1 3	58 6 6 11 1 3	1 	1	23 22 24 48 13 16	23 21 15 39 13 16

(3.)

Number of Applications for Registration and of Registrations, at the Copyright Office, during the undermentioned periods.

Part III.

													•	CLAS	SSES		-											
		L		2	£	3	4	1		<u> </u>		G		7	:	3	9	9	3	.0	1	1	1	.2	1	3	1	L4
Year	Applications.	Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Applications.	Registrations	Applications	Regretrations	Applications.	Registrations	Applications	Registrations	Applications	Registrations.	Applications	Registrations.	Applications.	Registrations	Applications	Registrations.	Applications	Registrations	Applications.	Registrations.	Applications.	Registrations	Applications.	Registrations.
		,,		10		1			1 7	6																	3	3
1887	14	14	12	12	1	1			i .	1				Ϊ.				''					}				2	1
1888	9	7	5	5					3	3				ļ							ŀ							
1889	7	7	1	1			1									İ		j		•								(;
1890	4	4	. 2	2	1				2	2						İ			ĺ	Ì							1	1
1891 .	8	6	16	16	2	2							! 			ļ				1				ĺ	٠		_	
1892 (To 31st August)	4	3	3	3									1											•	•••		1	1

(4)

Receipts and Expenditure of the Copyright Office during the undermentioned periods.

	, ,		Ye	eai		
	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892. (To 31 August)
Receipts— Part I II	£ s d 33 10 0 6 19 0 19 13 0	£ s d. 25 8 0 6 8 0 9 3 0	16 17 0 4 6 0 4 10 0	6 7 0 5 1 0	£ s d 19 1 0 3 1 0 12 13 0	£ s d. 18 18 0 5 5 0 4 0 0
Expenditure	267 8 6	361 6 8	370 0 0	389 3 1	420 0 0	365 0 0

(5.)Officers of the Copyright Department, Dates of Appointment, Increases of Salaries, &c.

				Salaries, &c.		•	
Name.	Date.	Reader, Government Printing Office.	Assistant Registrar of Copyright.	Registrar of Copyright.	Member of Patent Board.	Total— Salaries, &c.	Fees, &c.
Joseph John Spruson, J.P.	1865-1868		£	£	£.	£ 120 120 150 190 200 225 235 240 250 260 310 310 330 350 370 470	Also paid 2s. 6d. per hour. overtime, and special fees: for literary work when not merely editorial.
•	1887, to 30 April 1887, from 1 May 1888 1889, to 31 August, 1892 Over 28 years' service.			150 320 †280 320	35 	505 320 280 32 0	

Remarks.—* From about this time employed as Literary, Indexing, and Corresponding Officer, and in charge (for purposes of reference only) of specifications of New South Wales patents awaiting printing, and of English patents; assisted Board of Examiners of Patents in making searches; answered inquiries by applicants for patents till an office was opened for the purpose in 1886; condensed the specifications of patents registered (about 1,100), and collected, classified, arranged, and indexed the matter, Vol. I., published by Order of Parliament, 1883; vol. II., published by Order of Parliament, 1884; appointed Member of Board of Examiners of Patents, succeeded Mr. Thomas Richards (Government Printer, £650; Registrar of Copyright, £150, &c, &c, &c.; retired); as Registrar of Copyright, appointed by Mr. Garvan to be sole Examiner of Patents, and to have charge of the Copyright and Patent Departments (salary to be £550), but Gazzette notice held over at Registrar's request, on suggestion of the Department, for incoming Government to arrange details, and then Mr. A. G. Taylor, M. L. A., appointed Examiner of Patents in his stead, and his salary reduced to £320, at which figure it remains still. † Voted, but (?) £320 paid.

(5.)—continued.

Name.	Date.	Salaries.	Office.	Remarks.
George Nicholas Roche	1889—from 27 September 1890—from 26 March 1891—from 1 January to date.	75	Probationer	Succeeded R. J. M'Donald, probationer, £50.

^(6.) A large acquaintance with copyright and general law, and the Registrar of Copyright is known to possess these qualifications.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1892.

^(7.) No.
(8.) Yes; but without fresh legislation, which is now receiving the consideration of the Government, this cannot be done.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. NEW SOUTH WALES.

OF JUSTICE.

(MINUTE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN THE CASE OF REGINA V. PORTER AND OTHERS, CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 February, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 4, of 23 February, 1893.]

Question.

(4.) CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST MESSES. PORTER, BRAIN, HODGES, AND MORTON:-Mr. Sharp

(for Mr. Crick) asked The Attorney-General,—
(1.) Is it a fact that he has declined to file any indictment against the men Porter, Brain, Hodges, and Morton (late employees in the boot manufactory of Enoch Taylor & Co.), who were committed at the Water Police Office, on the 13th instant, on a charge of conspiracy?

(2.) Has he any objection to say whether he wrote any opinion or minute on the case, setting forth his reasons for declining to presents?

his reasons for declining to prosecute?

(3.) If so, will he object, in view of all the circumstances connected with the case, to lay a copy of the said opinion or minute upon the Table of this House?

Answer.

Memo. of The Attorney-General.

Regina v. Porter and Others, No. 21.

In view of the peculiar nature of this case, I think it well to place on record my reasons for declining to file any indictment.

to file any indictment.

The police-office information follows in its three counts the 1st, 2nd, and 10th counts, respectively, used in R. v. Duffield and Others, 5 Cox C.C., 404. These, again, are, from their wording, manifestly founded on the 3rd section of 6 George IV, c. 129. If that Act is in force in this Colony since the Trades Union Act 45 Vic. No. 12 (which, I may observe, is, in some of its provisions, largely at variance with the recital in the preamble of the Act of George IV), I think that upon the authority of the case referred to, and of other cases founded on the Statute, it cannot be urged that there is in this case no evidence at all of molestation, or threats, or obstruction, to go before a jury on an indictment founded on the Statute. But that evidence is certainly slight and flimsy. Most of the objectionable conduct amounts to a creek; and the one solitary direct threat of personal violence is that of giving Brady a "hiding," sworn to by him at page 66. No act of what in any serious sense could be fairly called violence, or even intimidation, is shown to have taken place. I think, therefore, that even on a prosecution under the Act of George IV the evidence would be extremely trivial, and that no jury would think of convicting on such evidence in these days.

But I further think it would be highly undesirable to proceed under a statute enacted at that

But 1 further think it would be highly undesirable to proceed under a statute enacted at that bygone time when trade combinations were regarded as of a very obnoxious character, an Act which has been repealed in England, and may be said to be opposed to the spirit of modern legislation.

There are two cases, however—R. v. Druitt and Others, 10 Cox, p. 592 (decided in 1867, before the passing of the Act 34 and 35 Vic., c. 31, which is nearly the same as our Trades Union Act), and R. v. Bunn and Others, 12 Cox, p. 316—which are of importance in this connection; for they would go to show that even "picketing" or "black looks," which have a deterrent effect, or anything done with an improper intent, which would be an annoyance, or interference with the minds of others in carrying on their business, would form the basis of a charge of conspiracy at common law. (See R. v. Druitt, pp. 601, 602; and R. v. Bunn, pp. 339, 340.)

But the dicta in these cases are largely dissented from in the recent case of Gibson v. Lawson, a

But the dicta in these cases are largely dissented from in the recent case of Gibson v. Lawson, a decision of five judges (reported 61 L.J., M.C., p. 9; L.R., 2 Q.B., p. 545, N.S., 1891); and the Court even go so far as to intimate it as questionable whether acts which are not now indictable in England under the Act 38 and 39 Vic., c. 86, and the Statutes referred to in it, ever were indictable at common law.

I have no doubt—and the case referred to confirms the view—that where actual violence has been used, or, probably, serious threats of actual violence (both of which circumstances occurred at Broken Hill—and this was the result of combination), an indictment for conspiracy at common law would lie.

On the whole, seeing that there was no actual violence used in this case, and only the one direct threat of violence—that alleged by Brady, which is said to have been used only by Brain, and for which, therefore, the others may not have been responsible—I think there is no satisfactory evidence on which to found a prosecution for conspiracy at common law. Moreover, I think that any prosecution must be found a prosecution for conspiracy at common law. Moreover, I think that any prosecution must be abortive, and would do more harm than good. 20/2/93. EDMUND BARTON, A.-G.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SOUTH \mathbf{WALES} .

CASE OF JOHN DENIFF.

(PETITION FROM JOHN DENIFF, STATING THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HE WAS TRIED AND CONVICTED AT DUBBO, ON A CHARGE OF STEALING £78.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,-

RESPECTFULLY SHOWERH:

- 1. On the 21st day of January, 1892, your Petitioner was charged, at Nyngan, for that he did, on the 6th day of January, 1892, in company, steal the sum of £78, in money, from the person of Christie Cunningham, his property. The said charge, having been part heard, was remanded to the 23rd day of January, 1892, when your Petitioner was committed to take his trial on the said charge at the Court of General and Quarter Sessions, holden at Dubbo, on the 2nd day of February, 1892.
- 2. On the 3rd day of February, 1892, your Petitioner was indicted at the Court of General and Quarter Sessions, held at Dubbo, on the said charge.
- 3. On the 4th day of February, 1892, your Petitioner was found guilty on the indictment in the last preceding paragraph mentioned, but with a strong recommendation to mercy, and he was thereupon sentenced to imprisonment for two years, with hard labour, in Dubbo Gaol. He was removed to Dubbo Gaol, and imprisoned accordingly.
- 4. Your Petitioner was entirely innocent of the charge of which he was so found guilty, or of any criminal offence whatsoever.
- 5. A doubt having arisen as to your Petitioner's guilt, His Excellency the Governor, by a minute bearing date the 25th day of March, 1892, directed Henry J. Byrnes, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to hold an inquiry touching your Petitioner's alleged guilt.
- 6. The said inquiry was held at Nyngan by the said Justice of the Peace on the 13th and 14th days of April, 1892, who duly made his report thereon.
- 7. Your Petitioner is informed and verily believes that the report in the last paragraph mentioned was to the effect following, that is to say:—(1) That the said Christie Cunningham did not have the said moneys to steal; (2) that there was no robbery whatever; (3) that your Petitioner's character was good; (4) that the said Christie Cunningham's character was bad; and (5) that your Petitioner should be released from custody.
- 8. Immediately on the receipt of the said report, that is to say, on the 23rd day of April, 1892, your Petitioner was discharged from gaol and from custody.
- 9. On the 27th day of March, 1892, your Petitioner's wife died, as more fully appears from the following certificate, at present in the possession of the Minister of Justice:

I HEREBY certify that I attended Annie Teresa Deniff during her last illness; that such person's age was stated to be 32 years; that I last saw her on the 27th day of March, 1892; that she died on the 27th day of March, 1892, at Brishane-street, Dubbo; and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the cause of her death was as hereunder written:—

Causes of death.—Primary—Nervous prostration and shock. Secondary—Acute yellow atrophy of liver.

Witness my hand, this 28th day of March, 1892.

HARRY TRESIDER, M.R.C.S., England, &c.

Winginana-street, Dubbo.

Your Petitioner avers that the "nervous prostration and shock," which was so certified as the primary causes of his said wife's death, was caused solely by his said conviction, and that if he had not been so convicted as aforesaid his said wife, who was a young and healthy woman, would, in all human probability, be still living. The said Annie Teresa Deniff left four little children her surviving.

- 10. Your Petitioner is a storekeeper by trade; but at the time of his said arrest he was licensee of the "Star Hotel," near Nyngan. In consequence of his said arrest, conviction, and imprisonment, he has not only lost the earnings which he would otherwise have made, but he has lost his means of livelihood.
- 11. Your Petitioner was put to great expense in defending himself against the said charge, and in endeavouring to prove his innocence.
- 12. By reason of the premises your Petitioner's good name and credit have been greatly injured, and he respectfully submits that this injury is one which cannot be adequately compensated for by the said demonstration of his innocence.
- 13. By reason of the premises your Petitioner endured great mental and bodily suffering, whereby he has become broken in health, and he is less able to earn a livelihood for himself and his children than he otherwise would have been.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays-

- 1. That your Honorable House will take the premises into consideration, and grant your Petitioner such relief as may seem just.
- 2. That, for the purpose aforesaid, all proper orders may be made, directions given, and things done.
- 3. That your Petitioner may have such other and further relief in the premises as the nature of the case may require.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

JOHN DENIFF.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.-1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ATTORNEYS' BILLS OF COSTS AND PRACTICE OF CONVEYANCING ACT. AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN CERTIFICATED CONVEYANCERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES AGAINST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 March, 1893.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Certificated Conveyancers of the Supreme Court of New South Wales,-

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That your Petitioners are all duly certificated conveyancers of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th section of the Act 11 Victoria No. 33, intituled "An Act to regulate the taxation of attorneys' bills of costs and the practice of conveyancing."

That the 14th section of the Act above referred to it as follows:—

And be it enacted that every person, except a barrister or attorney and solicitor of the Supreme be it enacted that every person, except a barrister or attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court, who shall be desirous of practising as a conveyancer shall, one month at least before making application as hereinafter mentioned, give notice in such manner and form as the Judges of the Supreme Court shall direct, of his intention to apply to the said Court for a certificate to practise as a conveyancer; and any person having given such notice as aforesaid shall be at liberty to apply to the said Court touching his fitness to practise as a conveyancer, and thereupon the Judges, or one of them, shall direct that the applicant shall be examined at the earliest convenient time by the Master-in-Equity of the said Court (or such other one or two officers of the Court) as the Judges may appoint to assist him, touching his, the applicant's, skill and knowledge in conveyancing, as well as to his character for integrity; and the said Master or his assistants shall be at liberty to put such questions to such applicant in respect to the matters aforesaid, and to require such proof of his character as shall be deemed proper; and if the said applicant shall be considered of competent ability and knowledge, and a fit and proper person to practise as a conveyancer, then the said Master shall be, and is hereby empowered to grant a certificate to such applicant, authorising him to draw, fill up, and prepare any conveyance, will, deed, bond, lease, or agreement for a lease, or other contract whatsoever, any conveyance, will, deed, bond, lease, or agreement for a lease, or other contract whatsoever, of, or relating to any estate or property, whether real or personal; and every such certificate shall be enrolled in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, whereupon such applicant shall be deemed a certificated conveyancer, and entitled to practise as such, with power to appeal to the Court in case of refusal of such certificate by the Master as aforesaid. That your Petitioners' attention has been drawn to a Bill now before Parliament, having for its object the repeal of the said fourteenth section of the before-mentioned Act.

That your Petitioners would respectfully invite the attention of your Honorable House to that part of the preamble of the said Bill as follows:—

And whereas the said Act contains no provision whatever for securing the appointment only of persons who, by reason of their previous legal knowledge and practice, would offer to the public a reasonable guarantee of their fitness to act as conveyancers, and in consequence of such omission much harm may result from the appointment of persons who, though competent to pass the required examination, are yet, for want of previous legal knowledge and experience, unfitted to act as conveyancers.

That your Petitioners respectfully urge that the averments quoted from the preamble of the Bill are not founded on facts, and are calculated to mislead, inasmuch as the fourteenth section before set out does effectually provide for securing the appointment of those persons only who by previous legal knowledge and practice are fit to act as conveyancers, as all candidates for admission are required to satisfy the Court as to their fitness to practise as conveyancers before they are even admitted to examination, and before the actual grant of a certificate are required to undergo a rigid examination as their skill and knowledge upon the subjects of Real Property Law and conveyancing, and also to satisfy the examiners as to their character for integrity, before the Board, consisting of the Master-in-Equity of the Supreme Court and such one or two other officers of the Court as the Judges may appoint.

That in traversing the portion of the preamble to the Bill before quoted, your Petitioners would beg to draw attention to the fact that the said fourteenth section now sought to be repealed has been in force since the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, yet it has never come to the knowledge of your Petitioners that any harm has hitherto resulted from the appointment of certificated conveyancers, but on the contrary it is respectfully submitted that a benefit has been conferred upon the public, inasmuch as they have been enabled to obtain the professional services of those who have devoted their study exclusively to Real Property Law and the practice of conveyancing, a branch which it will be admitted alone opens up a sufficiently extensive range without pursuing any of the numerous other distractions of a solicitors business, the fact being that conveyancers make Real Property Law a special and exclusive study, and thereby they obtain a solid foundation of sound knowledge and understanding of their work.

That your Petitioners would respectfully point out that the public have never asked for the repeal of the said fourteenth section, which it is urged is in itself an evidence that it is not expedient, or in the

public interest, that the repeal should take place.

That your Petitioners would further point out that the fourteenth section as it has hitherto stood is a beneficial one, inasmuch as it enables a person who has the ability, but who, from want of means, or not having wealthy parents, is unable to incur the expense of matriculation, pay a heavy premium, and serve under articles for five years to become a solicitor, while under the fourteenth section referred to he has an opportunity of raising himself from the mere drudgery of a solicitor's clerk, perhaps after many weary years of hard toil, by striking out and qualifying himself for the one branch of Real Property Law and conveyancing, passing the required examination, and becoming a certificated conveyancer.

That many persons at the present time are doubtless aiming, and have for long been fitting themselves by hard study for future and doubtless aiming, and it is submitted that the repeal of such

section would be a great injustice to them.

That the Bill referred to proposes to repeal the section without giving anything in return for that which it takes away, and thereby deprives existing conveyancers more especially of the right to place any

of their sons in the same profession in any business they may have established should they desire to do so.

That your Petitioners respectfully, but most emphatically, object to the repeal of the fourteenth section referred to, as, although the Bill does not propose to affect the rights and privileges of those already admitted as conveyancers, they do not deem it at all desirable that they should have to practise under a repealed statute, nor be deprived of the right to place any of their sons in the same profession should they desire to do so.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the circumstances before stated into your favourable consideration, and reject the Bill, thus leaving it open for others to have the same advantages and reap the same benefits as your Petitioners and all those other conveyancers

who have been already admitted.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 15 signatures.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT SUPPRESSION BILL.—POSTAGE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

PETITION FROM WILLIAM SAUMAREZ SIITH (PRIMATE); JOHN WALKER, HONORARY SECRETARY; WILLIAM ALLEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY; AND JOHN KENT, HONORARY TREASURER; IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 10 May, 1893.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, acting on behalf and by authority of the "Council of the Churches" of New South Wales, which consists of thirty-two delegates officially appointed to represent the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Wesleyan, the Congregational, the Baptist, and the Primitive Methodist Churches,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:-

That your Petitioners regard with much favour certain provisions of two Bills now before your Honorable House, namely, the "Disorderly Conduct Suppression Bill," introduced in the Legislative Council by the Honorable the Minister of Justice, and the "Postage Acts Amendment Bill," introduced in the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Postmaster-General.

With reference to the former, your Petitioners are firmly persuaded that the passing of such a measure would, in a large degree, check the lawlessness that characterises the conduct of a portion of the youth of this Colony, and would prove an effectual restraint on what is now commonly known as "larrikinism."

That your Petitioners, viewing with alarm the gambling spirit now prevailing in the community, are gratified at seeing the provision contained in the 18th clause of the "Postage Acts Amendment Bill," prohibiting the delivery through the Post Office of letters or packets relating to horse-racing and other sports. Such prohibition, by checking the dissemination of information regarding what are known as "sweeps" and "consultations," would, in the opinion of your Petitioners, lessen in large measure an evil that has now reached great proportions.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not allow the present session of Parliament to close until the two Bills herein referred to have become the law of the land.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 4 signatures.]

1832.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRADES DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1892.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 55 Dic. Ao. 29, sec. 25.

Attorney-General's Office, Sydney, 23 June, 1892.

THE following Regulations have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council:—

REGULATIONS under the "Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892," prescribing the procedure for the purposes of making out lists of organizations representing the interests of employees and employers respectively, and in order to give effect to the provisions and requirements of the said Act with reference to the appointment of a Council of Conciliation for the whole Colony, and also of a Council of Arbitration pursuant to the said Act.

- 1. It shall be the duty of the Registrar of Friendly Societies as soon as practicable after the gazetting of these Regulations to prepare lists of all organizations registered in his office according to the law regulating the registration of Trade Unions or Friendly Societies, and representing the interests of employees. Such organizations shall be arranged under eight classes, as follows, viz., organizations whose members are employed on, or in connection with—
 - I. Shipping.
 - II. Railway and road construction and general labour.
 - III. Mining and machinery in connection with mines.
 - IV. Traffic on roads, railways, and tramways.
 - V. Building, building materials, construction, and work in wood and iron.
 - VI. Food, drink, clothing, and work in leather.
 - VII. Printing and kindred occupations.
 - VIII. Miscellaneous trades and callings.

All organizations which have a registered office or offices within some one of the five districts hereinafter specified, viz.:—The Metropolitan District, the Northern District, the Southern District, the Western District, and the Broken Hill District, shall be arranged under and for the appropriate class and district.

It shall also be the duty of the said Registrar at the same time to prepare lists of all organizations representing the interests of employers and registered in his office according to the law regulating the registration of Trade Unions or Friendly Societies, and, if practicable, to arrange such organizations in like manner as in the case of organizations representing the interests of employees.

The lists so to be prepared shall give the last known registered office or address of each such organization, and shall be published in the Gazette.

- 2. Within fourteen days after the publication of such lists in the Gazette some person authorized by the Minister (hereinafter termed the "authorized officer") shall transmit by post to the address of each Trade Union and of each Friendly Society (if any) specified in such lists as aforesaid, a voting-paper for the purpose of recommending a member of the Council of Conciliation to represent the employees or employers (as the case may be) in and for the class of trades or callings therein specified, and such voting-paper may be in the form contained in Schedule A or Schedule B to these Regulations, and shall be prepared so as to show on the face of it the particular class of organizations in respect of which, as well as the district within or in respect of which, the vote is to be recorded on such voting-paper. At the same time the authorized officer shall also transmit by post to the address of each Trade Union and of each Friendly Society (if any) specified in such lists as aforesaid, a voting-paper for the purpose of recommending a member of the Council of Arbitration to represent generally the employees or employers (as the case may be), and not in respect of any particular class of trades or callings, and such voting-paper may be in the form of Schedule C to these Regulations.
- 3. Every such voting-paper purporting to be authenticated by the signature of the President or Vice-President of the Trade Union or Friendly Society to which it has been transmitted, or in the absence of such President or Vice-President by any office-bearer of such Union or Society other than the Secretary thereof, and also to be countersigned by the Secretary or Acting Secretary thereof, or in the absence of such Secretary or Acting Secretary by any two members of such Union or Society not being office-bearers, shall be conclusive evidence that the person whose name is entered in such voting-paper has been recommended as a Member of the Council of Conciliation or of Arbitration, as the case may be, pursuant to the said "Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892," and to these regulations.
- 4. Every such voting-paper shall be forwarded by some person on behalf of the Trade Union or Friendly Society to which it has been sent, in its enclosing envelope, to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Sydney, so as to be received by him on or before the fifteenth day of August, in the year 1892.
- 5. Every voting-paper received by the said Registrar after the time limited for the receipt of voting-papers by the last preceding Regulation shall have no effect or validity.
- 6. The Registrar of Friendly Societies shall forthwith on the receipt of such voting-papers count the recommendations thereby recorded for members of the Council of Conciliation and also for a member of the Council of Arbitration, and as well by or on behalf of the organizations representing the interests of employees as by or on behalf of those representing the interests of employers, and shall forward the same in separate batches to the Minister, together with his report thereon, and the Minister shall, upon being satisfied of the accuracy of such report, publish in the Gazette the results of such recommendations, and declare at the same time in like manner the names of the persons appointed by the Governor on the footing of such recommendations, to be members of the Council of Conciliation and members of the Council of Arbitration respectively.
- 7. The voting-papers shall in all cases be contained within the fold of a stamped envelope, addressed to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Sydney, and endorsed, "Voting-paper under the Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892."

SCHEDULE A.

VOTING-PAPER of organization representing the interests of Employees pursuant to the provisions of the "Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892."

On behalf of the Trade Union [or Society as the case may be], having a Registered Office at and placed under Class District, in the notice appearing in the Government Gazette of 1892, the person named below is hereby recommended to be appointed a member of the Council of Conciliation to be established in pursuance of the said "Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892."

President.*

Secretary.*

Name of person recommended.	Address.			
	•			

SCHEDULE B.

On behalf of the and placed in the organization representing the interests Disputes Conciliation and Trade Union [or Society as the District, in the notice approximation of the District of the	Arbitration Act, 1892." case may bel. having a registered	1892.
persons named below are hereby recommended to be appointe in pursuance of the said "Trade Disputes Conciliation and A	earing in the Government Gazette d members of the Council of Con Arbitration Act, 1892."	ciliation to be established President.*
	Name of person recommended.	Secretary.*
		Address.
Class 1.—Shipping ,, 2.—Railway and road construction and general labour ,, 3.—M ning and machinery in connection with mines ,, 4.—Tr affic on roads, railways, and tramways ,, 5.—B&ilding, building materials and construction, an		
work in wood and iron. ,, 6.—Food, drink, clothing, and work in leather		***************************************
,, 8.—Miscellaneous		***************************************
SCHEDU	LE C	
VOTING-PAPER of organization representing the interests of Enumerical Conciliation and Control of C	mployees (or Employers) pursuan	t to the provisions of the
On behalf of the Trade Union [or Society as the the person named below is hereby recommended to be appointed in pursuance of the said "Trade Disputes Conciliation and Concentration and Concent	case may be], having a registered d a member of the Council of Arl Arbitration Act, 1892."	office at ; otration to be established
		President.* Secretary.*
Name of person recommended.	Address,	Secretary.
•		
· .		
* In the absence of the President or Secretary the aut		
THE Lists of Registered Organisations notified in the hereby cancelled, with a view to the publication of the Lists of Registered Organisations, prepared by the Clause 1 of the Regulations under the abovementioned June, 1892:— A.	Registrar of Friendly Socie Act, notified in the Govern	reby declared to be ties in pursuance of nent Gazette of 24th
Organisations representing the interests of Employee up to the 30th day of June, 1892, whose member	es registered under the Tra rs are employed on or in com	de Union Act, 1881, nection with—
Name of Organisation.	Registered Addre	
Class 1.—Shi Metropolitan I	pping.	99
Coastal Scamen's Union of New South Wales Gederated Scamen's Union of Australasia Masters and Engineers of Harbour and River Steamers Association		,
	Captain Cook Hotel," Kent-st., Syd aritime Labour Hall, 172, Princes- aritime Hall, Sussex-st., Sydney.	inev
Mercantile Marine Officers Association of Australasia 29 New South Wales Seamen's Union Circuit Jackson Stevedores Association Mistewards and Cooks Union of Australasia Mistewards and Cooks Union of Australasia Mistewards and Eabourers Union Telephone Cort Jackson Coal Labourers Union 11 Sydney Coal Lumpers Union 11 Sip and Dock General Labourers Union Profit Jackson Coal Labourers Union 11 Sip and Dock General Labourers Union 12 Sip and Dock General Labourers Union 13 Sip and Dock General Labourers Union 14 Sydney Wharf Labourers Union 15 Signal Special States Indian Indianal Indi	Captain Cook Hotel," Kent-st., Sydaritime Labour Hall, 172, Princes-aritime Hall, Sussex-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 20, Kent-st., Sydney. 21, Sydney. 22, Sydney. 23, Sydney. 24, Sydney. 25, Sydney. 26, Sydney. 27, Sydney. 28, Sydney. 29, Sussex-st., Sydney.	dney. st., Sydney.
Port Jackson Stevedores Association Itewards and Cooks Union of Australasia New South Wales Harbours and Rivers Service Association Port Jackson Coal Labourers Union Steven Coal Lumpers Union Steven Coal Lumpers Union Steven Coal Lumpers Union Steven Coal Lumpers Union Steven Coal Lumpers Union Steven Coal Lumpers Union Steven Coal Lumpers Union Proceedings Of Service Association Technology Coal Lumpers Union Steven Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal Lumpers Union Steve Coal L	Captain Cook Hotel," Kent-st., Sydaritime Labour Hall, 172, Princes-aritime Hall, Sussex-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Kent-st., Sydney. 11, Sydney. 12, Sydney. 13, Sydney. 14, Sydney. 15, Sydney. 16, Sydney. 17, Sydney. 18, Sydney. 18, Sydney. 18, Sydney. 18, Sydney. 18, Sydney. 18, Sydney. 18, Sydney. 18, Sydney. 18, Kent-st., Sydney. 18, Kent-st., Sydney. 18, Kent-st., Sydney.	dney. st., Sydney. y. sydney. st., Pyrmont, Sydney. ain, Sydney.
Port Jackson Stevedores Association Stewards and Cooks Union of Australasia New South Wales Harbours and Rivers Service Association Sydney Coal Labourers Union Slip and Dock General Labourers Union Slip and Dock General Labourers Union, Balmain Branch Sydney Wharf Labourers Union NORTHERN DIS Newcastle Wharf Labourers Newcastle General Wharf Labourers Association	Captain Cook Hotel," Kent-st., Sydaritime Labour Hall, 172, Princes-aritime Hall, Sussex-st., Sydney. 9, Kent-st., Sydney. intral Exchange Chambers, Sydney ission Hall, Princes-st., Sydney aritime Hall, 80, Sussex-st., Sydney aritime Hall, 81, Fitt-st., Sydney. Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney to Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney to Willer's Point imitive Methodist Church, Harris-Clifford's Hotel," College-st., Balm 8, Kent-st., Sydney. TRICT. Market Wharf Inn," Newcastle.	dney. st., Sydney. 7. y. st., Pyrmont, Sydney. ain, Sydney.
Cort Jackson Stevedores Association Itewards and Cooks Union of Australasia New South Wales Harbours and Rivers Service Association Fort Jackson Coal Labourers Union Illip and Dock General Labourers Union Illip and Dock General Labourers Union, Balmain Branch Indigenous Wharf Labourers Union NORTHERN DIS Itewcastle Wharf Labourers Class 2.—Railway and Road Const	Captain Cook Hotel," Kent-st., Sydaritime Labour Hall, 172, Princesaritime Hall, Sussex-st., Sydney. 9, Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Kent-st., Sydney. 11, Princes-st., Sydney. 12, Sydney. 13, Sydney. 14, Princes-st., Sydney. 15, Sydney. 16, Sydney. 17, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 18, Charence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 11, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 12, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 13, Kent-st., Sydney. 14, Sydney. 15, Kent-st., Sydney. 16, Kent-st., Sydney. 16, Kent-st., Sydney. 17, Market Wharf Inn," Newcastle. 17, Cartersall's Hotel," Hunter-st., New Carterian and General Labour.	dney. st., Sydney. 7. y. st., Pyrmont, Sydney. ain, Sydney.
Cort Jackson Stevedores Association Stewards and Cooks Union of Australasia Mew South Wales Harbours and Rivers Service Association Fort Jackson Coal Labourers Union Sydney Coal Lumpers Union Stewards and Dock General Labourers Union Step and Dock General Labourers Union Sydney Wharf Labourers Union Stewcastle Wharf Labourers Union Stewcastle Wharf Labourers Class 2.—Railway and Road Const Metropolitan D Managamated Navvies and General Labourers Union of New! Te	Captain Cook Hotel," Kent-st., Sydaritime Labour Hall, 172, Princesaritime Hall, Sussex-st., Sydney. 9, Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Kent-st., Sydney. 11, Princes-st., Sydney. 12, Sydney. 13, Sydney. 14, Princes-st., Sydney. 15, Sydney. 16, Sydney. 17, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 18, Charence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 11, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 12, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 13, Kent-st., Sydney. 14, Sydney. 15, Kent-st., Sydney. 16, Kent-st., Sydney. 16, Kent-st., Sydney. 17, Market Wharf Inn," Newcastle. 17, Cartersall's Hotel," Hunter-st., New Carterian and General Labour.	dney. st., Sydney. 7. y. st., Pyrmont, Sydney. ain, Sydney.
Port Jackson Stevedores Association Itewards and Cooks Union of Australasia New South Wales Harbours and Rivers Service Association Port Jackson Coal Labourers Union Silip and Dock General Labourers Union Illip and Dock General Labourers Union, Balmain Branch Sydney Wharf Labourers Union Noethern District Wewcastle Wharf Labourers Class 2.—Railway and Road Const METROPOLITAN D Lamalgamated Navvies and General Labourers Union of New South Wales. Itewtown Branch, United Labourers Protective Society of New W	Captain Cook Hotel," Kent-st., Sydaritime Labour Hall, 172, Princes-aritime Hall, Sussex-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 20, Kent-st., Sydney. 21, Sydney. 22, Sydney. 23, Sydney. 24, Sydney. 25, Sydney. 26, Sydney. 26, Sydney. 27, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 27, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 28, College-st., Sydney. 29, College-st., Balm. 29, Kent-st., Sydney. 20, College-st., Balm. 20, Kent-st., Sydney. 21, College-st., Balm. 22, Kent-st., Sydney. 26, Clattersall's Hotel," Hunter-st., New Cruction and General Labour. 21, Streict. 21, Market Wharf Inn," Newcastle. 22, Cruction and General Labour. 21, Streict. 21, Market. 22, Market. 23, Market. 24, Market. 25, Market. 26, Market. 26, Market. 27, Market. 27, Market. 28, Market. 29, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 21, Market. 21, Market. 22, Market. 23, Market. 24, Market. 25, Market. 26, Market. 26, Market. 26, Market. 27, Market. 27, Market. 28, Market. 28, Market. 29, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 21, Market. 21, Market. 22, Market. 22, Market. 23, Market. 24, Market. 24, Market. 25, Market. 26, Market. 26, Market. 27, Market. 27, Market. 28, Market. 28, Market. 29, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 21, Market. 21, Market. 22, Market. 23, Market. 24, Market. 24, Market. 26, Market. 27, Market. 28, Market. 29, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 21, Market. 21, Market. 21, Market. 22, Market. 23, Market. 24, Market. 24, Market. 25, Market. 26, Market. 27, Market. 27, Market. 28, Market. 29, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 20, Market. 21, Market. 21, Market. 22, Market. 23, Market. 24, Market. 24, Market. 25, Market. 26, Market. 26, Market. 27, Market. 27, Mark	dney. st., Sydney. y. y. st., Pyrmont, Sydney. ain, Sydney.
Port Jackson Stevedores Association Itewards and Cooks Union of Australasia New South Wales Harbours and Rivers Service Association Port Jackson Coal Labourers Union Sydney Coal Lumpers Union Ilip and Dock General Labourers Union Sydney Wharf Labourers Union NORTHERN Iswecastle Wharf Labourers Union Class 2.—Railway and Road Const METROPOLITAN D South Wales. Iewtown Branch, United Labourers Protective Society of New South Wales. Iorth Sydney Brauch Amalgamated Navvies and General Colors Steven Sydney Brauch Amalgamated Navvies and General Colors October 11 Metropolitan D METROPOLITAN D South Wales. Icytown Branch, United Labourers Protective Society of New South Wales.	Captain Cook Hotel," Kent-st., Sydaritime Labour Hall, 172, Princes-aritime Hall, Sussex-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 10, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., New Captain St., Sydney. 11, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., New Captain St., Sydney. 12, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 13, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 14, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 15, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 16, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 17, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 18, Kent-st., Sydney. 18, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 18, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. 19, Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney.	dney. st., Sydney. y. y. st., Pyrmont, Sydney. ain, Sydney.
Port Jackson Stevedores Association Itewards and Cooks Union of Australasia New South Wales Harbours and Rivers Service Association Port Jackson Coal Labourers Union Silip and Dock General Labourers Union Illip and Dock General Labourers Union, Balmain Branch Sydney Wharf Labourers Union Noethern District Wewcastle Wharf Labourers Class 2.—Railway and Road Const METROPOLITAN D Lamalgamated Navvies and General Labourers Union of New South Wales. Itewtown Branch, United Labourers Protective Society of New W	Captain Cook Hotel," Kent-st., Sydaritime Labour Hall, 172, Princesaritime Hall, Sussex-st., Sydney. 9, Kent-st., Sydney. intral Exchange Chambers, Sydney ission Hall, Princes-st., Sydney aritime Hall, 80, Sussex-st., Sydney. character Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney. character Chambers, Clarence Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney. character Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney. Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. Clarence-lane, off Kent-st., Sydney. Maller's Hotel," College-st., Balmis, Kent-st., Sydney. TRICT. Market Wharf Inn," Newcastle. Cattersall's Hotel," Hunter-st., New Cruction and General Labour. CISTRICT. Market Wharf Inn," Newcastle. Cattersall's Hotel," Hunter-st., New Cruction and General Labour. CISTRICT. Market Hall, Station-st., Newtown, Market Hall, Station-st., Newtown, Market Hall, Station-st., Newtown, Market Hall, North Sydney.	dney. st., Sydney. y. y. st., Pyrmont, Sydney. ain, Sydney. veastle. Sydney.

4	
Name of Organisation.	Registered Address.
Class 2.—Railway and Road Construction D	
United Labourers Protective Society, Newcastle Branch No. 1 United General Labourers Association of Newcastle	" Royal Hotel," Darby-st., Newcastle. "Fisher's Hotel," Watt-st., Newcastle.
SOUTHERN D: Kiama Branch, Amalgamated Navvies and General Labourers Union of New South Wales	
Western D Bathurst District Federated Labour League	
Class 3.—Mining and Machine	ry in connection with Mines.
Northern 1	
Amalgamated Miners Association of Australasia, Colonial District No 2, New South Wales. Colliery Surface Men's Mutual Protection Association Newcastle Crane Employees Association New South Wales Colliery Engine Drivers' Protective Associa-	"Tattersall's Hotel," Newcastle. "Criterion Hotel," Carrington.
tion. Newcastle Coal Trimmers Provident Union Hunter River District Smelters and Employees Union	
Southern	
Amalgamated Miners Association of Australasia, Illawarra District No. 2, Colonial District, New South Wales. Bulli Coal Miners Mutual Protective Association	
Western I	DISTRICT.
Coal Miners Mutual Protective Association of the Western District.	
Western District Smelters and Surface Employees Association Hartley Vale Shale and Coal Miners Mutual Protective Lodge of the Western District.	Union Hall, Bathurst-st., Sunny Corner. Oddfellows' Hall, Hartley Vale.
Broken Hill	
Barrier Ranges Smelters, Concentrators, and Surface Hands Union and Consolidated Accident Fund. Barrier Ranges Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association, New South Wales.	
Class 4.—Traffic on Roads,	Railways, and Tramways.
METROPOLITA	n District.
Sydney Trolly and Draymen's Union Licensed Vanmen's Union Sydney and Suburban Licensed Drivers Protective Union Sydney and Suburban Omnibus Employees Association New South Wales Locomotive Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association.	Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney. Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney. "Glengarry Castle Hotel," Wells-st., Redfern, Sydney.
New South Wales Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service	32, Regent-st., Redfern, Sydney.
Association. New South Wales Tramway Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association.	796, George-st., Sydney.
Northumberland Carriers Association of New South Wales	
Western	
Balranald Carriers Union Bogan River Carriers Union Forwarding Agency Society Lachlan Carriers Union	"Shamrock Hotel," Myall-st., Balranald. Nymagee-st., Nyngan. Young.
Broken His	
Silverton Tramway Employees Association	" Rising Sun Hotel," Broken Hill.
Class 5.—Building, Building Materials—C	onstruction and Work in Wood and Iron. AN DISTRICT.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners Australian Association of Operative Plasterers, New South	"Swan with Two Necks Hotel, George and Talk colors,
Wales Section. Brickmakers, Brickmakers Labourers, and Pipemakers Unions. Council of the Federated Societies engaged in the Building Trades of New South Wales.	Town Hall, St. Peter's, Sydney. Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney.
New South Wales Sawmill and Timber Yard Employees	
Association. Sawyers and Millworkers Association of Sydney	
Operative Bricklayers Trade Society of New South Wales	Syuney.
Sydney United Plasterers Society Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons	"Thompson's Hotel," George and Goulburn Streets, Sydney. Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney.

Name of Organisation.

Registered Address.

Class 5 .- Building, Building Materials-Construction and Work in Wood and Iron-continued.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT-continued.

Quarryman's Eight Hours Protective Society of New South Wales.

Friendly Trade Society of Ironmoulders of New South Wales.

Amalgamated Society of Plumbers, Galvanized Iron Workers,
and Gasfitters of New South Wales

Australasian Pattern Makers Society
Ironworkers Assistants Association of New South Wales.
Shipwrights Provident Union of Port Jackson
United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of New South Wales.

Third Shimmith Strick of Port Islands

United Shipwrights Society of Port Jackson

Australian Society of Engineers

United Millers, Engine Drivers, and Mill Employees Society of
New South Wales.

Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney.
Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney.

United Marble, Monumental, and Slate Workers Society Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney.

"Broker's Arms," Allen-st., Pyrmont, Sydney.

Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney.
"Swan with Two Necks Hotel," George and Park Streets, Sydney.

Royal Arcade, George-st., Sydney.
"Turon Hotel," George-st. West, Sydney.
"Dick's Hotel," Beattie-st., Balmain, Sydney. Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Northern District Sawyers and Machinists and Timber Em- | "Bellevue Hotel," Hunter-st. West, Newcastle. ployees Association.

Newcastle and Hunter River Shipwrights Provident Union.... "Tattersall's Hotel," Newcastle.

BROKEN HILL DISTRICT.

Barrier Ranges Builders Labourers Society

Barrier Ranges Mechanics and Mechanics Assistants Association
Brickmakers and Brickyard Employees Society of Broken Hill.
Operative Masons and Bricklayers Association, Sturt District...

M'Mahon's "Theatre Royal Hotel," Argent-st., Broken Hill.
Finn's "Royal Hotel," Broken Hill.
Frost's "Theatre Royal Hotel," Broken Hill.

Class 6 .- Food Drink, Clothing, and Work in Leather.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Amalgamated Slaughtermen and Journeymen Butchers Union Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney. Journeymen Butchers Protective Association of New South Elder Hall, Pyrmont, Sydney.

Amalgamated Cooks, Pastry Cooks, and Confectioners Society.

Amalgamated Hotel and Caterers Employees Union of New

Amalgamated Hotel and Caterers Employees Union of New South Wales.

Aerated Water, Cordial, and Gingerbeer Employees Union
Brewers Employees Association
New South Wales Journeymen Confectioners Society
New South Wales Operative Bakers Association
Sydney and Suburban Bread United Carters Association
Waiters and Barmen's Union of New South Wales

Amalgamated Journeymen Tailors Association of New South Wales.
Cutters and Trimmers Union of New South Wales
Clothing, Machiners, and Fitters Union of New South Wales ...

Cutters and Trimmers Union of New South Wales
Clothing, Machiners, and Fitters Union of New South Wales...
Fellmongers, Wool-classers, Scourers, Curriers, and Tanners
Association of New South Wales.
New South Wales Amalgamated Boot Trade Union
Pressers Eight-hours Society of New South Wales.
Saddle, Harness, Collar-makers, and Bridle-cutters Union of
New South Wales.
Textile Workers Union of New South Wales.
United Cooks Society of New South Wales...

Dunlop's "Police Court Hotel," Druitt and York Streets, Sydney. Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney.

Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney. Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney. Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney. Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney.

Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney. 98, Elizabeth-st., Sydney. Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney.

Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney. Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney. Town Hall, North Botany, Sydney.

178, Redfern-st., Redfern, Sydney. Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney. Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney.

St. Andrew's School-room, Kent-st., Sydney. "Cosmopolitan Hotel," Clarence-st., Sydney.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Newcastle District Operative Bakers Association...... "Royal Hotel," Hunter-st., Newcastle. Newcastle Brewery Employees Association Robertson's "Criterion Hotel," Wickham.

Class 7.—Printing and Kindred Occupations.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Amalgamated Bookbinders and Paper Rulers Society of New Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney. South Wales. Union.

New South Wales Typographical Association

Sydney Lithographic Society

Victoria Arcade, Castlereagh-st., Sydney.

Royal Foresters' Hall, Castlereagh-st., Sydney.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

BROKEN HILL DISTRICT.

Barrier Typographical Society..... "York Hotel," Oxide-st., Broken Hill.

174-B

Name of Organisation. Registered Address.

Class 8.-Miscellaneous Trades.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Australian Fishermen's Benefit and Protective Society of New South Wales.	Foresters' Hall, Castlereagh-st., Sydney.
New South Wales Fishermen's Association	Carrington Hall, Castlereagh-st., Sydney.
Operative Sailmakers Trade and Burial Society of Sydney	Protestant Hall, Castlereagh-st., Sydney.
Australian Commissionaires Guarantee Society	401, George-st., Sydney.
Amalgamated Tobacco Workers Society	Foresters' Hall, Castlereagh-st., Sydney.
City of Sydney Wicker-workers Society	"Edinburgh Castle Hotel," Pitt and Bathurst Streets
	Sydney.
Eight Hours Demonstration Committee	
	Federated Seamen's Hall, Princes-st., Sydney.
Gas Stokers Protective Association of New South Wales	
Journeymen Coopers Society of New South Wales	Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., Sydney.
New South Wales Practical Chimney Sweepers Association	"New England Hotel," Regent and George Streets, Sydney.
New South Wales Journeymen Farriers Association	"Swan with Two Necks Hotel," George and Park Streets
Tion Double it also boursey man I assess - the times	Sydney.
Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales	Trades Hall, Dixon-st., Sydney.
United Furniture Trade Society of New South Wales	
True Call Title City of The South Water Committee Committee Committee City City City City City City City City	Wrodes Hall Diren et Sydney
New South Wales Shop Employees Union	Trades Hall, Dixon-so., Sydney.
Northern	DISTRICT.
No. 12 District High House Demonstration Committee	"Rouse Hotel" Newcastle
Northern District Eight Hours Demonstration Committee	TOWN CA Tall Time of Normandle
Newcastle and County Shop Employees Union	Y.M.O.A. Hall, Ming-sc., Prewcastle.
Newcastle and District Farriers Association	"Rouse Hotel," Hunter-st., Newcastle.
North Coast Trades and General Labour Union	School of Arts, Lismore.
TIOTOM COMO TIMES CONTAIN TRADOM CONTAINS	

B.

Organisations representing the interests of Employers registered under the Trade Union Act, 1881, up to the 30th day of June, 1892.

Name of Organisation.	Registered Office.				
Pastoralists' Union Steamship Owners' Association Master Carriers Association of New South Wales Builders and Contractors Association of New South Wales United Licensed Victuallers Association of New South Wales Protection of Trade-marks and Exchange Association, Limited Master Slaters Association of New South Wales	Bond-st. Chambers, Sydney. Dr. Fullerton's Schoolroom, Pitt-st., Sydney. 266, Pitt-st., Sydney. 404. George-st., Sydney.				

EDMUND BARTON.

30th June, 1892.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1892. (ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS:)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to sec. 25 of the Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892.

> Attorney General's Department. Sydney, 6th September, 1892.

"TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1892."

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Additional Regulations under the "Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892."

EDMUND BARTON.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS.

Appointment of President.

1. The members of the Council of Arbitration may, within twenty-one days after their appointment, submit to the Minister the name of some impartial person for the position of President, by handing to the Clerk of Awards a document in the form A, contained in the Schedule. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of Awards, after making a record of such submission, to forward it with all reasonable dispatch to the Minister.

Vacancies, &c.

2. The procedure for the purpose of making out lists of organisations, and of ascertaining and giving effect to the recommendations of the recommending authorities, prescribed by the Regulations of the 23rd June, 1892, shall be applicable in so far as they may be consistent therewith to the case or cases of any recommendation or recommendations required to be made in the event of disability through illness or other cause, or of a vacancy or vacancies arising through the death, resignation, or disqualification of any member of the Council of Conciliation or Arbitration. And in all such cases the President of the Council of Arbitration shall request the Minister to appoint an "authorised officer" to issue voting papers for the recommendation of a person or persons to fill the place or places left open by the causes hereinbefore referred to, and to fix a date for the lodging of the said papers in the hands of the Registrar of Friendly Societies. by the Regulations of the 23rd June, 1892, shall be applicable in

3. Every member of a Council of Conciliation shall be entitled to the following fees for attendance:—

	£	8.	d.	
Preliminary meetings	1	0	0	
Whole day sittings	1	10	0	
Half-day sittings	1	0	0	
and to such allowances for travelling expenses the Minister may approve.	or	oth	erwise	, as

Office of Clerk of Awards.

The Office of the Clerk of Awards shall be open to the public for the transaction of business between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 and 4 30 p.m. on each of the business days of the week, except Saturday, when the office shall close at noon. The office shall be closed on all public holidays.

Report to President.

Report to President.

5. The Clerk of Awards shall keep a journal in which shall be entered, from day to day, minutes of all proceedings and matters commenced, taken, or done by or before him, and shall report the said proceedings and matters to the President of the Council of Arbitration, either by submitting the said journal to him or furnishing him with a copy thereot; and the President shall notify that such proceedings and matters have been reported to him from time to time, by endorsing the said journal, or copy thereof, "Reported to me, this day of "18".

(Signed)

Managers.

6. Every party agreeing or making application to refer a dispute or claim to a Council of Conciliation or the Council of Arbitration should, where possible, do so in the name of its Managers or persons representing such party, one of whom should be named as Manager in Chief, to whom all correspondence and notices may be addressed; and notice to such Manager in Chief shall be taken to be notice to the party of whom he is a representative. The authority to Managers to act may be in the form F.

Agreement to refer to Conciliation and "Joint Statement."

Agreement to refer to Conciliation and "Joint Statement."

7. The parties to any dispute or claim may agree to refer it to a Council of Conciliation, and may draw up a "Joint Statement" setting out as concisely as may be the facts and circumstances agreed upon by the parties, and the matters in dispute between them; and such agreement and joint statement shall be in duplicate and may be in the form C, and shall be signed by the Managers of each party, one copy to be retained by each party; either party may make application to refer to conciliation by forwarding to the Clerk of Awards its said copy of the agreement and joint statement, to be filed by him in his office.

Application by one party to refer to Concilliation and "Party Statement."

8. If no such agreement as aforesaid become to between 8. If no such agreement as aforesaid be come to between the parties, then either party may make application to refer to conciliation, and forward to the Clerk of Awards two copies of a "Party Statement," containing a statement of the matter in dispute—a narrative of the material facts and circumstances on which such party intends to rely; and such application and "Party Statement" may be in the form D, and shall be signed by the Managers of such party. The Clerk of Awards shall file one of the copies of the said application and shall forward the other copy to the copposite application, and shall forward the other copy to the opposite party, endorsed as follows:—"You are requested within fourteen days after the receipt of this application and party statement to forward your Reply hereto."

The "Reply."

9. Within fourteen days after the receipt of a "Party Statement," a "Reply" thereto may be made by forwarding two copies of the same to the Clerk of Awards. The reply shall agree to the matter in dispute being referred to conciliation, and may state all the facts which the party making it thinks necessary or advisable to set forth, and shall admit, explain, or deny the matters contained in the Party Statement. The reply may be in the form E contained in the Schedule. The Clerk of Awards shall file one copy of the reply, and forward the other copy to the party making the party statement.

The form of Statements and Reply.

The form of Statements and Reply.

10. Every "Joint Statement," and "Party Statement," and "Reply," and any copy thereof, shall be in print, type-writing, or legible hand-writing, and shall set out in simple language, and as concisely as possible consistent with clearness, the matters dealt with and the questions raised, and where convenient to do so shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, each paragraph containing as nearly as may be a separate matter. separate matter.

Applications.

Applications.

11. At any time after the delivery of a "Joint Statement," "Party Statement," or "Reply," as the case may be, and before a dispute or claim has been entered upon by the Conciliators or Arbitrators, application to amend either statements or reply may be made to the Clerk of Awards, who may thereupon allow such amendments to be made, or disallow the same. Notice of all such amendments shall be forthwith given to the other party. The Clerk of Awards may also, upon given to the other party. The Clerk of Awards may also, upon application to him and cause shown, extend the time for replying.

Meeting of Conciliators.

12. The Clerk of Awards, the parties to a dispute or claim 12. The Clerk of Awards, the parties to a dispute or claim having named their Conciliators, shall, by notice in writing, in the words or to the effect of form G contained in the Schedule, convene a meeting of such Conciliators, at such time and place as the President may direct. On such meeting being held, the Clerk of Awards shall make such communications to the parties as the said Conciliators may direct, and, where necessary, may require a list of witnesses to be forwarded to him, and such list may be in the form H contained in the Schedule. in the Schedule.

Settlement.

- 13. Where any dispute or claim has been settled or adjusted by a Council of Conciliation, an agreement shall be drawn up embodying the terms of such settlement or adjustment, and shall be signed by the Manager or Managers of each party and be witnessed by the Conciliators. Such agreement may be in the form I contained in the Schedule.
- 14. Where a Council of Conciliation has been unable to bring about a settlement or adjustment of any dispute or claim referred to them satisfactory to the parties thereto, they shall forward a written report, signed by the members of the Council, to the Clerk of Awards. Such report may be in the form J contained in the Schedule.

Application by both parties to refer to Arbitration and "Joint Statement."

15. Where a dispute or claim has not been referred to a Council of Conciliation, both parties, if it is desired to refer it to the Council of Arbitration, must make application to do so, and may draw up a joint statement similar to that provided for in the case of an agreement to refer to conciliation (Reg. 7). Such application and statement may be in the form K continual of the School of the continual of the school of tained in the Schedule.

Application by one party to refer to Arbitration.

16. Where a dispute or claim has been referred to a Council of Conciliation, but has not been settled or adjusted by such Council, either party to such dispute or claim may require the Clerk of Awards to refer the dispute or claim to the Council of Arbitration for settlement by award, and such requisition may be in the form L contained in the Schedule.

Award to be made a Rule of Cou t.

17. Where it is desired to make an award enforceable by legal process, the agreement to do so between the parties may be in the form O contained in the Schedule.

Consent to assessors sitting,

18. Where a dispute or claim, having been referred to a Council of Conciliation, has not been settled or adjusted by such Council of Conciliation, has not been settled or adjusted by such Council, and thereupon such dispute or claim has been referred to the Council of Arbitration for award, the parties to the said dispute or claim may consent to two members of the said Council of Conciliation, on behalf of each such party, sitting as assessors upon the reference to the Council of Arbitration, and such consent may be in the form P contained in the Schedule.

19. A majority of any Council of Conciliation or of the Council of Arbit ation may reject evidence which may appear to it to be immaterial or superfluous. 20. Where a Council of Conciliation or the Council of Arbi-

tration thinks fit, evidence on affidavit may be received.

Secretaries and shorthand writers.

21. The managers, or other representatives of either party, before a Council of Conciliation or the Council of Arbitration, may appoint a secretary or shorthand writer, or more than one, to take notes of the evidence given before such Council; and in any matter heard before a Council of Conciliation the said any matter neard before a Council of Conciliation the said managers and the said secretaries and shorthand writers shall, if required by a majority of the Conciliators, make oath that such notes, or the contents thereof, shall not be made public by them. The cost of employing such secretaries or shorthand writers shall be defrayed by the parties respectively employing

Variance from Forms.

22. The forms of proceedings contained in the Schedule may be used in the cases to which they are applicable, with such alterations as the nature of the dispute or claim, the description of the Council to which it is referred, the character of the parties, or the circumstances of the case may render necessary.

Appointment of President.

In the matter of

day

We the undersigned Arbitrators appointed on day of , 189 , in accordance with the provisions of "The Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892," submit the name of , of , as that of an impartial person qualified for the position of President of the Council of Arbitration established under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

To the Hon, the

В

Register of the Names and Addresses, &c., of Members of Council of Conciliation.

Council of Conciliation for whole Colony.

Name.	Occupation and Address.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks	

Name.	Occupation and Address.	Occupation and By whom Address. Appointed.		Remarks	
			+		
			İ		
				!	

Agreement to refer to Conciliation and Joint Statement,

In the matter of

Memorandum of Agreement made this A.D. , between day of employers and employees (in number not fewer than ten).

WHEREAS a certain dispute or claim in respect of matters WHEREAS a certain dispute or claim in respect of matters hereinafter stated has arisen between the parties hereto, and it is desirable to refer the same to Conciliation, it is hereby jointly agreed by and between the parties hereto, to refer, and the parties hereto do hereby refer the said dispute or claim for settlement to a Council (or Special Council) of Conciliation, and we, the undersigned, as Managers for the said employers, do hereby name and dealers. do hereby name and declare

to be Conciliators for such employers; and we, the undersigned, as Managers for the employees, do hereby name and to be Conciliators for such employees upon such Council (or Special Council) as aforesaid.

The dispute or claim is as follows [Here state the matter or

matters in dispute].

Now, we, the parties hereto, do hereby request the Clerk of Awards to have the said disputes or claims referred to a (Special) Council of Conciliation consisting of the aforesaid persons.

In witness whereof we, the Managers duly appointed to represent the interests of the parties hereto respec-tively, have hereunto set our hands this day and year first above written.

> (Chief) \ Managers for the Employers.

 $\left\{ egin{array}{l} ext{(Chief)} \\ ext{Employees.} \end{array}
ight.$

Witness

[Appointment of Managers to be attached.]

Application by one party to refer to Conciliation and "Party Statement."

(Address) (Date),

To the Clerk of Awards.

In the matter of

WHEREAS a certain dispute or claim hereinafter stated has arisen between employers and

employees (in number not fewer than ten), we, the undersigned, Munagers for and on behalf of the

aforesaid, apply to have the said dispute or claim referred to a Council of Conciliation (or Special Council as the case may be), and hereby name and declare

to be our Conciliators upon such Council
(or Special Council as the case may be) as aforesaid.

The dispute or claim is as follows [Here state the matter or matters in dispute].

(Chief) Managers for

[Appointment of Managers to be attached.]

The "Reply."

(Address) (Date)

To the Clerk of Awards.

In the matter of

WE, the undersigned managers for and on behalf of the
, one of the parties to the dispute or claim
between and , agree to submit the dispute
or claim aforesaid to a Council of Conciliation, and hereby name
and declare of and of
to be our Conciliators upon such Council (or Special Council to be our Conciliators upon such Council (or Special Council, as the case may be).

Our reply is as follows [Here state the reply to the matters contained in the Party Statement.

(Chief) { Managers for

Authority to Managers to act.

Address) (Date)

In the matter of

WE, the undersigned employers (or employees), one of the parties to the disputes or claims between and

 αf

to represent us as Managers before the Council of Conciliation, to which the said dispute or claim shall be referred, and hereby agree to be bound by the acts of these our representatives.

Witness our hands [or seal, where the authority is by a Company] this A.D. 189 day of

(Where the appointment is made by employees it should be signed by not fewer than ten of such employees.)

G

Convening a Meeting of Conciliators.

(Address) (Date)

In the matter of

I BEG to inform you that you have been selected as a Conciliator to deal with a certain dispute or claim between

employers and employees.
You are requested to attend a meeting of the Conciliators in the above matter, to be held on the day of at , in the application in the said matter will be laid before you. when the

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant,

Clerk of Awards.

H List of Witnesses.

(Address)

(Date)

To the Clerk of Awards. In the matter of

You are hereby requested to summon the following witnesses to give evidence before the Conciliators (or Arbitrators) in the above matter on behalf of the upon the date specified.

Manager in Chief.

Name.	Address.	Date.
•		
	T T	

Term's of Settlement or Adjustment.

In the matter of

Memorandum of Settlement made this day of , between between employers and employees (in number not fewer than ten).

WHEREAS a certain dispute or claim having arisen between employers and employees,

were Conciliators, and the undersigned, , were appointed Managers for the said ; and the undersigned, , were appointed Managers for the said it is hereby declared that a settlement. declared that a settlement or adjustment of the said dispute or claim has been arrived at in the following terms, to which terms the said Managers hereby agree for and on behalf of the said and respectively:—

(Insert terms of Settlement).

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, have hereunto set our hands, this day , A D. 189 .

Managers for Employers. Managers for Employees

Witnesses,

Conciliators.

Report by Conciliators of Failure to Settle.

(Address). (Date).

To the Clerk of Awards.

In the matter of

WHEREAS a certain dispute or claim was referred to us for employees, and such conciliation was duly entered upon, the parties aforesaid being duly represented [by their respective Managers], and evidence was taken (omit the latter words if such were not the case), and the dispute or claim referred to us was fully discussed, yet no settlement or adjustment was arrived at. Now, we, the Conciliators hereinafter subscribed, report that we have been unable to bring about any settlement or adjustment of the dispute or claims so referred satisfactory to the parties thereto.

· Conciliators.

K

Joint Application to refer to Arbitration.

(Address) (Date)

To the Clerk of Awards.

In the matter of

WHEREAS a certain dispute or claim in respect of matters hereinafter stated, has arisen between ', employers, has arisen between , employers, employees (in number not fewer than ten). We, the undersigned, managers , for the said employers, and we, the undersigned, managers , for the said employees, duly appointed to represent the interests of the said parties respectively, hereby apply to have the said dispute or claim referred to the Council of Arbitration.

The dispute or claim is as follows:

[Here state the matter in dispute.]

(Chief) Managers. Managers.

[Appointment of Managers to be attached.]

L

Application by one party to refer to Arbitration.

(Address) (Date)

To the Clerk of Awards.

In the matter of

WHEREAS a certain dispute or claim having arisen between employers, and employees, was referred to a Council of Conciliation, and the said Council failed to settle or adjust the same: Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, being the Managers duly appointed to represent , one of the parties to the said reference, do hereby require you to refer the said dispute or claim to the Council of Arbitration for award.

Managers.

Reference from Conciliation to Arbitration.

(Date)

To the President of the Council of Arbitration.

In the matter of

Whereas a certain dispute or claim having arisen between and , the said dispute was referred for conciliation to , and they have reported to me that they have been unable to bring about any settlement or adjustment of the said dispute or claim referred to them satisfactory to the parties thereto, and whereas , one of the parties to the said dispute or claim requires me to refer such dispute or claim to the Council of Arbitration for award: Now, therefore, I do so refer the said dispute or claim to the said Council, and herewith transmit all the papers in the said reference to you as President of the said Council.

Council.

Clerk of Awards.

N

Form of Award.

In the matter of

WE. President, and and Arbitrators (or a majority of the Council of Arbitration), in the dispute or claim between , employees, do hereby award employers, and

[Here set forth the award.]

Given under our hands and seal, this day of A.D. 189

President. Arbitrators. (L.S.)

Witness

Clerk of Awards.

0

Agreement to make Award a Rule of Court.

In the matter of

Memorandum of Agreement, made this A.D. 189 , between day of

WHEREAS certain disputes or claims [here state shortly the nature of the dispute or claim] have arisen between the parties hereto, and it is desirable to refer the same to the Council of Arbitration for Award, and for the said parties to be bound by the Award of the said Council of Arbitration upon such reference in the same manner as parties are bound upon, an Award made pursuant to a reference to Arbitration or the order of the Supreme Court or of any Judge thereof: Now, refer, and the said parties do hereby refer, the said disputes or claims to the Award of the said Council of Arbitration, and each of the said parties hereto agrees with the other to be bound by the Award of the said Council in the same manner as parties are bound upon an Award made pursuant to a reference to Arbitration, or the order of the Supreme Court, or of any Judge thereof.

In witness whereof, we, the Managers duly appointed and authorised to represent the parties hereto, have here-unto set our hands the day and year first above written.

> Managers for Employers. Managers for Employees.

Witness

P Consent of Parties to Assessors.

(Address) (Date)

In the matter of

 $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{E}},$ the Managers appointed to represent the parties in the matter of the dispute or claim between employers, and , employees, hereby consent to

members of the Council of Conciliation to which the matter aforesaid was referred, sitting as Assessors upon the present reference to the Council of Arbitration.

> Managers for Employers. Managers for Employees.

Q

Representatives in the Council of Arbitration.

(Address) (Date)

To the Clerk of Awards.

In the matter of

WHEREAS the Council of Arbitration has required one of the parties to a dispute or claim between , referred to the said Council for Award to name not more than three persons, who, upon their consent in writing, shall for all purposes of the above reference be taken to represent such persons: Now, we, the undersigned, having been duly named as such persons, do hereby consent to repre-sent the said party for all the purposes of the hereinbefore mentioned reference, and in witness of such consent hereunto set our hands, this day of A.D. 18

(Signed)

Witness,-



SUMMONS.

Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892.

To of Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS a Council of Conciliation (or the Council of Arbitration) constituted under the "Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892," has now before it for conciliation (or arbitration), under the provisions of the said Act, a dispute or claim between employers and employees. employers and claim between employers and employees. And whereas the said desire that you should attend before the said Council as a witness to give evidence touching or concerning the said dispute or claim, and have authorised and required me, , as Olerk of Awards, to issue this my summons for your attendance before them at the time and place hereinafter mentioned: Now, therefore, I, , the Clerk of Awards of the said Council of employees.

Conciliation (or Arbitration), do hereby, in exercise of the powers in this behalf given to me by the said Act, summon and require you the said to attend on the

and require you the said to attend on the day of, in the in the noon of the said day, at, in the said Colony, before the said Council, there to be examined and give evidence to the said Council as to, of, and concerning the said dispute or claim, and so to attend from day to day thereafter and until you have been duly discharged by the said Council from further attendance.

And I further require you to bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid [Documents, &c., required to be produced by witness].

In default of your attending at the time and place aforesaid, you are liable to be proceeded against under the provisions of the Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892.

In witness whereof, I, the said , as such Clerk of Awards as aforesaid, have hereunto set my hand at , this day of , this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

·

_	~ ~ -	
ъ.	(1/1/4)	
	~~~	

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING MUTUAL EXTRADITION OF.

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Department of Justice,

Sydney, 24th March, 1892.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Despatch, dated 24th November, 1891, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

R. E. O'CONNOR.

[Circular.]

Downing-street,

17th December, 1891.

Sir

With reference to my predecessor's Circular despatch of the 16th of March, 1885, I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the 24th of November, 1891, for giving effect to the Protocol between Her Majesty and the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, concluded at Monte Video on the 20th of March, 1891, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Monte Video on the 17th of July, 1891, for the extension of the period stipulated in Article IX of the Treaty of 26th March, 1884, for the mutual extradition of Fugitive Criminals.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering

the Government of New South Wales.

ORDER

# ORDER IN COUNCIL.

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF THE URUGUAY,

Windsor, 24th November, 1891.

At the Court at Windsor, the 24th day of November, 1891.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President. Earl of Limerick. Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox. Sir James Fergusson, Bart. Mr. A. J. Balfour. Sir Charles Pearson.

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, between Her Majesty and the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, it was directed that the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should apply in the case of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay:

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer:

And whereas a Protocol was concluded on the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between Her Majesty and the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, providing for the extension of the period stipulated in Article IX of the above-mentioned Treaty of the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, which Protocol is in the terms following:

eighty-four, which Protocol is in the terms following:

"Monte Video, the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, their Excellencies Mr. Ernest Mason Satow, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General, and Dr. Manuel Herrero y Espinosa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, having met together at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with the object of providing for the extension of the period stipulated in Article IX of the Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals, in force between their respective countries, for the provisional arrest of persons charged with any of the crimes or offences specified in the said Treaty, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the following Declaration, which shall be considered an integral part of the said international compact:

"The period of thirty days fixed by Article IX of the Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals in force between the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay and Great Britain, for the provisional arrest of persons charged with any of the crimes or offences specified in the said Treaty, being thoroughly recognised as insufficient, both Governments agree that the said period shall henceforth be fixed at sixty days.

"In witness whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have caused the present Protocol to be drawn up in duplicate, and have signed both copies, and thereto affixed their seals on the date above expressed.

"(l.s.) Ernest Mason Satow.
"(l.s.) Manuel Herrero y Espinosa."

"En Monte Video, à los veinte dias del mes de Marzo del año de 1891, reunidos en le Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, año de 1891, reunidos en le Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, suas Excelencias el Señor Don Ernesto Satow, Miembro de la muy Distinguida Orden de San Miguel and San Jorge, Ministro Residente y Cónsul-General de Su Magestad Británica en la República, y el Señor Doctor Don Manuel Herrero y Espinosa, Ministro del Reino, con el objecto de establecer la ampliación del término fijado en el Artículo IX del Tratado de Extradición de Criminales vigente entre ambos países para la detención preventiva de las personas perseguidas por alguno de los crimenes ó delitos especificados en dicho Tratado, despues de cangeados sus plenos poderes, que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, convinieron en hacer la siguiente Declaración, que se considerer: parte integrante del referido pacto interque se considerer: parte integrante del referido pacto internacional

nacional—
"Siendo notoriamente insuficiente el término de treinta
dias que establece el Artículo IX del Tratado de Extradición
de Criminales vigente entre la Gran Bretaña y la República
Oriental del Uruguay, para la detención preventiva de las
personas perseguidas por alguno de los crímenes ó delitos
especificados en el referido Tratado, ambos Gobiernos convienen en que dicho plazo quede desde luego fijado en sesenta

dias.
"En fé de lo cual, los Señores Plenipotenciarios hicieron labrar el presente Protocolo por duplicado, cuyos ejemplares firmaron y sellaron con sus sellos en la fecha arriba espresada.

"(L.S.) ERNEST MASON SATOW.
"(L.S.) MANUEL HERRERO Y ESPINOSA."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Protocol were exchanged at Monte Video on the seventeenth day of July, on

And whereas the ratifications of the said Protocol were exchanged at Monte Video on the seventeened day of oday, of thousand eight hundred and ninety-one:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Protocol of the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, as fully to all intents and purposes as in the case of the said recited Treaty of the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four:

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay and to the said Treaty and Protocol, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. PEEL.

(Extract from the London Gazette of Friday, November 27, 1891.)

٦	Q	α	9
J	.О	IJ	۷.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING MUTUAL EXTRADITION OF.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Department of Justice,

Sydney, 10th August, 1892.

· His Excellency the Governor directs the publication for general information of the following Despatch, dated 30th May, 1892, from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

R. E. O'CONNOR.

[Circular.]

Downing-street,

Sir,

30th May, 1892.

I have the honor to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the 9th May, 1892 ("The London Gazette," 13th May, 1892—Extract), for giving effect to the Treaty between Her Majesty and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, for the mutual extradition of Fugitive Criminals, signed at Paris on the 17th of December, 1891, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Paris on the 17th of March, 1892.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering

the Government of New South Wales.

188-A

[Extract

#### [Extract from the "London Gazette" of Friday, May 13, 1892.] ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and Monaco. At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May, 1892.

Present:-

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President. Lord Steward.

Earl of Yarborough. Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.

Mr. Forwood.

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer:

continues in force there and no longer:

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force, and no longer:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between Her Majesty and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

Treaty is in the terms following:—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; the said High Contracting Parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

tentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Edwin Henry Egerton, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

"And His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, Louis Fernandde Bonnefoy, Baron du Charmel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Monaco in France;

"Who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

#### ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to cach other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

#### ARTICLE II.

"The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:—

"1. Murder, or attempt, or conspiracy to murder.

- "2. Manslaughter.

  "3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm. Malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

  "4. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

  "5. Knowingly making any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for counterfeiting coin.
- "6. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered.

"7. Embezzlement or larceny.
"8. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable.

"9. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false

pretences.

"10. Receiving money, valuable security or other property knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.

"11. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

- "12. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company.
  - "13. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

"14. Rape.

- "Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, ayant jugé convenable, en vue d'une meilleure administration de la justice, et pour prévenir les crimes dans leurs territoires respectifs, que les individus accusés ou convaincus des crimes ci-après énumérés, et qui se seraient soustraits par la fuite aux poursuites de la justice fussent, dans certaines circonstances, réciproquement extradés; les dites Hautes Parties Contractantes ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, à l'effet de conclure un Traité dans ce but, savoir;

  "Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, M. Edwin Henry Egerton, Compagnon du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté à Paris;

  "Et Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy, Baron du Charmel, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Monaco en France.

  "Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs Pleins Pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivants:—

#### ARTICLE I.

"Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à se livrer réciproquement les individus qui, poursuivis ou condamnés pour un crime ou un délit commis sur le territoire de l'une des Parties, seraient trouvés sur le territoire de l'autre, dans les circonstances et sous les conditions prévues par le présent

#### ARTICLE II.

"Les crimes et délits pour lesquels l'extradition sera accordée sont les suivants :---

corquee sont les sulvants:—

"1. Assassinat, tentative et complicité d'assassinat, ou complot ayant ce crime pour but.

2. "Homicide sans préméditation ou guet-apens.

3. Voies de fait ayant occasionné des lésions corporelles.

"4. Contrefaçon altération de monnaies, et mise en cir-

"5. Fabrication avec connaissance de cause d'un instru-ment, outil, ou engin destiné à la contrefaçon de la monnaie

ment, outil, oit engin destine à la contrelaçon de la monnate du pays.

"6. Faux, contrefaçon, altération ou mise en circulation de pièces, effets ou écritures publics ou privés falsifiés, contrefaits, ou altérés.

"7. Soustraction frauduleuse ou vol.

"8. Destruction ou dégradation de toute propriété, lorsque le fait incriminé est punissable de peines criminelles ou corrections les

rectionnelles.
"9. Escroquerie d'argent, valeurs, ou d'autres objets, sous

de faux prétextes.

"10. Recel en connaissance de cause de numéraire, valeurs ou autres objets volés, provenant de soustractions, d'escroqueric ou d'abus de confiance.

"11. Banqueroute fraudulcuse et fraudes commises dans les

- faillites.

  "12. Abus de confiance (commis par un dépositaire, administrateur, banquier, fidéi-commissaire, mandataire, commissionnaire, membre ou fondateur d'une Société quelcunque).

  "13. Faux serment ou subornation de témoins.

  "14. Viol.

"15. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under sixteen years of age, so far as such acts are punishable by the law of the State upon which the demand is made.

"16. Indecent assault. Indecent assault without violence upon children of either sex under thirteen years of age.

"17. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.
"18. Abduction.
"19. Child stealing.
"20. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them

ing them.
"21. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.
"22. Burglary or housebreaking.

"24. Robbery with violence.
"25. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.

"26. Threats by letter, or otherwise, with intent to extort.

"26. Threats by letter, or otherwise, with intent to extort.
"27. Piracy by law of nations.
"28. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.
"29. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.
"30. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons, on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

sons, on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

"31. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

"Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

"Extradition may also be granted, at the discretion of the State applied to, in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time-being in force, the grant can be made. time-being in force, the grant can be made.

#### ARTICLE III.

"Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

#### ARTICLE IV.

"The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded. "If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, charged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

#### ARTICLE V.

"The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the leave of the critical relief. cording to the laws of the state applied to.

#### ARTICLE VI.

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

### ARTICLE VII.

"A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

"This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

"The requisition for extradition shall be made in the following manner:

"Applications on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Govern-ment for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in Monaco shall be made by Her Majesty's Consul in the Principality.

"Application on behalf of the Principality of Monaco for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in the United Kingdom shall be made by the Consul-General of Monaco in London.

"15. Commerce charnel avec une jeune fille âgée de moins de 16 ans, ou tentative de ce fait, en tant que les faits sont punissables d'après la loi du pays requis.

"16. Attentat à la pudeur avec violence. Attentat à la pudeur sans violence sur des enfants de l'un ou l'autre sexé, âgés de moins de 13 ans.
"17. Administration de substances ou emploi d'instruments

dans l'intention de provoquer l'avortement.

"18. Enlèvement ou détournement de mineurs.

"19. Vol d'enfants.

"20. Abandon, exposition, ou séquestration illégale d'enfants.

fants.
"21. Séquestration ou détention illégale.
"22. Vol avec effraction, escalade, ou à l'aide de fausses clefs.
"23. Incendie volontaire.

"24. Vol avec violence.
"25. Tout acte commis avec intention de mettre en danger la vie de personnes se trouvant dans un train de chemin de

"26. Menaces, écrites ou autres; faites en vue d'extorsion.
"27. Piraterie considéré comme crime par le droit des gens.
"28. Submersion, échouement, ou destruction d'un navire

"28. Submersion, échouement, ou destruction d'un navire en mer, ou tentative ou complot ayant ce crime put but.
"29. Attaque à bord d'un navire en haute mer dans le but d'homicide ou afin de porter de graves lésions corporelles.
"30. Révolte, ou complot en vue de révolte, commis par deux ou plusieurs personnes à bord d'un navire en haute mer, contre l'autorité du capitaine.
"31. Traite des Esclaves telle qu'elle est punie par les lois des deux pays.

des deux pays.

"L'extradition aura également lieu pour complicité d'un des crimes ci-dessus mentionnés, pourvu que la complicité soit punissable par les lois des deux Parties Contractantes.

"Il dépendra de l'Etat requis d'accorder également l'extradition pour tout autre crime à raison duquel l'extradition peut avoir lieu d'après les lois en vigueur des deux Parties Contractantes.

#### ARTICLE III.

"Chaucun des deux Gouvernements aura liberté pleine et entière de refuser à l'autre l'extradition de ses propres sujets.

#### ARTICLE IV.

"L'extradition ne sera pas accordée si l'individu réclamé par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco a déjá été jugé acquitté ou puni, ou se trouve encore sous jugement, dans les territoires des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes respectivement, pour le crime à raison duquel l'extradition est demandé.
"Si la personne réclamée par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco est en état de

Uni ou par celui de la Principauté de Monaco est en état de prévention ou si, ayant été condamnée, elle subit la peine qui lui a été infligée dans les territoires des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes respectivement, pour un autre crime, son extradition sera différée jusqu'à sa remise en liberté, soit qu'elle ait été acquittée, soit qu'elle ait purgé sa peine ou pour toute autre raison.

#### ARTICLE V.

"L'extradition n'aura pas lieu si depuis la perpétration du crime, les poursuites ou la condamnation, la prescription des poursuites ou de la peine est acquise d'après les lois du pays auquel la demande est adressée.

#### ARTICLE VI.

"Le criminel fugitif ne sera pas extradé si le délit pour lequel l'extradition est demandée est considéré comme un délit politique, ou si l'individu prouve que la demande d'extradition a été faite en réalité dans le but de le poursuivre ou de le punir pour un délit d'un caractère politique.

#### ARTICLE VII.

"L'individu qui aura été livré ne pourra, en aucun cas, dans le pays auquel l'extradition a été accordée, être maintenu en état d'arrestation ou poursuivi pour aucun crime ou faits autres que ceux qui avaient motivé l'extradition, à moins qu'il n'ait été réintégré, ou n'ait eu l'occasion de retourner de luimême dans l'Etat qui l'avait extradé.
"C'ette stipulation n'est pas applicable aux crimes commis après l'extradition.

après l'extradition.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

"L'extradition sera demandée de la manière suivante:-

"La demande de la part du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique pour l'extradition d'un criminel réfugié dans la Principauté de Monaco, sera faite par le Consul de Sa Majesté accrédité près de Son Altesse Séronissime.

"La demande de la part de la Principauté de Monaco pour l'extradition d'un criminel fugitif dans le Royaume-Uni sera faite par le Consul-Général de Monaco a Londres.

"The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

"If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent court of the state that makes the requisition for extradition.

"A sentence passed in contumaciam is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an

conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

#### ARTICLE IX.

"If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the state applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

"If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

"In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregains timulations the authorities of the

ance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in Monaco, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

"1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.
"2. Depositions or affirmations or the copies thereof must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as

depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as the case may require.

"3. A certificate of or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal and legalisation of the Governor-General of the Principality of Monaco; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken, may be substituted for the foregoing.

#### ARTICLE XI.

"If the fugitive has been arrested in the Principality of Monaco, his surrender shall be granted if, upon examination by a competent authority, it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government contain sufficient private

furnished by the British Government contain sufficient fractile facie evidence to justify the extradition.

"The authorities of the Principality shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction or other judicial documents or copies thereof: Provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

#### ARTICLE XII.

"The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime has been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in represent of which controlling could at the time of such conrespect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. In Her Britannic Majesty's dominions the fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that state whose demand is earliest in date.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

"If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty, "La demande d'extradition d'un prévenu devra être accompagnée d'un mandat d'arrêt décerné par l'autorité compétente de l'état requérant, et des preuves qui, d'après les lois de l'endroit où le prévenu a été trouvé, justifieraient son arrestation si l'acte punissable y avait été commis.

"Si la demande d'extradition concerne une personne déjà condamnée, elle doit être accompagnée de l'arrêt de condamna-tion qui a été rendu contre le coupable par le tribunal

compétent de l'état requérant.
"Un arrêt rendu par contumace ne sera pas considéré comme une condamnation, mais une personne ainsi condamnée

pourra être traitée comme une personne poursuivie.

#### ARTICLE IX.

"Si la demande d'extradition s'accorde avec les stipulations précédentes, les autorités compétentes de l'état requis pro-céderont à l'arrestation du fugitif.

#### ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE X.

"Si le fugitif est arrêté sur le territoire Britannique, il sera aussitôt amené devant un Magistrat compétent, qui devra l'entendre et procéder à l'examen préliminaire de l'affaire de la même manière que si l'arrestation avait eu lieu pour un crime commis sur le territoire Britannique.

"Les autorités de la Grande-Bretagne, quand elles procéderont à l'examen établi par les stipulations précédentes, devront admettre comme preuves entièrement valables les dépositions assermentées ou les affirmations faites à Monaco ou les copies de ces pièces, de même que les mandats d'arrêt et les sentences rendues dans ce pays, ainsi que les certificats de condamnation ou les pièces judiciaires constatant le fait d'une condamnation, pourvu que ces documents soient rendus authentiques de la manière suivante:—

authentiques de la manière suivante :—
"1. Un mandat doit être signé par un Juge, Magistrat, ou

officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

"2. Les dépositions ou affirmations ou les copies de ces pièces, doivent porter la signature d'un Juge, Magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco, constatant que ces dépositions ou ces affirmations se trouvent être en expédition originale ou en copie vidimée, selon le cas.

"3. Un certificat de condamnation ou un document judiciaire constatant le fait d'une condamnation doit être certifié par un Juge, Magistrat, ou officier de la Principauté de Monaco.

"4. Ces mandats, dépositions, affirmations, copies, certificats ou documents judiciaires doivent être rendus authentiques dans chaque cas, soit par le serment d'un témoin, soit par l'apposition du sceau officiel et la légalisation du Gouverneur-Général de la Principauté de Monaco; cependant, les pièces sus-énoncées pourront être rendues authentiques de toute autre manière qui serait reconnue par les lois locales en vigueur dans la partie du territoire Britannique où l'examen de l'affaire aura lieu. aura lieu.

ARTICLE XI.

L'extradition d'un fugitif arrêté dans la Principauté de Monaco sera accordée, s'il résulte de l'examen qui en sera fait par une autorité compétente que les documents fournis par le Gouvernement Britannique contiennent des preuves primà

Gouvernement Britannique contiennent des preuves prima facie suffisantes pour justifier l'extradition.

"Les autorités de la Principauté devront admettre comme preuves entièrement valables les procès-verbaux des dépositions de témoins dressés par les autorités Britanniques, ou les copies de ces procès-verbaux; ainsi que les procès-verbaux des condamnations ou autres documents judiciares, ou les copies de ces actes; pourvu que ces documents soient signés ou rendus authoritiques par une autorité dont la compétence sera certifiée authentiques par une autorité dont la compétence sera certifiée par le sceau d'un Ministre d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique.

## ARTICLE XII.

"L'extradition n'aura lieu que dans le cas où les preuves fournies auront été trouvées suffisantes d'après les lois de l'Etat requis, soit pour justifier la mise sous jugement du prisonnier, dans les cas où le crime aurait été commis sur le territoire du dit Etat. soit pour constater l'identité du prisonnier ave: l'individu condamné par les Tribunaux de l'Etat requérant, et prouver que le crime dont il a été reconnu coupable aurait pu causer son extradition par l'Etat requis à l'époque de sa condamnation. L'extradition du fugitif n'aura lieu, dans les territoires de Sa Majesté Britannique, qu'à l'expiration d'un terme de quinze jours à dater de son emprisonnement en vue de l'extradition.

### ARTICLE XIII.

"Si l'individu réclamé par l'une des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, en exécution du présent Traité, est aussi réclamé par une ou plusieurs autres puissances, du chef d'autres crimes ou délits commis sur leurs territoires respectifs, son extradition sera accordée à l'état dont la demande est la plus ancienne en date.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

"Le fugitif sera mis en liberté si les preuves suffisantes à l'appui de la demande en extradition ne sont pas produites dans l'espace de deux mois, à partir du jour de l'arrestation ou de tel antre terme plus éloigné qui aura été indiqué par l'état requis ou le tribunal compétent de cet état.

#### ARTICLE XV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered, at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime. that may serve as a proof of the crime.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

"All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

"Either of the High Contracting Parties who may wish to have recourse for purposes of extradition to transit through the territory of a third power shall be bound to arrange the condition of transit with such third power.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

"When in a criminal case of a non-political character either of the High Contracting Parties should think it necessary to of the figh Contracting Parties should think it necessary to take the evidence of witnesses residing in the dominion of the other, or to obtain any other legal evidence, a 'Commission Rogatoire' to that effect shall be sent through the channel indicated in Article VIII, and effect shall be given thereto conformably to the laws in force in the place where the evidence is to be taken.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

"All documents which shall be reciprocally communicated in execution of the present Treaty shall be accompanied by a French or English translation (certified to be correct by the Consul who transmits the document in accordance with Article VIII), when they are not drawn up in the language of the country upon which the demand is made.

"The expense of such translation shall be borne by the demanding State

demanding State.

#### ARTICLE XX.

ARTICLE XX.

"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by any person authorised to act in such Colony or possession as a Consular officer of the Principality of Monaco.

"Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always as

"Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

"Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals from Monaco who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty

such Colony or toreign possession will allow, of the present Treaty.

"Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

"The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after "The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so. "The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.
"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

arms.
"Done at Paris, the 17th day of December, 1891.

#### ARTICLE XV.

"Les objets saisis en la possession de l'individu réclamé au moment de son arrestation seront, si l'autorité compétente de l'état requis en a ordonné la remise, livrés lorsque l'extradition aura lieu; cette remise ne comprendra pas seulement les objets volés, mais encore tout ce qui peut servir de pièce de conviction. conviction.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

"Toutes les dépenses accasionnées par une demande d'extradition seront à la charge de l'état requérant.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

"Celle des Hautes Parties Contractantes qui voudrait recourir, pour l'extradition, au transit sur le territoire d'une tierce puissance, aurait à en régler les conditions avec cette demière

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

"Lorsque dans la poursuite d'une affaire pénale non politique, une des Hautes Parties Contractantes jugera nécessaire l'audition de témoins résidant dans les Etats de l'autre, ou tout autre acte d'instruction, une Commission Rogatoire sera envoyée à cet effet par la voie indiquée à l'Article VIII, et il y sera donné suite, en observant les lois du pays sur le territoire duquel l'acte d'instruction devra avoir lieu.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

"Tous les actes et documents qui seront communiqués réciproquement en exécution du présent Traité, seront accompagnés d'une traduction Française ou Anglaise, certifiée exacte par le Consul qui transmet les documents conformément à l'Article VIII lorsqu'ils ne seront point rédigés dans la langue du pays requis.

"Les frais occasionnés par ces traductions seront à la charge de l'Etat requérant.

#### ARTICLE XX.

ARTICLE XX.

"Les stipulations du présent Traité seront applicables aux Colonies et possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour autant que faire se pourra d'après les lois en vigueur dans ces Colonies et possessions étrangères respectivement.

"La demande d'extradition d'un criminel qui s'est réfugié dans une de ces Colonies ou possessions étrangères pourra être faite au Gouverneur ou à l'autorité supérieure de cette Colonie ou possession, par toute personne autorisée à fonctionner dans cette Colonie ou possession comme autorité Consulaire de la Principauté de Monaco.

"Le Gouverneur ou l'autorité supérieure mentionné ci-dessus décidera à l'égard de telles demandes, en se conformant, autant que faire se pourra, d'après les lois de ces Colonies ou possessions étrangères, aux stipulations du présent Traité. Il sera toutefois libre d'accorder l'extradition ou de soumettre le cas à son Gouvernement.

sera toutefois libre d'accorder l'extradition ou de soumettre le cas à son Gouvernement.

"Il est réservé toutefois à Sa Majesté Britannique de faire, en se conformant autant que faire se pourra d'après les lois de ces Colonies ou possessions étrangères, aux stipulations du présent Traité, des arrangements spéciaux dans les Colonies ou possessions étrangères pour l'extradition de criminels de Monaco qui auraient trouvé un refuge dans ces Colonies ou possessions átrangères. possessions étrangères.

"Les demandes concernant l'extradition de criminels qui se sont échappés d'une des Colonies ou possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique seront traités suivant les dispositions des Articles précédents du présent Traité.

#### ARTICLE XXI.

"Le présent Traité sera exécutoire à dater du dixième jour "Le présent Traité sera exécutoire à dater du dixième jour après sa promulgation, dans les formes prescrites par les lois des deux pays. Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourra en tout temps mettre fin au Traité en donnant à l'autre six mois à l'avance avis de son intention.

"Il sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris aussitôt que faire se pourra.

"En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont sign le présent Traité et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

"Fait à Paris, le 17 Décembre 1891.

#### EDWIN H. EGERTON. LE BARON DU CHARMEL." (L.S.) (L.S.)

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Paris on the seventeenth day of March, one thousand

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Faris on the seventeening day of March, one shousand eight hundred and ninety-two:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Monaco, and of the said Treaty with His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco:

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to Monaco and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

Herbert M. Suft.

#### 1892.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER-CONVICTIONS UNDER THE LICENSING ACT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 August, 1892.

FURTHER RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th February, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, respectively,

"(1.) The quantity, in gallons, of spirits, wines, and beers, respectively,

"imported into this Colony.

"(2.) The quantity, in gallons, of spirits, wines, and beers, respectively,

"manufactured in this Colony.

- "(3.) The quantity, in gallons, of spirits, wines, and beers, respectively, "imported and manufactured, per head of the population of the Colony.
- "(4.) Also, Returns from each Police District of the Colony, including the "Metropolitan District, under the following heads:

"(a) The number of licensed houses in each district.

"(b) The number of Colonial wine, wholesale wine and spirit, and "brewers' licenses, respectively, in each district; also, the number of "licenses to distil spirits.

- "(c) The number of convictions for drunkenness.
  "(d) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with obscene or "indecent language.
- "(e) The number of convictions for drunkenness with riotous "behaviour.
- " (f) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with common assault. " (g) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with assault upon
- "the Police.
- "(h) The number of offences of the above nature committed between "8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday; and the like between

"8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.

"(i) The number of convictions for selling on Sundays.

"(j) The number of convictions for selling during prohibited hours "other than for Sunday-selling.

"(k) The number of convictions for selling adulterated liquors.

"That such Returns in future be laid upon the Table of this House and "printed as soon after the close of the year as possible."

(Mr. Hutchison, Canterbury.)

And to a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12th June, 1888, "That this House is of opinion that, in the Annual "Return ordered by this House from the Department of Justice of the "convictions for drunkenness, &c., in the various districts of the Colony, "columns be added, to stand as six and seven respectively, showing the "number of 'all other convictions in which drunkenness formed part of the charge,' and 'the number of penalties included in foregoing offences'; "and further, that the totals of convictions given in the Return be shown "for the whole Colony."

(Mr. Hutchison, for Mr. Henson.)

RETURN of Convictions for Drunkenness, from each Police Court in the Colony, for the year 1891.

Name of Police Court.	Convic-	Number of Convictions for Drunken- ness, with obscene or indecent language.	Number of Convictions forDrunken- ness, with riotous behaviour (mcluding drunken- ness with disorderly behaviour).	Number of Convic- tions for	Number of Convic- tions for Drunken- ness, with assault upon the Police.	tions in which	Number of Penalties included in the fore- going	offences of foregoing nature com- mitted be- tween 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a m.	nature com- mitted be- tween 8 a m. on Sunday		Number of Convictions for selling during pro- hibited hours other than for Sunday- selling.	Number of Convic- tions for selling adulte- rated liquors,
Adelong	1 34 13 108	1 5 14 14	11 4 17	  5	 3 1 7		2 72 37 150	1 8 2 10	5 1 1	····· ····· 1		
Armidale		3	6			4	9	5	2	1		
Balranald Ballina	$\begin{array}{c c} 2\\ 25 \end{array}$	18 2	22 11	·	2	3 1	50 21	! 8   2	2 2			
Barraba Balmain	9 137	7 8	68	2	1	2	17 218	5 42	' ¦ 14	4	2	
Barmedman .	13	11 7	6	1	1 1		25	11.	$\begin{vmatrix} \tilde{2} \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	·		•••••
Barringun Bathurst		28	60		5	8	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 113 \end{array}$	5 31	13	i	2	••••
Bateman's Bay Bega	12	16	3 13			1	t 48	··· ₇	3			
Bellingen	10	4	15			¦ ,	29	1				•••••
Bendemeer Berrima		2	2				4	•:				
Berry Binalong	$\begin{array}{c c} 14 \\ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 2 \end{array}$	5	1	4		33 4	7				
Bingera	34	6	1				23	18	1			
Blayney		1	10	i	· ···	' 'i	17	2	1	· · · · · ·	•••••	
Boggabri	14 10	1 16	13 19	i	 1	'	28 50	19				
Booligal Bourke	195	 24	33	1	L	· 5	259	41	. 23		 2	•••••
Bowral	31	19	32		5	i	88	22				
Braidwood Branxton	11	15 <b>1</b>	29 3		2		$\frac{38}{5}$	20	3	1		
Brewarrina Broken Hill	32 349	13 53	30 74	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	5 4	81 487	16 · 76	3 90	31	 14	
Brunswick	4	10	8	1	ĭ	5	8	2	22			
Buckley's Crossing Bulli	19	4	33		3	2	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 57 \end{array}$	1				
Buliadelah Bundarra	6 3	$oxed{2}{3}$	 				6					•••••
Bungendore	9	6	5				20	1	2	•••••		
Bungwall Burraga	1	4	8 5	. 2	] 1		$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 13 \end{array}$	11		¨ i		
Burrowa Byerock	1 14	6 25	1 15	 j	1	. 1	8 57	1	1			
Camden Haven		3	6				8	2				
Campbelltown Camden	23 19	8 8	22 2		1	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{56}{19}$	9	7 1	i •		
Candelo Canowindra	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 2				5 6				1	
Captain's Flat .	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				3					•••••
Carcoar Carrathool	5 5	. 1	2	2			4 	· ·,	•••••			2
Casino	10 6	6 3	5 11			2	16 • 14	3 4	<b>2</b> 	1 		•••••
Central Police	3,947	345	1,667	36	48	44	6,087	1,295	501	78	16	
Office. Cessnock	1	1	2	ļ			3					
Clare Clarence Town	] ···							₁		••• •••	•••	
Clifton Cobar	15 57	3 14	2 31	İ		4.	20 106	13	 6		· · · · ·	
Cobargo	1			,		. 70	1	10				
Cobborah Colombo	1	4	 			·	 5	1				
Collarendebri .	6	9	7	2	4		•••••	6	4			
Condobolin	13	5	6	. 2		7	33	6	3			
Cootamundra Coolah	42 1	18 6	13		3	2	53 7	23 5	5			******
Coonamble Coonabarabran	78 12	29 9	58 7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	 1	$\frac{198}{29}$	42 9	14 3			
Cooranbong	2		1		1		1		·	 2		••••
Cooma Copeland		12 6	15 4			$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	43 11	11	4		<b></b>	
Coraki	14 69	6 8	19 28	. 4	1	1	40 110	13	1	' 		*****
Coura	42 10	9	, 1 14	1	ı	4	43	18	6	 2		······ '
Crookwell Cudgelico	5	5	1	•••			$\frac{35}{7}$	1	4.			····••
Cudgen Cundletown	1 2	8 2	3		2	2	$rac{9}{4}$	2		i		
Cudal	$\frac{\overline{3}}{1}$	1	3			5	$\frac{11}{2}$	i		3		•••••
Darlington Point.	٠				i							•••••
Deepwater•	2	1	4		i	1	6	3				

	for Drunken- ness alone	forDrunken- ness, with obscene or maccent language.	ness, with riotous behaviour (including drunkenness with disorderly behaviour).	tions for Drunken- ness, with common assault.	Number of Convic- tions for Drunken- ness, with assault upon the Police.	Convictions in which Drunken- ness formed part of the charge.	Number of Penalties included in the foregoing offences.	offences of foregoing nature com- mitted be- tween 8 a m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday	offences of foregoing nature com- mitted be- tween 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a m. on Monday	Number of Convic- tions for selling on Sunday.	Number of Convictions for selling during pro- hibited hours other than for Sunday- selling.	Number of Convic- tions for selling adulte- rated liquors.
Delegate	6	3	8				17	1				
Deniliquin Denison Town	81	62 	10 2	,		19	158	55	21		•••••	
Denman			5	···		.2	2 7	•••••	•		•••••	•••••
Drake	1	1	1		1	ï	4	•••••		···	•••••	•••••
Dungog Dubbo	6 33	11 21	8 28	1	1		27	7	4	••		•••••
Eden			20	*	2	٠	61 <b>2</b>	37	23	6		
Emmaville	10	•••	3		,, ,		7	1	2	i	····••	•••••
Eusbalong Eurobodalla			1				1					•••••
Eurobodalla	10	 5	1 2		•••		1	1				
Forbes	62	11	7			 3	17 56	5 21	2 14	<b>2</b>	••••	•••
Forster	1		1				2		1.4			
FrogmoreGermanton	3	3 3	10	••• <i>•</i> •	. 1	3	7		•••	`		•••••
Gilgandra		"	1			8	24		2	····	•••••	•••••
Gladstone	7	1					3			7		•••••
Glen Innes	48 2	8	12 5				27	<b>2</b> 0	2			
Gosford .	26	· 2	3				7 31	1 3	•••••	'	•	
Goulburn	89	94	<b>56</b>		3	12	217	56	8			•••••
Grafton	60 27	14 3	36			6	84	13	11	1	1	•••••
Gresford	i		1			4	30	5	3 4		3	
Greta	25	12	29		.	î	64	14		$rac{1}{2}$	2	•••••
Gulgong Gundagai	20 8	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 14 \end{array}$	7 20	5	••• ••		25	3	2			•••••
Gunnedah .	50	37	32	1	3		39 114	4 11	2 6	1		••••
Gunning	2	8	2	··· ·	)	4	16	4	ĭ			•••••
Gundaroo Hargraves	1	 4	1 3	••••	•••••	•••	1					*****
Hay	59	20	24		· i	6	7 110	7 35	20	3	•••••	··· ··
Hill End	1	.8	5		2		18	2	20	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	******
Hillgrove	33 9	11 6	10 1	•••••	1	1	56	12	3	· · · · · ·		
Howlong	8	3	3	• •	1	2 2	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	10 6	i		•••••	•••••
Inverell	70	34	76		<b></b>		139	57	13		•••••	•••••
Ivanhoe	4	20	3 11	ï	1 3		4		4.			
Jerry's Plains							34	6	2		1	
Jindabyne		1	7				8	1				•••••
Jugiong Junee	3 <b>6</b> 9	18	3 8		1	6 3	13	4	2	1		
Kangaroo Valley	. 5	10	12		1		90 26	9	15			••••
Katoomba	78	31	12		6	4	166	62	2	1		*****
Kempsey Kiama	21 192	· 1 55	8 86	 4	 5	19	22	8	7	4	1	*****
Kiandra						13	350	42	4		,	•••••
Kookabookra	1	4	3			5	5	•••	• • • • •			*****
Lambton	19	9 6	28 7	1	3 1	14	74	13	8			******
Lismore	168	37	28	1		3	10 131	7 37	9 19	1		
Lithgow	26		16	•••	••••		39		•••			••••
Liverpool	68 3	14 3	4		1		82 11	24	. 8			•••••
Maclean	14	3	26		1	3	11 29	1 1	1	•••••	••••	•••••
Maitland, East	16 155	5 24	8	;	ا ي ا	1	36	4	2			•••••
Manilla	3	24	22	1	5	2	$\begin{array}{c} 241 \\ 2 \end{array}$	67	10	2	1	•••••
Marengo	1		1				2	ï	• • • • • •	•••••	•••	*****
Marsdens Marulan		6 1	2				8		•••••			*****
Mathoura	1	3	<u>ı</u>		· · · · i		2 5		•••			*****
Menindie		5			ï		6	1				•••••
Merriwa Michelago	17	7	13			5	41	, 13	3			•••••
Mıllie		1			•••••		·····i	····••		••••		•••••
Milton	1	7	14	3	[	5	13	·· 4	5			•••••
Milparinka Mittagong	5 16	20	12 31		1		20		2	1		******
Moama	7	3	91		3	•••••	92 3	21	3 1	•••••		
Mogil Mogil		4	••••				4	(				•••••
Molong	26 48	8 46	11 41	3			36	6	3	2		•••••
Morpeth	9	3	8		•••• }	i	99 25	16 2	10 2		1	•••••
Moruya	8		24		1	6	39	4	2		1	******
Morangarell Mossgiel .	1	1	<b>2</b>	·· ·· <b>2</b>	·····i		1	1				
Moss Vale	61	16	11	2	3		7 94	2 19	 2			
Moulamein	8	5	4			10	15	5	2		1	•••••
Mount M'Donald	7	6			•••••	••••	13				2	•••••
Mudgee	14	9	7		ï		40	7	5		•••••	•••••

Name of Police Court	Number of Convic- tions for	Number of Convictions for Drunken- ness, with	Number of Convictions for Drunken- ness, with notous behaviour	Number of Convic- tions for Drunken- ness, with	Number of Convic- tions for Drunken- ness, with	Number of all other Convic- tions in which Drunken-	Number of Penalties included in the	Number of offences of foregoing nature com- mitted be- tween 8 a m.	Number of offences of foregoing nature com- mitted be- tween 8 a m.	Number of Convic- tions for selling on	Number of Convictions for selling during pro- hibited hours other	Number o Convic- tions for selling adulte-
	Drunken- ness alone	obscene or indecent language.	(including drunken- ness with disorderly behavioui)	common assault.	assault upon the Police.	formed part of the charge	foregoing offences.	on Saturday and 8 a m. on Sunday.	on Sunday and 8 a m. on Monday.	Sunday.	than for Sunday- selling.	rated liquors.
Mulwala	8	3 9	1 8	 i	1		4 25	6			•••••	
Murrurundi Murrumburrah	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 21 \end{array}$	13	9	1	5		49	5	$\begin{vmatrix} 9 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	1	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Murwillumbah	17 31	16 5	10 5	7	2 	10	50 41	14 1	3	i		
Muswellbrook Nambucca	5	13	28		,	20	38 113	23 15	2 21	· · · i	1	
Narrandera	219 109	31 33	14 29	$\begin{array}{c c} & 12 \\ & 2 \end{array}$	3	5	91	29	19	2		
Nelligen	••••	1	1	 37	1 34	92	$\frac{3}{1,279}$	207	93	16	3	
Newcastle Newtown	888 388	$\begin{array}{c} 174 \\ 51 \end{array}$	92 200	2	16	15	672	137	17 2	21	1	•••••
Nimitybelle	110	3 5	2 36		1	6	6 167	36	8		1	•••••
North Sydney Nowra	118 · 25	27	16	7	12		87	24 2	3	•		
Nurdle	 97	2 18	3 20	• • • • •	·····i	5	5 101	18	13	2		
Nymagee Nyngan	52	9	61			4	126	13	11	•••••	******	••••
Oberon Obley		2	1		•••••		2					•••••
Orange	115	34	31	1	1	14	146 4	37 2	16 1	1	1	•••••
Oxley Panbula	2   19	11	<b>3</b> 9	:		1	28	10		3	1	••••
Parkes	45	36 - 49	21 24	6 2	6	2 14	91 282	10 75	21	2		•••••
Parramatta Paterson	202 2	- 49		~			2					
Peak Hill	12 166	6 68	9 16	::: :	. ż	14	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 271 \end{array}$	90	18	ü		
Penrith Picton	44	31	34	3	4	2	118	30 4	4	•••••	•••	
Pilliga	6	1 !	2				,		1			•••••
Port Macquarie	13	1	3		1		16		3		2	
Purnamoota Quambone	1	•									i	••••
Queanbeyan	15 96	$egin{array}{ccc} & 6 \ & 12 \end{array}$	5		' 1 '	3	24 66	1 26	4.	******	ī	•••••
Quirindi	·	1	7			1	10	7 164	3 45	13	4	•••••
Redfern	445 26	16 5	269	$\frac{4}{2}$	, 5 1	5 5	744 31	2				
Robertson	2	3	4		1 1		13	2	2			
Rockley			2 									•••••
Rylstone	27	6 9	7 29		$\frac{1}{2}$		41 62 ·	12	8	7		
Ryde	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 14 \end{array}$	5	8		2	1	20	4 2	i			
Seymour Shellharbour	2	2	4			1	6 3					
Singleton	53	14	8		1	3 20	62 102	17 35	17			
Silverton	76	24	16							••••		
St. Albans			1				3	1				
Stroud Stuart Town		1	1				1	2	2			
Sunny Corner		19	. 4	!	2		42	2		••••		
Swamp Oak* Swansea	2		2		2	3	162	21	9		•••	
Tamworth	106 3	16	15 1	1			4					•••••
Tarce	. 10	1 2	3 3	1 1	2	1 5	15	5 3	4			••••
Tea Gardens Temora	11	12	' 8		i		30	3	2 11	2		
Tenterfield	. 78	14 1	18		3	6	61 7	15 3				
Thackaringa Tibooburra	7	11	14			2	24 4	6			******	
Tingha	. 2	3	4			*****						
Tocumwal	. 2	20	5		1	i i	28 4	8	1	•••		
Trunkey Creek Tuena		1 2			1		3		1		••••	•
Tumut	26	10	13		1		53 12	2	2			
Tumberumba Ulmarra	. 6	1	3		1		7 29	3	2 2	1		
Uraila		. 8	13 38		1	2	96	7	8			
Wagga Wagga	. 15	11	6 2		2	3	33	11	7 9	1		
Warialda Walgett	. 26	15 17	14		1	3	37	9		2		
Walcha	16	12 9	24 19	1	1		23 39	12				,
Wallerawang Wallsend	37	14	24	6	7	22	110	22 5	11	4	3	
Wanaaring Waratah	1. 4	3 2	10			1 1	14		ı	8	3	
Wardell	33	, 13	15		1	4 5	43 43	9 8	10		4	•••••
Warren	. 31	14	12	1	•		,		J	1		1

Name of Police Court.	Number of Convic- tions for Drunken- ness alone.	Number of Convictions for Drunken- ness, with obscene or indecent language.	Number of Convictions for Drunken- ness, with riotous behaviour (including drunken- ness with disorderly behaviour).	Number of Convic- tions for Drunken- ness, with common assault,	Number of Convic- tions for Drunken- ness, with assault upon the Police.	Number of all other Convic- tions in which Drunken- ness formed part of the charge.	Number of Penalties included in the foregoing offences.	mitted be-	Number of offences of foregoing nature com- mitted be- tween 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	Number of Convic- tions for selling on Sunday.	Number of Convictions for selling during pro- hibited hours other than for Sunday- selling.	Number of Convic- tions for selling adulte- rated liquors.
Water Police Office	3,484	183	924	14	36	37	4,761	885	603	65	24	
Wee Waa	4.	3	5	`			8.	7	5			
Wellington	15	11	25		2	8	61	14	8			
Wentworth	54	23	5		8		90	18	72			l
Whitton	6	5	5		2	1	16	3	2			
Wilson's Downfall			<b></b>			<b></b>						
Wilcannia	86	27	33		14		160	29	16			
Wingham	6	2					6	4				
Windsor	28	3	5		2		30	14	3			
Wollar		<b></b>		l								
Wollombi	1				l	l	1	1				
Wollongong	34	7	103	3	2		149	65	15	1	1	
Woodburn	4		3				6	2			·	
Wyndham			3				3					
Yass	24	2	2			3	29	4	2			·
Yetman								·				
Young		52	47	2		4	174	29	. 8	2	3	
Total	15,293	3,023	5,885	204	385	637	23,919	4,958	2,217	325	108	2

Sydney: Charles Potter, Governmen Printer.—1892.

· [6d.]

#### 1892-3.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER-CONVICTIONS UNDER THE DRUNKARDS AND LICENSING ACTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 May, 1893.

FURTHER RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th March, 1892, That in place of the Returns ordered by this House on the 15th February, 1884, and the 12th June, 1888, there be annually laid upon the Table of this House, Returns giving the following particulars for each Police Court of the Colony, classed in Electorates:—

- " (a) The number of convictions for drunkenness only.
- " (b) Other convictions in which drunkenness formed part of the charge (drunkenness and disorderly conduct).
- " (c) Women convicted of foregoing offences.
- " (d) Foregoing offences committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.
- " (e) Foregoing offences committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.
- " (f) Convictions for selling on Sunday.
- " (g) Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than on Sundays.
- "(h) Convictions for selling liquor without a license.
- " (i) Convictions for selling adulterated liquor.
- " (j) Publicans', Colonial Wine, Brewers', Spirit and Distillers' licenses, respectively in each Electorate.
- "The total numbers to be also shown in each case for the whole Colony, such Returns in future to be laid upon the Table of this House and printed, as soon after the close of the year as possible."

(Mr. Alfred Allen, for Mr. Garrard.)

RETURN of Convictions under the Drunkards and Licensing Acts at each Court of Petty Sessions within the Colony, for the year 1892.

Plac	ee.	The Number of Convic	Other Convictions in which Drunken ness formed part		Foregoing offences com- mitted be-	Foregoing offences com mitted between 8 a m	Convic- tions for selling on	Convictions for selling during pro- hibited	Convictions for selling liquor with-	Convic- tions for selling adulterated
Electorate.	Court.	tions for Drunken- ness only.	of the charge (drunken- ness with disorderly conduct).	offences.	on Saturday and 8 a m. on Sunday.	on Sunday and 8 a m on Monday	Sundays	hours other than on Sundays.	outalicense	liquor.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(1)
Albury	Albury	57	10	6	8	8	3	11	· · · ·	
Argyle	Collector Crookwell	12	1 1	1	······	1		1		•••••
	Marulan	1 4	1 1		•••					•••
	<b>G</b>	17	4	1	1	1		1		
Balmain	Balmain	117	109	8	45	7	6	2	1	
Balravald	Balranald	11	29	2	9			••••		
3	Booligal Clare	5	12 3	2						
•	Euabalong Ivanhoe		2 2		, 1 1			2		
{	Mossgiel Mount Hope .	3	13	1	9.	8		1	1	
	Nymagee Oxley	52 3	9	3	3					
		74	76	8	20	8		3	1	
Bathuret	Bathurst	102	37	17	23	10	2	2		
Booroowa	Binalong	2 2	2 5	1		3				
	Frogmore Mount McDonald			·		1				
	Rye Park				ļ	ļ		<u>  · · · · </u> -	<u> </u>	
		4		1		3		-	ļ	
Bogan, The .	Cobborah Coolah	7	18		5		1		*	
	Coonamble Dandaloo	1 .	127		31	4		1		:
	Dubbo Gılgandra	219 5	35 8	22	45 3	17	5	1	1.	
	Nyngan . Peak Hill	37 6	5	1	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 \\ 1 \end{array}$	8 2				
	Quambone Warren	$egin{array}{ccc} 1 & & 1 \ & 32 & & \end{array}$	3 52		22	3		3		
		396	270	23	113	34	6	5	1	
Bourke	Angledool	4 7	7 23		1 10			2		
	Barringun Bourke Brewarrina .	168 24	30 60	4 6	32 14	11 5	5	2	2	
	Byrock	8	2 66	. 2	2 21	11				
	Cobar Collarendebri Goodooga	. 3	3		·				: :	
	Louth Mogil Mogil	5	6		3	2		1		
	Wanaaring Yantabulla	3	10		3				1	
		276	208	12	86	29	5	5	4	
Braidwood	Araluen Braidwood .	4 13	$\begin{array}{c c} & 7 \\ 22 \end{array}$	1	2	1	2			
•	•	17	29	1	2	1	2			
Camden	Berrima	3	12	-			•••			
	Bowral Campbelltown	24 23	8	2	5 2	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\3\\5 \end{vmatrix}$	•••		1	
	Camden . Kangaroo Valley .	31	5 8	1	2	2		*** .	••	
	Mittagong . Moss Vale	. 25 52	7 23		$\begin{array}{c c} 21 \\ 18 \\ 2 \end{array}$	1 1		1	1	
	Picton Robertson	.15	3 15		3	1				<u> </u>
	•	186	88	3	60	13		1	2	

Pl	ace.	The Number of Convic	Other Convictions in which Drunken ness formed part	Women convicted of foregoing	Foregoing offences committed be-	Foregoing offences committed be-	Convic-	Convictions for selling during pro-	Convictions for selling	Convic-
Electorate.	Court.	tions for Drunken- ness only.	(drunken ness with disorderly conduct)	offences.	on Saturday and 8 a m. on Sunday.	on Sunday and 8 a m	selling on Sundays	hibited hours other than on Sundays	honon much	selling adulterated liquor.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	( <i>f</i> )	<u>  (g)                                   </u>	(h)	(i)
Canterbury*										
Central Cumberland	Liverpool	10 9	20 17	1 2	7 4	<b>3</b> 3	1	•		·······
		19	37	3	11	6	1			
Carcoar	Blayney Burraga Canowindra	12 	25 2		7 	2 	 			
	Carcoar Cowra Trunkey Creek Tuena	8 31 5 	3 60 2	3 8 	13	1 8 	•••	· ··	· ··· ····· 1	******
,		59	92	11	20	11	1		1	••••
Clarence, The	Lawrence Maclean Ulmarra	3 10 3	7 52 4		6 3 	1 2	1			
		16	63	• • •	9	3	1			
Durham	Clarence Town Dungog Gresford	2 15	1 9		1 6					
	Paterson }	2	8		1		•		•••••	
			18		8					
Eden	Bateman's Bay Bega Candelo Cobargo Colombo	13 • 4 2	7 11 1 6	 1 		8 2 	·		 	
,	Eden Eurobodalla Moruya Nelligen Panbula Wyndham	3  23 1 3	4 3 22 2 2	  	1  10  3	2 2				
•	Wyndham	49	60	2	16	14				
Forbes	Condobolin . Forbes Parkes	26 99 24	19 39 96	1 14 7	9 39 7	3 26 12		2 3		 
	-	149	154	22	55	41	1	5	3	1
Glebe, The†										
Glen Innes	Dalmorton	14 51 1	3 8 16 5	1 1	3 3 29	3		1		,
	-	66	32	2	35	3		1	····	
Gloucester	BulladelahBungwall	2	15 3 4		9 1	1				
	Raymond Terrace Stroud Tea Gardens	12 1 	8 2 2		8 1 1				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	. [	15	34		20	2	•••••			
Goulburn	Goulburn	149	39	13	38	21				
Grafton	Grafton	42	28	1	17		1	1		••••
Grenfell	Barmedman Grenfell Marsdens	14 6 	7 ' 8 10	1 	5 7 	2 2				•••••
		20	25	1	12	4				

^{*} Included in Newtown Petty Sessions District.

[†] Included in Central Police Office Petty Sessions District.

Plac		The Number of Convic-	Other Convictions in which Drunken- ness formed part		Foregoing offences committed be	Foregoing offences com-	Convic	Convictions for selling during pro-	Convictions for selling	Convic- tions for selling
Electorate.	Court.	tions for Drunken ness only.	of the charge (drunken- ness with disorderly conduct).	foregoing offences	tween 8 a m on Saturday and 8 a m on Sunday	tween 8 a m on Sunday and 8 a m on Monday	selling on Sundays.	hibited hours other than on Sundays.	liquor with- outalicense.	adulterated liquor}
		(a)	(b)	c)	(d)	(e)	( <i>f</i> )	(g)	(h)	[ (i)
Hunnedah	Blackville Boggabri Gunnedah	1 96	25, 45	7	 4 16	6			2	
	Quirindi		8	6	7	4	·			
			78	13	27	10				
Gundagai	Cootamundra Gundagai Jugiong	$\begin{array}{c} 62 \\ 13 \\ 6 \end{array}$	73 13 2	· 11 1	26 1 	19 1 1	1	••••		
j		81	88	12	27	21	1			
Gwydir, The	Bingera	28 5	4		6 1 30	18	 1			
	Moree Mungindi*	68	44		3	5				
	Warialda Yetman	15 1	14	•••		i	•••	•••••		
		117	62		40	24	1			
Hartley	Katoomba Lithgow Wallerawang	57 33 1	1 11 18	2 4	19	7	4			
-	wanerawang .	91	30	6	23	7	4			
Hastings & Manning	Camden Haven Cundletown	4 4	5		1 2	1				
	Forster Port Macquarie	10	7 3		7 2	•••			:	:
	Taree	9	4	. :	8		1			
	Tinonee Wingham	6	3		3	1				
		36	22		23	2	1			
Hawkesbury, The	Richmond Windsor	19 39	7	1 1	16 10	4			_	
		58	8	2	26	4	•••			<u> </u>
Hume, The	Germanton Howlong	63 12 17 4	19 4 14 2	1 	. 3	† 2 5 4	2	1	1	
	Mulwala Tumberumba	4	ĩ		• †	Ť				
		100	40	2	3	11	2	1	1	
Hunter, The	Branxton		7 39	 1	21		•••		•••	
		22	46	1	21					
Hunter, Upper	Cassilis		10 6		6 2			- <del> </del>		
	Denman		5		6					•••••
	Murrurundi Muswellbrook	8	7 25	2	9	3				
	Scone		2	1		1				•••••
		77	55	3		4	_			
Illawarra	Bulli		33 30 93	10.	39 7 70	8 2 18	1	i	2	
		163	156	11	116	28	1	1	2	
Inverell	. Inverell		5 <b>2</b>	1 1	41	4	••••		1	
		104	52	2	41	4			1	
171	Kiama	121	44	5	37	1	1		1	- <del></del>
Kiama	Shellharbour	3	2	• •						

^{*} Court established 9th September, 1892. † No record.

-			Othon		1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1 ,	1
Pla	ace.	The Number of Convic tions for	Other Convictions in which Drunken- ness formed part	Women convicted of		Foregoing offences com-	Convic	Convictions for selling during pro- hibited	Convictions for selling	Convic- tions for selling
Electorate.	Court.	Drunken- ness only.	of the charge (drunken- ness with disorderly conduct)	foregoing offences.	tween 8 a m on Saturday and 8 a m on Sunday.	on Sunday and 8 a m	selling on Sundays.	hours other than on Sundays	liquor with- out a license	adulterated liquor.
Magleon The	D11-*	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	( <i>f</i> )	(g)	(h)	(i)
Macleay, The	Bowraville* Bellingen .	7	22		4		•••		: .	
	Gladstone Kempsey	$\frac{2}{20}$	10 4	1 1	$\frac{2}{9}$	1 1	3	1	1	
	Nambucca		16		3			· .	<b>i</b> .	
		29	52	2	18	1	3	1	1	
Macquarie, East	Oberon .		1					]		·
	Sofala Sunny Corner	$egin{array}{c} 1 \ 12 \end{array}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	2	$\frac{1}{3}$				
	•	13	10	2	2	4			<u> </u>	
Maaguania Wast	Darklan					<u> </u>		ļ	··· ·	
Macquarie, West	Rockley	·				<u> </u>	· ·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Maitland, East	East Martland	20	18	1		2		1		
Maitland, West	West Maitland	100	43	15	8	2	3			
Molong	Cumnock	2	4		1	1				
	Cudal Molong	7 17	2 9	 2	$\frac{2}{2}$	6	1 1		$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	••••
•	Obley	2	7		1	<u></u>	•••••			
		28	22	2	6	7	2		3	
Morpeth	Morpeth	13	13	1	3	1	1	1		
Monaro	Bombala	43	13	2	19	2	3			•••
	Buckley's Crossing	29	10		5	1	2	1.		
	Delegate	4	13			1				
	Jindabyne Kiandra		1		1		···	*****		
	Michelago Nimitybelle		3		•••		:		1	
	Seymour		9		2	·	<b></b> .			
		79	49	5	27	3	5	1	1	
<b>M</b> udgee	Gulgong	12	6	1	3		•••			ļ
•	Hargraves	4	5 1	· ···	4	1	•••••			
	Mudgee	20 11	7 2	1 1	4 ₄ 9	2				' ''.
	Windeyer	,	5	1		·		•••		
	Wollar		<u>-</u> -			<u> </u>	1		· ···	
		49		4	20	3	1			
Murray, The	Berrigan Deniliquin	 85	3 66	 3	30					
•	Jerilderie	41	23		11	5 2	••••	:	1	
	Mathoura	$\frac{2}{40}$	4 26	2 6	18	""·"		•••		
v	Moulamein Tocumwal	3 3	5 18		3 3					••••
		174	145	11	65	8		~	1	
Murrumbidgee, The	Carathool		8							·
martumologee, the	Coolamon	4 1		:		******				
	Cudgellico Darlington Point	5 1	5 7		1	i i				•••••
	Hay Hillston	48 14	8 13	3 1	6 6	7			3	•••••
	Junee	74	7		12	13				• • • •
	Narrandera Urana	$\begin{array}{c} 159 \\ 74 \end{array}$	124 20	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 2 \end{array}$	40 12	26 7	3		2	
	Wagga Wagga Whitton	95 2	30 21	13 	11	4 2		3	•••	
		477	243	34	88	60	3			
Namoi, The	Coonshamahaan		<u></u>		<u> </u>	<del></del> -		3	5	•••••
-Namoi, The	Coonabarabran	18	24	1.	3	1		•••	:	
	Narrabri Pıllıga	156 	51 2	12	34 1	14	3		1	•••••
	Walgett Wee Waa	7 5	17 7		5	1	1	1	1	*****
		186	101	12		1.6				
		100	101	13	43	16	4	1	2	

^{*} Court established, 9th September, 1892.

Pla	ce.	The Number of Convic tions for	Other Convictions in which Drunken- ness formed part	Women convicted o foregoing	Foregoing offences com	For egoing offences committed be tween 8 a m	Convictions for selling on	during pio	Convictions for selling liquor with-	Convictions for selling
Electorate.	Court.	Drunken- ness only	of the charge (drunken- ness with disorderly conduct)	offences	on Saturday	on Sunday and 8 a m	Sundays	hours other than on Sundays	out a license.	adulterated liquor.
		(a)	(6)	(c)	(d)	(e)	( <i>f</i> )	(a)	(h)	(1)
Nepean, The	Penrith	130	. 24	8	40	14			2	
Newcastle	Newcastle	684	110	49	155	69	19	7		
Newtown .	Newtown .	409	267	137	117	9	20		2	
New England	Armidale	112	23	7	28	2				
	Bendemeer Bundarra	$egin{array}{c} 3 \ 26 \end{array}$	2 18	1 1	2 11	: 4			<b></b> :	
	Hıllgrove Uralla	8	11	2	3	3	•		•••	•••••
	Walcha		13	1	12	3				
		171	67		56	12				
Northumberland	Lambton Swansea	$^{29}_{1}$	25 6	3		3				
	Wallsend and Platts- burg.	44	26	3	7	5	1	2	1	
	Waratah	5 	2	4			·		·	
			59	10	13	8	1	2	1	
Orange	Orange .	133	33		30	14	1	· · · —	· ·	
Paddington*		•••					·			
Parramatta	Parramatta	112	33		52	7	2	···		
Patrick's Plains	Jerry's Plains Singleton	57	 54	4.	21	4		1		
		57	54	4	21	4	•	1		
Queanbeyan	Bungendore Captun's Flat	1 2	6 7		6 4			:		
	Gundaroo Queanbeyan	î 15	12	1	5	5				
•		19	25	1	15	5				•••••
Redfern	Redfern	418	360	165	155	45	6	1	2.	
Richmond, The	Ballina	18	24		11	3	3	2	11	•••
	Brunswick Byron Bay	8 7	6 2		2 2	1			6 18	• • • •
	Casino	16 28	12 32	1 1	12 13	4.				
	Cudgen . Lismore	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\128\end{array}$	14 28	2 6	6 32	1 15		•••••	 1	
	Murwillumbah	13 23	9 62		5 4	2 10	8	1.	1	
	Wardell Woodburn	19	3		3	2				
		262	192	10	90	38	<b>1</b> 1	3	37	•••••
St. Leonards	North Sydney	256	39	38	55	9	4			
Shoalhaven	Berry	5 3	7 23		3 3	1				
	Milton Nowia .	25	57	2	28	9		4		
	l	33	87	2	34	10		4		
Sturt	Broken Hill .	331 1	283 14	52 2	97 1	94 2	15	6	1	
	Milparinka Purnamoota		1			3				
	Silverton Thackaringa	11 1	6 5	· · · .					1	
	Tıbooburra	344	914	54	104	99	15	7	2	1
Sydney, East	Water Police Office	344	314	54 1957	898	415	15 29	39	7	
South	Central Police Office		1,877	1,644	1,286	428	55	52	4	1
Wooth				<del>                                     </del>			<del> </del>	-		
" West†										1

	ace.	The Number of Convic- tions for Drunken- ness only.	Other Convictions in which Drunken- ness formed part of the charge (drunken- ness with	Women convicted of foregoing offences,		offences com- mitted be- tween 8 a.m	Convictions for selling on Sundays.	Convictions for selling during pro- hibited hours other than on	Convictions for selling liquor with- outalicense.	Convictions for selling adulterated liquor.
Electorate.	Court.		disorderly conduct).		on Sunday	on Monday.		Sundays.		
		(a)	(b) 	(c)	(d)	(e)	( <i>f</i> )	(g)	(h)	j (i)
Tamworth	Barraba	27 14 	7 2 2	1	5	2 	 6			
	Swamp Oak Tamworth	131	49	22	38	15	1			
į		172	60	23	43	17	7			
Tenterfield	Deepwater	4	12		6	4				
	Drake	1	1			<b>.</b>	1		•••••	
	Tenterfield Wilson's Downfall	40	28 1	2	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 \\ 1 \end{array}$	4				
			<del></del>							
		45	42	2	13	8	1			
Tumut	Adelong Tumut	5 48	12 29	2	4 11	3 4	1 		1	
		53	41	2	15	7	1		1	,
Wilcannia	Wilcannia	84	37	4	15	22			2	
Wellington	Stuart Town		2							
	Wellington	28	17	9	11	4				
		28	19	9	11	4			:	•••••
Wentworth	Euston	13	14		1					
	Menindie Pooncarie	3	7		1				••••	•••••
	Wentworth	43	 15	1	11	4			••• ··	•••••
		 59	36	1	13	4				
Wollombi	Cooranbong	2				<u> </u>				
	Gosford	$1\overset{2}{2}$	$egin{array}{c} 8 \ 2 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1			
	St. Albans	 2			···		••••			
	VV OHOHIOI	Z			1		<u>-</u>			
		16	12		6		.1			•••••
Yass Plains	Gunning	8	6	1	1					
	Yass	17	3	3	4	2	••• · ·		···· <b>···</b>	•••••
		25	9	4	5	2	•••••			
Young	Marengo	2			1		•••			••••
	Morangarell Murrumburrah	 29	41	8	 5			•••••	•••••	
	Temora	65	41	10	21	13	•••			•••••
	Young	72	20	2	14	7		•••		••••
		168	102	20	41	21				
Total Convictions for the year 1892		14,803	7,754	3,481	4,571	1,715	235	153	92	2

Sydney. Charles Potter, Government Printer. -1893.

1892-3.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### SOUTH WALES.

# ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE TRANSFER OF THE LICENSE OF THE "RAILWAY HOTEL," BATHURST, TO MR. PATRICK POWER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 May, 1893.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated the 6th April, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,

- "Copies of all evidence, Police reports, and other papers connected with "the transfer of the license of the 'Railway Hotel,' Bathurst, from William
- "Stevens to Patrick Power."

(Mr. G. D. Clark.)

To the Licensing Court of the Licensing District of Bathurst.

I, Joshua Stevens, licensed publican, keeping the house known as the "Railway Hotel," and situated I, Joshua Stevens, licensed publican, keeping the house known as the "Kailway Hotel," and situated in Piper-street in the city of Bathurst, being desirous of relinquishing my business as a licensed publican for the above-described house, beg respectfully to submit to your Worships the name of Mr. Patrick Power of Bathurst as my appointee, to whom I am solicitous your Worships will be pleased to transfer the rights and privileges of my publican's general license for the residue of the term the same has now to run, in accordance with the provisions of an Act intituled the "Licensing Act of 1882."

JOSHUA STEVENS.

Given under my hand at Bathurst, this 11th day of March, 1893.

I, PATRICK POWER, householder, of Bathurst, in the city of Bathurst, hereby respectfully request that your Worships will be pleased, in compliance with the above request of Mr. Joshua Stevens, licensed publican, keeping the house known as the "Railway Hotel," and situated in Bathurst, in the district of Bathurst, to transfer to me the license he holds for such house. I am married and have two children, and I have previously held a publican's license.

PATRICK POWER.

Given under my hand at Bathurst, this 11th day of March, 1893.

Bathurst, 14 March, 1893. Bathurst, 14 March, 1893.

SERGEANT Morris respectfully objects to the license of the "Railway Hotel" being transferred to Mr. P. Power for the following reasons:—Power held the license of the "Morning Star Hotel," Georgestreet, for nearly two and half years (June, 1890, to February, 1893). During that time his house was badly conducted, having had a very bad reputation altogether. On the 20th July, 1891, Power was fined £5 and costs for allowing disorderly persons to remain on his premises during prohibited hours. He was subsequently summoned on three different charges for breaches of the Licensing Act; but, however, these cases were dismissed defendant being cautioned by the Bench. Mrs. Power too, who took a great subsequently summoned on three different charges for breaches of the Licensing Act; but, nowever, these cases were dismissed, defendant being cautioned by the Bench. Mrs. Power, too, who took a great part in the management of the house, was charged on two occasions last year with serious offences, and in one case she was committed for trial. Several cases of persons being robbed at Power's public-house were reported to the police during last year. Although the police did all that was possible to prevent it, Power seemed to be carrying on a systematic trade at prohibited hours, especially on Sundays, as persons were to be seen on the watch until the police made their appearance, when the parties would at once go inside and shut the door. Under these circumstances the sergeant thinks that Power is neither a fit or proper person to hold a publican's license.

JOHN MORRIS,

Sergeant and Licensing Inspector. Licensing

904

Licensing Court, Bathurst, 15 March, 1893.

(Before J. B. Graham, Esq., L.M., and Dr. W. F. Bassett, Esq., J.P.)

In the matter of an application for the transfer of a publican's license for the house known by the sign of the "Railway Hotel," now held by Joshua Stevens.

Sergeant Morris, on oath, states: - I am the Licensing Inspector for the District of Bathurst; my report, read, is correct; I think Power is not a fit and proper person to conduct a house; from information supplied to me, and from my own observations, I think he kept his house badly; Power has been convicted once for allowing disorderly persons on his premises; several cases of persons being robbed at his house were reported to me and other constables, but were not proceeded with, as the persons would not prosecute; the general reputation of Power's house was very bad; he kept persons on the watch on Sunday nights at his house in order to supply liquor after hours; I have seen people about, and when I approached they shut the door right in my face; I have seen this more than once; reports have been forwarded to me about a fight taking place in his yard on Sunday night.

Examined by Mr. Thompson: He kept his house hadly since 1891; since that he has had his license renewed twice; I spoke to him about the way he kept his house; I took no action against Power about the robberies; I know that the case against Mrs. Power fell through; that is one of the cases in my report; she was committed for trial for stealing a muff, and I know she was acquitted: I don't remember that one of the principal witnesses was treated as a hostile witness by the Crown in this case; during the year 1892 cases were reported of robbery; I did not see Power about these charges; the time he was convicted for keeping disorderly persons on his premises he pleaded guilty; two other cases I have reported—one for selling after hours, and one for keeping his house open for the sale of liquor; they were dismissed; Constable Greenaway gave evidence in the case of disorderly conduct in the house; Power had men and women looking out for police after hours; he had a great many people about his house on Sunday; persons of the kind of farmers, shearers, and others, may have come to stay at his place on Sundays; in the case when Welsh was assaulted I think Mrs. Power denied he was assaulted; I know Mr. Barham as a very respectable man, he keeps a shop opposite Power's house; I don't think from where he lives he could observe Power's; Mr. Boyd, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Brennan are also respectable men; I would believe them if they got into the witness-box and swore that Power's house was well kept; I would believe it. I have reason to state I would like the writers of Power's contiferate to give evidence in the believe it; I have reason to state I would like the writers of Power's certificate to give evidence in the witness-box; some one told me that one of the certificates was given to Power as the writer of the certificate did not like to injure him; I have seen people on the watch for police after hours at his house; I never spoke to them about it; this was always at night-time and I saw men going backwards and forward from one room to another, and the piano was playing in a room.

Sworn at Bathurst, this 15th )

JOHN MORRIS.

March, 1893,

J. B. Graнам, Chairman.

James Garner on oath, states:—I am a senior-constable of police stationed at Bathurst; I know the transferee in this case, he kept the "Morning Star Hotel" in George-street, Bathurst; I know that Power did not keep his house well: I have heard people in his parlours between 1 and 2 o'clock and gambling; I am often on night duty; I remember the latter part of August last year; a man came to me on Sunday night; he complained of being robbed of £6 some odd shillings at Power's house; I asked him how he knew he was robbed; the man's name was M'Gee; he worked at Mr. William Lee's place at Mary's-lane; on the morning of the New Year of this year I passed Power's house in company with a constable named Sommerville; I heard a woman making use of bad language in a room, and also a man's voice in a room facing Piper-street; I stopped for two or three minutes and Power's wife came and opened the side door, and as soon as she saw me and the other constable she banged the door to; I heard a clash of glasses as if they were broken; Power then came and opened the door himself and said to me "You can come inside Mr. Garner, there is nothing here"; I said, "I don't want to go in, what's the good of me going in," I then went away; there was another case of robbery reported to me by a man named King this year; he said he was robbed of 6 or 7 shillings; I have seen people of the hotel standing at the door and as soon as the police came they go inside and shut the door, when I have been in company with Sergeant Morris. gambling; I am often on night duty; I remember the latter part of August last year; a man came to inside and shut the door, when I have been in company with Sergeant Morris.

By Police Magistrate: I have never heard complaints about people being robbed at other houses;

I never spoke to him about the robberies which were reported to me; I am of opinion that the applicant is not fit to hold a publican's license, and from what I gather from people living about the "Morning Star

Hotel," the house is kept better now since Power left it.

By Mr. Thompson: I did not know M'Gee before he spoke to me; I know nothing of his character; he was sober when he spoke to me; he told me that he knew Breen in Orange, and went to Power's with Breen; he told me a girl there said she knew who took the money; he told me he paid Mr. Smith out of the cheque signed by Mr. John Lee; I made no inquiries about it; King is a miner living about Bathurst and was working at Kelso; from what I could see the house was kept very badly and have seen people going into the place on Sundays under the influence of drink; I have heard of people being robbed there; I have noticed people standing about the doors as if they were watching the police; I don't know where he is now; I heard the woman who was in the room make use of bad language about 1 o'clock; Power did not tell me I had no right to peer into persons' bedrooms; the people who were about Power's house were his servants; one of them was named Rickard. Sworn at Bathurst, this 15th \( \)

March, 1893, before-

J. GARNER.

J. B. GRAHAM, Chairman.

Michael Sheehy, on oath, states :- I am a constable, stationed at Bathurst; I have been on night duty near Power's hotel during the last twelve months; when I passed the house at night I could hear a number of persons talking pretty loud off the parlour of the bar, loud enough to attract people passing in the streets; I have also seen the bar lighted up between 12 and 1 o'clock at night; on 22nd January last, a man named King reported to me he was robbed of 5 shillings at the "Morning Star Hotel"; I told him to give me his address and where he was working, and I would do what I could; he said he had no fixed place of abode.

By Mr. Thompson: King was sober when he spoke to me; they are a rough people who go to the place; the house is resorted to by shearers, harvesters, and others, and has always been resorted to by these men; I believe the same class of people do not go to Stevens' hotel; the people who I saw going into Power's lived in the town; I don't think Power fit to conduct a hotel; as far as I know he is respectable.

Sworn at Bathurst, this 15th March, 1893, before—

M. SHEEHY.

J. B. GRAHAM, Chairman.

Patrick Power, on oath, states:—I was formerly the licensee of the "Morning Star Hotel," in George-street, Bathurst; the hotel was frequented by working men, and has always been so; on 20th July, 1891, a charge was brought against me by the police, and I pleaded guilty; the offence took place between 11 and 12 o'clock p.m.; I asked the boarders to go to bed, and a man came in and asked for a bed; I told him to go home, and some one hit him, and Constable Coyne came in; the reason I pleaded guilty was because the man was in the Government service, and he would have been dismissed; I never allowed any improper persons in my house, and never had people stationed on the look-out for the police; I never told a woman named Rickard to look out for police; my hoarders used to sit outside my house. allowed any improper persons in my house, and never had people stationed on the look-out for the police; I never told a woman named Rickard to look out for police; my boarders used to sit outside my house on Sunday evenings; I put stools outside for them; I don't know a man named M'Gee; no one ever made a complaint to me about being robbed; I know the man who was at Mr. Lees', and he had only one drink at my place; he never came inside my house; he had been drinking heavily; I don't know the man named King, and no other man ever complained about being robbed at my place; a man made a charge (referred to in the report) against Mrs. Power for picking his pocket; he could not pay for his drink, and I put him out of my house; he never stayed in my house at any time; he was in my house at 5 o'clock, and Mrs. Power was not home till 10 o'clock; I came back about an hour afterwards; when the man left the house he said nothing about having been robbed; I did my best to conduct my house properly; the other two charges, referred to in the report of Sergeant Morris, were dismissed; the house I make application for is in Piper-street, and is in a quiet place; it is very near the police station; I have made a contract about this house, and have leased it for nine years.

By Sergeant Morris: To the best of my belief I swore, in the case in which I pleaded guilty, it

By Sergeant Morris: To the best of my belief I swore, in the case in which I pleaded guilty, it was not after 12 o'clock; the man has now left the service who was in my house; I knew a man named Welsh, who was assaulted on my premises; I did see the assault, I was in my bedroom; it would be false if some one said the assault did not take place; I never saw two men fight on my premises on one Sunday morning; I told you they fought in another yard up George-street; I had a servant named

Carey; did not say to me she had lost a watch; I don't know a man Hickey in town here. Sworn before me, at Bathurst, this }

PATRICK POWER.

16th day of March, 1893,-J. B. GRAHAM, P.M.

Bridget Power, on oath, states:—I am the wife of Patrick Power, the late licensee of the "Morning Star Hotel," Bathurst, and now the applicant for the "Railway Hotel"; I have helped him to conduct the "Morning Star"; I have lived here in this district all my life; I was once postmistress at Peel; all the time I was in the "Morning Star" no complaint was made to me about robberies taking place in my house. I prove instructed anyway to look out for the males. house; I never instructed anyone to look out for the police; our house was full of a great many boarders, and especially at harvest time; I remember the time when the tug-of-war team came up from Tarana, and Fox assaulted Welsh; the case was dismissed, which was brought against Power; my husband is a very sober man and very careful man; the set of men who came to our place talk pretty loud in the bar; no bad characters ever were encouraged to stay in our house; we have no other means of livelihood. B. M. POWER.

Sworn before me, at Bathurst, this }
16th day of March, 1893,—

J. B. Graham, P.M.

William M'Kenzie, on oath, states: -I have been boarding with Power for a long time; it has been well kept, and is clean and respectable; I stayed there on Sundays; the boarders did sit outside on the footpath on Sundays; I never heard of any robberies taking place; Power and his wife always conducted themselves properly; harvesters came to the house, and they are hard to keep in order.

By Sergeant Morris: I stayed at the house three months at a time; I was not there when Welsh

was assaulted.

Was assaurced.

Sworn before me, at Bathurst, this \\
16th day of March, 1893,—\\
J. B. Graham, P.M.

WILLIAM M'KENZIE.

Henry James Barham, on oath, states:—I am a butcher, and reside in Piper-street, near the "Morning Star Hotel"; I know the "Morning Star Hotel" well, and it has generally been frequented by harvesters and men like that. I think Power has kept the house as well as can be expected.

By Sergeant Morris: People said it was a noisy house; I cannot say if people say it was badly or well conducted; I know other houses just as badly kept as Power's; I have heard neighbours say it was pretty rough; Power conducts himself decently; I don't think a man could conduct a house quietly with the same class of people. I leave my shop generally at 8 o'clock, and I don't see how the house is conducted.

By Police Magistrate: I think Power would keep a quiet house if he had different customers; he has always endeavoured to keep good order; the same people do not now frequent the house; I think it is because the man who now keeps the house is not known so well; Power kept his house well lately; no complaints have been made to me about any robberies except through the papers; the business seems to have gone from the "Morning Star Hotel"; comparing the men (Connelly and Power), I don't think Connelly is superior to Power; I don't pay the least attention to how the public-houses are conducted.

Sworn before me, at Bathurst, this?

H. J. BARHAM.

16th day of March, 1893,-J. В. GRAHAM, Р.М.

Application granted.

J. B. GRAHAM, P.M.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 8.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 October, 1892.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 8.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to make provision in substitution for some, and in aid of other, provisions in the Sale of Liquors Licensing Acts, as to the voting in respect of licenses, and to enable electors in electorates to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, or otherwise to have effectual control over the drink traffic within such areas.

Government House,

Sydney, 11th October, 1892.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN WOMEN OF NEW SOUTH WALES IN FAVOUR OF THE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Women of New South Wales,—RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners believe that the employment of women, as barmaids, is degrading to womanhood and the source of much evil, and therefore humbly pray your Honorable Assembly to take into consideration the Bill introduced by Mr. O. O. Dangar, M.L.A., for the non-employment of barmaids.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 4 signatures.]

'1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN THE SYDNEY DOMAIN, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, as Chairman of a large Public Meeting, whereat about seventeen hundred adult men were present, held in the Sydney Domain, on Sunday, the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

### RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That at the said Public Meeting, which was convened by advertisement, it was resolved to petition your Honorable House to pass into law as soon as possible the Bill introduced by Mr. Otho O. Dangar, M.L.A., to prohibit the employment of females in public-houses in bars, private or otherwise, and expressed a hope that Parliament would not only be pleased to pass the same into law but so amend the Licensing Act as to abolish private bars altogether.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that your Honorable House will be pleased to pass the said Bill into law so as to grant the relief asked for as speedily as possible.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ALEXANDER GOW, Chairman. 

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR LICENSES AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM ALEXANDER GOW, J.P., CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN THE SYDNEY DOMAIN, IN FAVOUR OF PASSING THE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Chairman of a Public Meeting, convened by advertisement and held in the Sydney Domain, on Sunday, the 4th of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That the said Public Meeting of Citizens is glad that Mr. Alfred Allen, M.P., has introduced a Bill, by giving notice thereof to Parliament, to secure the complete closing of public-houses on the Lord's Day, heartily approves of the same, and most respectfully prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to pass the same into law as speedily as possible.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ALEXANDER GOW, J.P., Chairman.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM MATTHEW MADDERN, PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, WAGGA WAGGA, IN FAVOUR OF PASSING A BILL FOR.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Presiding Officer of the Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Society, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That your Petitioner believes that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and therefore humbly prays that electorates may have power conceded to them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition, as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

MATTHEW MADDERN.

### Similar Petitions were received,—

On 6th September, 1892, from George Middleton, President of the Church of England Temperance Society, at Blacktown. from J. C. Jones, Presiding Officer of the Band of Hope Society, at Hunter's Hill. from J. Ward Harrison, Presiding Officer of the Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Society, at Deniliquin. from William Chappell, Presiding Officer of Silverstream Division of the ,, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Broken Hill. from George Mortimer, Presiding Officer of Prince Alfred Division, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Parramatta.

from James C. Elton and Isaac R. Boardman, Presiding Officers of the Macleay Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at Kempsey.

from J. M. Donaldson, Presiding Officer of the Rose of Sharon Division,

Daughters of Temperance, at Sydney.

from Kinton A. Corner Presiding Officer of the Wesleven Temperance from Kirton A. Corner, Presiding Officer of the Wesleyan Temperance Society, at Berry. from Alfred J. S. Harding, Presiding Officer of the Juvenile Temperance Society, at Brushgrove. from E. Heaydon, Presiding Officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Dubbo.
from E. C. Perciony, Presiding Officer of the Independent Order of Good
Templars, Milton Lodge, No. 96.
from John Edwin Juleff, Presiding Officer of Manoah Tent, No. 40, of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at Cootamundra. from R. H. Drinkwater, Presiding Officer of Bud of Hope Division, No. 11, of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Waratah. from J. A. Soper and F. R. King, Officers of the Petersham Baptists Society of Christian Endeavour. Mary Anna Bruce Lamont, Presiding Officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Maitland. from John Grant, Presiding Officer of No. 461, Pilot Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, at Nambucca Heads.

On

On 6th September,	1892,	from J. J. Wheeler, Chairman of meeting of the Electors of Balmain, held
_		at the Temperance Hall, Montague-street.
;;	,,	from William H. Atwill, Presiding Officer of the Perseverance Tent, No. 44,
		Independent Order of Rechabites, at Marrickville.
11	"	from G. Hooker, Presiding Officer of the Band of Refuge Lodge of the
		Independent Order of Good Templars, at Brushorove.
On 7th September,	1892,	from Thomas Augustus Smith, Presiding Officer of Captain Cook Division
_		of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Botany.
"	. ,,	from W. M'Ghee, Presiding Officer of the Pride of Merewether Tent of the
		Independent Order of Rechabites, at Merewether,
,,	,,	from George Evans, Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Denilianin.
,,	>>	from Evan Lewis, Presiding Officer of the Welsh Congregational Church,
		at Lambton.
On 8th September,	1892,	from C. W. Caldwell, Presiding Officer of the Hope of Petersham Division
		of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Petersham.
"	27	from Claude Neate, Presiding Officer of the Waratah Lodge of the Inde-
		pendent Order of Good Templars, at Blackheath.
"	,,	from Thomas Rendall, junr., Presiding Officer of Star of the Valley Lodge,
		at Kangaroo Valley.
"	,,	from John Osborne, Secretary of the New South Wales Alliance for the
		Suppression of Intemperance, Sydney.
**	,,	from E. B. Bowes, Laura Hogg, Alice A. Masterman, and Susan R. Rea,
		Presiding Officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union,
		Sydney.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1892.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM A. B. JAMES, PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE GENERAL GORDON TENT, No. 20, OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES, AT GRANVILLE, IN FAVOUR OF PASSING A BILL FOR.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 13 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Presiding Officer of the General Gordon Tent, No. 20, I.O.R., at Granville, New South Wales,—

### RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:---

That your Petitioner believes that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and, therefore, humbly prays that electorates may have the power conceded them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition, as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

A. B. JAMES.

### Similar Petitions were received,-

								,	
On 13th September, 1892, f	T	10'.1 1	יוי רד	0.00		T	-		
On four September, 1992, 1	om Jai	nes kichardson	. Presidino	Hitroer	Ωt	Bright	คบส	Morning	Ston
1,,			, 11001001116	Omcci	O.	22112110	wist	THILITING	Diar
	Th:	vision of the Sou	I T)		C /13	•		1.	
	171	asion or the Soi	is and Han	orniers ก	T 117	רו פידום רו רוום	CO O	t lelinotor	1

		~		, ,
$\mathrm{Do}$	from John Bailey, Presiding	Officer of the (	Folden Hone	Division No 43
	,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	O LLOOL OF THE .	dorden more	Diribion, 110. 20,
	Song and Daughton of	T\	4. CY '11 ~	• • •
	Sons and Daughters of	remperance, a	a tiranville	
		1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1		

Do from A. M. Greenaway, Presiding Officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Gunnedah.

Do from James Kerr, Presiding Officer of Pride of the Meadow Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at Broad Meadow.

Do from David J. Steenbhom, Presiding Officer of the Day Dawn Division, No. 5, of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Newcastle.

Do from Rev. E. E. Crosby, Chairman of a public meeting held in connection with the Band of Hope at the Hay-street Wesleyan Church, Sydney.

On 15th September, 1892, from G. Ricketts, Presiding Officer of the Advance Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at Tarce.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM B. DINNING, PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE WESLEYAN BAND OF HOPE, WINDSOR.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Presiding Officer of the Wesleyan Band of Hope, Windsor,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That your Petitioner believes that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and, therefore, humbly prays that electorates may have power conceded to them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition, as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

B. DINNING, Presiding Officer.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 20th September, 1892, from C. H. Ausburn, Presiding Officer of the Richmond Temperance Association, at Richmond.

- " from Edmund Best, Presiding Officer of Rescue Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, at Parkes.
- " from A. G. Smith, Chairman of a public meeting held at Kendall.
  - " from George Kirk, Presiding Officer of the Rose of Ashfield, Tent No. 6, of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at Ashfield.

On 21st September, 1892, from E. J. Price, Presiding Officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Penrith.

,, from Rev. W. Waller Taylor, M.A., Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Bulli.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM HENRY JONES, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT BATHURST, IN FAVOUR OF PASSING A BILL FOR.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of inhabitants of the City of Bathurst, in Public Meeting assembled, on the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That your Petitioners believe the public sale of alcoholic drinks is inimical to the welfare and happiness of the people; that they who have to bear the cost and shame which are the direct outcome of this traffic ought to possess the legal right, if so they please, to either determine the number of licenses granted in their several electorates or to veto the whole thing—both the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

They therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to as early as possible pass the Bill brought in by the Postmaster-General giving this power to the electors.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

HENRY JONES, Chairman. •

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM EBENEZER PRICE, PRESIDENT OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH, AT BATHURST, IN FAVOUR OF PASSING A BILL FOR.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the President of the Baptist Church Temperance Society at Bathurst, New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That the undersigned, and the members of the Society over which he presides, believe that there are manifest and terrible evils, directly and indirectly, resulting from the legalised traffic in intoxicating drinks. That, as these with all their consequent sorrow and loss fall upon the people, it is just and right that public law should vest in the electors of every Parliamentary electorate the authority for dealing in any way they please with the said traffic.

He and they therefore humbly, but earnestly, pray your Honorable House to pass a Bill which shall give such power to the electors of every electorate throughout the Colony.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

EBENEZER PRICE.

•

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### SOUTH $N \to W$ WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE MORNING STAR DIVISION, No. 7, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE, AT THE GLEBE, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Presiding Officer of the Morning Star Division, No. 7, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Glebe, New South Wales,

### RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That your Petitioner believes that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and therefore humbly prays that electorates may have power conceded to them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM CRISPIN.

Similar Petitions were received,

On 28th September, 1892, from the Presiding Officer of Olive Branch Division, No. 25, Daughters of Temperance, at East Maitland.

from the Chairman of a Public Meeting of the St. Phillip's Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, held at Auburn.

On 29th September, 1892, from the Presiding Officer of the Excelsior Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, at Jamberoo.

from the Chairman of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Jamberoo.

from the Presiding Officer of the Sunbeam Division of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Deniliquin.

from the President of the Temperance Society and Band of Hope, at Narrandera.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM S. KIRKLEY, CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING, HELD IN THE CAMPBELL-STREET LECTURE HALL, BALMAIN, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled,-

. The Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a public meeting, held in the Campbell-street Lecture Hall, Balmain, on 2nd September, 1892.

This meeting having heard that steps are about to be taken to secure more satisfactory legislation respecting the evils of the liquor traffic, and believing the traffic not only to be an injury to man, but detrimental to the welfare of the State, would humbly pray that the Legislature now in Session will pass such measures as will more largely restrict, or wholly abolish, the traffic, with its attendant evils.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

S. KIRKLEY,

Chairman.

•

.

•

,

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT THE CORNER OF GEORGE AND HAY STREETS, SYDNEY IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Chairman of a Public Meeting held at the corner of George and Hay Streets, Sydney, New South Wales,—

### RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That your Petitioner believes that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and therefore humbly prays that electorates may have the power conceded them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

G. E. ARDILL.

### Similar Petitions were received,-

On 4th October, 1892, from the Presiding Officer of the Band of Hope Society at Sutherland; 86 signatures.

from certain Members of the Congregation of the Wesleyan Church, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, Sydney; 140 signatures.

from the Presiding Officer of Adamstown Division No. 55 of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance at Adamstown; 2 signatures.

On 5th October, 1892, from the Presiding Officer of the Wesleyan Band of Hope and Temperance Society of the Cleveland-street Wesleyan Church, Surry Hills, Sydney; 1 signature.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF THE RESIDENTS OF LAURIETON AND SUR-ROUNDING DISTRICT, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

That in view of the enormous evils everywhere resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the wide-spread demand for reform, this meeting of the residents of Laurieton and the surrounding district is of opinion that a Bill should be passed at the earliest possible moment, providing for the taking of a plebiscite vote of the men and women of the country on the direct issue of prohibition.

We therefore pray that your Honorable House will pass an Act legalising the taking of the said plebiscite vote at the earliest opportunity.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

REV. ROBERT DAVIDSON, Chairman. 

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF PASSING A BILL FOR.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 31 August, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the presiding officer of The Pride of Blackheath Tent No. 38 of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at Blackheath, New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :-

That your Petitioner believes that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and therefore humbly prays that electorates may have power conceded to them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition, as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM EVANS, Chief Ruler.

On

### Similar Petitions were received,-

On 31st August, 1892, from William Abbott, Presiding Officer of the North Sydney Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at North Sydney. from A. W. Shearston, Presiding Officer of Alexandria Lodge of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at Darling Point.

from William U. Alley, Presiding Officer of the Happy Dawn Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, at Araluen.

from William Martin B. A. Presiding Officer of St. Romanus Branch of the from William Martin, B.A., Presiding Officer of St. Barnabas Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, at St. Barnabas School, Georgestreet West. from Catherine Stewart, Presiding Officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Yass. from Harold Wheen, Presiding Officer of the Wesleyan Temperance Society, at Bourke. from Charles Jones, Presiding Officer of the Wesleyan Temperance Society, at Rockdale. from John H. Wise, Presiding Officer of Tent Jubilee No. 24 of Independent Order of Rechabites at Dulwich Hill. from Andrew Kinross, Presiding Officer of the Rose of Marrickville Lodge 299 of the Independent Order of Good Templars, at Marrickville. from Jane Rutherford, Presiding Officer of the Burwood Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Burwood. from Fanny M. Goudie, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Mittagong. from Edward J. H. Knapp, J.P., Chairman of a Public Meeting, convened in the Outer Domain, on Sunday, 28th August, 1892. from S. Hungerford, President of the St. Thomas Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, at Enfield.
from Annie Croaker, Presiding Officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Society, at Moss Vale. from Mary J. Wise, Presiding Officer of Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Sydney. 157-

On 1st September,	, 189 <b>2</b> ,	from James G. M'Credie, Presiding Officer of the Hearts of Oak Division of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Sydney.
"	**	from W. Mathieson, Presiding Officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Singleton.
,,	,,	from M. C. Lewis, Presiding Officer of Captain Cook Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at Sydney.
"	,,	from F. M. Smith, Presiding Officer of Excelsior Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites, at Leichhardt.
"	,,	from L. Delugal, Presiding Officer of the Queen's Own Division of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Tamworth.
"	"	from E. Stanley Wilkinson, B.A., President of the Eveleigh-street Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, Redfern.
"	"	from Alfred Robbins, Presiding Officer of the Pyrmont and Ultimo Wesleyan Band of Hope, at Pyrmont.
<b>?</b> ?	79	from Jos. Woodhouse, Presiding Officer of the Wesleyan Temperance Society, at Dubbo.
,,	,,	from Walter L. Beavan, Honorary Secretary of the St. Paul's Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, Redfern.
,,	**	from S. G. J. Webb, Presiding Officer of Women's Christian Temperance Union Society, at Bathurst.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1892.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN. TEMPERANCE UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES, PRESIDING AT A PUBLIC MEETING AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY, IN FAVOUR OF).

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of New South Wales, presiding at a Public Meeting, held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, on the 27th September, 1892, at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Union,

That your Petitioner believes that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and, therefore, prays your Honorable House that electorates may have the power conceded them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition, as each may please.

That your Honorable House will be pleased to pass the Bill referred to and grant your Petitioner's prayer to afford the relief sought.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

E. B. BOWES, President.

A similar Petition was received,-

On 11th October, 1892, from the Presiding Officer of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Newtown; 1 signature.

On 12th October, 1892, from the Presiding Officer of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association; 2 signatures.

- from the Presiding Officer of the Good Templar Lodge, at Gunnedah; 1 signature.
- from the Presiding Officer of the Wesleyan Band of Hope, at Gunnedah; 1 signature.
- from the Sydney Wesleyan Ministers' Meeting; 1 signature. from the Presiding Officer of the Southern Cross Division No. 27 of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, at Kiama; 1 signature.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL)
PITT-STREET, SYDNEY IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Chairman of a Public Meeting held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Tuesday 20th September, 1892,—

### RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That your Petitioner believes that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and therefore humbly prays that electorates may have power conceded to them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM CRISPIN.

Similar Petitions were received,-

On 20th October, 1892, from the Presiding Officer of the Sons of Temperance, at Goulburn; 1 signature.

from the Presiding Officer of the St. John's, Darlinghurst, Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society; 1 signature.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS LODGE OF YOUNG.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, as undersigned, on behalf of the Independent Order of Good Templars Lodge of Young, beg to submit the following resolutions, which were passed by the above Lodge for presentation to Parliament,—

### HUMBLY SHOWETH:-

- 1. That we, the Members of this Lodge, are strongly opposed to compensation of the liquor traffic, there being no legal or equitable claim why blackmail should be levied on total abstainers in the community to compensate a traffic which they have strenuously opposed.
- 2. We regard every license as simply a privilege or permit granted to an individual to sell intoxicants for one year only, and that such privilege does not create a vested interest, and that the State should withhold the privilege when desired by public opinion or otherwise, without compensation.
- 3. We would urge your Honorable House to pass either a Local Option or Prohibition Act to deal with the drink traffic at an early date, without compensation, as any other Act would only endow the liquor traffic, and create a fictitious value, and we earnestly hope that any measure favouring compensation will be rejected.
- 4. That the above resolutions be signed by the Chief Templar, Lodge Deputy, and District Deputy, and forwarded to G. D. Clark, Esq., M.P., for presentation to Parliament.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray that an Act without compensation may be speedily passed to remedy the enormous evils everywhere resulting from the drink traffic.

[Here follow 3 signatures.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM EDWARD J. H. KNAPP, J.P., CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING, HELD IN THE DOMAIN, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a meeting at which were over two thousand men present, in the Sydney Domain, on Sunday, the sixteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, at which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That this duly convened meeting views with indignation the proposal to compensate publicans, should the people veto the renewal of their licenses, and respectfully asks Parliament to reject any such addition to Mr. John Kidd's Bill which will impose extra burdens upon the people by extra taxation, and the attempt to create a vested interest in the liquor traffic.

That this meeting would respectfully urge upon the friends of reform in Parliament to push through the House the Bill as tabled by the Honorable John Kidd, without any amendment; and that the Chairman sign a petition to Parliament on behalf of this meeting.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased in its wisdom to take into consideration the foregoing resolutions, and grant such relief as to your Honorable House may seem fit to accede to the desire of the said meeting.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

EDWARD J. H. KNAPP, J.P., Chairman. •

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM JOSEPH MORRIS, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF RESIDENTS OF MOLONG, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Members, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the residents of Molong, in public meeting assembled,-

#### HUMBLY SHOWETH:-

- 1. That we regard the liquor traffic as inimical to the best interests of the community and productive of much crime, poverty, and misery, and that the time has now arrived when the privilege granted to men to traffic in strong drink for the sake of profit should be withheld, it having been proven on every hand that such privilege is against the prosperity of the nation.
- 2. We are also of opinion that no vested interest exists in the traffic, and that, therefore, there can be no claim for compensation, and as those who have opposed the granting of licenses, and have received no benefit therefrom, we strongly object to blackmail being levied on us to compensate the licensee; we therefore pray that no clause in favour of compensation be inserted into any Act of Parliament which may be passed, which would only levy a further tax on the greater part of the community, and endow to an enormous extent the licenses now in existence.
- 3. That the Chairman, on behalf of this meeting, sign this petition and present it to Parliament through G. D. Clark, Esq., M.P.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray that a Bill to deal with this great evil, without compensation, will be speedily passed by your Honorable House.

JOSEPH MORRIS,

Chairman.

A similar Petition was received on 26th October, 1892, from the Good Templars of Kendall and Laurieton; 1 signature.

•

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THOMAS ROSEBY, M.A., LL.D., CHAIRMAN AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE RESIDENTS OF MARRICKVILLE, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That, at a Public Meeting of the residents of Marrickville, held on the seventeenth day of October, 1892, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That this Meeting regards with satisfaction the fact that the Honorable the Postmaster-General, John Kidd, Esq., has introduced into the New South Wales Parliament a Local Option Bill, giving the people their undoubted right to either reduce or prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors within prescribed districts without compensation.

That this Meeting requests its Chairman to sign and forward this resolution as a Petition to the Parliament of New South Wales, respectfully praying that your Honorable House will be pleased to favourably consider the resolution, and grant the relief asked for.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THOMAS ROSEBY, M.A., LL.D.,

Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE BAPTIST UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES, IN ANNUAL SESSION ASSEMBLED, IN FAVOUR OF).

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Baptist Union of New South Wales, in Annual Session assembled,—Respectfully Showeth:—

That your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the manifold and terrible evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating drinks, believe that the people ought to have the power to protect themselves against such evils; they therefore pray your Honorable House, with as little delay as possible, to pass into law the Local Option Bill introduced by the Honorable John Kidd.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 3 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 25th October, 1892, from the Presiding Officer of No. 19 Northern Star Tent, at Glen Innes; 2 signatures.

On 26th October, 1892, from the Chairman of a Public Meeting, held at Burwood; 1 signature.

"" from certain residents in the District of Orange; 387 signatures.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM M. J. SMAIL, SECRETARY OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, REDFERN BRANCH, IN FAVOUR OF).

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,-

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That on the 29th September last, at a very largely attended public meeting of adults of both sexes held in the Town Hall, Redfern, resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of full local option without compensation, and as a consequence your Petitioner by request and on behalf of such meeting prays your Honorable House to pass a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill with as little delay as possible.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

M. J. SMAIL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF ORANGE, IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

We, the residents of the town of Orange, New South Wales, in public meeting assembled, having unanimously passed the following resolutions, viz:—

- (1.) That this meeting deplores the existing evils in this town caused by the drink traffic, and pledges itself to use all legitimate means for their removal.
- (2.) That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that power should be given to electors to decide whether there should be an increase in the number of public-houses or a reduction therein, or whether the trade in intoxicating liquors should be prohibited.
- (3.) That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a Petition, to be signed by the ministers present on behalf of the meeting, for presentation to Parliament.

We therefore respectfully petition your Honorable House to support the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill introduced by the Honorable Mr. Kidd.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 4 signatures.]

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE LOYAL ALBERT DIVISION OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE, BATHURST, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Loyal Albert Division of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance in Session met at Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:--

That your Petitioners are profoundly convinced of the many and frightful evils flowing from the legalised traffic in intoxicants. That as this traffic is declaredly kept up for the convenience of the people, and further, as they have to bear all the sorrow, suffering, and loss incident to and caused by the said traffic, your Petitioners claim for the people the right to determine whether this traffic shall cease or be continued.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to pass in the present Session the Bill introduced by the Hon. John Kidd.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

 $[Here\ follow\ 2\ signatures.]$ 

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM ALBERT G. SMITH, PRESIDENT OF THE BAND OF HOPE, KENDALL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, members of the Kendall Band of Hope, and other residents, recognising the enormous evils—economic, social, and moral—everywhere resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, humbly pray that your Honorable House will, at the earliest possible moment, pass a Bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite vote of the men and women of the country on the question of prohibition.

ALBERT G. SMITH,
President.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM MEMBERS OF THE COROWA BORDER TEMPERANCE CLUB, THE COROWA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, AND OTHERS, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 10 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Members of the Corowa Border Temperance Club and the Corowa Temperance Society (and others), held at Corowa, New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That your Petitioners, whose names are subjoined, believe that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and, therefore, humbly pray that electorates may have the power conceded them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition, as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 49 signatures.]

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE MEMBERS OF No. 9 GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE, OF SYDNEY, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 10 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Members of the No. 9 Grand Division of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, of Sydney, New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That the evils arising from the daily increasing use of intoxicants are so great that an alteration in the laws relating to the drink traffic is urgently required.

And further, that whereas the drink traffic is supposed to be for the convenience of the people, we earnestly affirm the desirability of full Local Option without compensation.

Your Petitioner, therefore, prays that your Honorable House will take the above into your favourable consideration.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

W. F. STANTON, Chairman.

. .

. The first of the first of the second of t

k og aktivilitation og fram hande og en engligter och er kred og ende kalt gangte hålete. Hande og for kalt og er forkkalt og er forkalt og er forkalt.

and the second s

2. A substituting a second of the second

garanga disembah mengangkan kembah mengan bermilik di perdaman disembah disembili disembah di perdambah di per Bahan mengan bermilik di perdambah mengan bermilik di perdambah di perdambah di perdambah di perdambah di perd

and the second s

and the state of t

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM GEORGE CHANDLER, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN DENILIQUIN, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 15 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of George Chandler, Mayor of Deniliquin, acting as chairman of a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Deniliquin, under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance in connection with the visit of Mr. Thomas Walker, M.L.A., at which the following resolution was unanimously passed,—

"That this meeting is of opinion that any attempt to provide for compensation to publicans whose licenses may be cancelled is a wrong principle, and would protest against the imposition of any such burden upon the tax-payer, and therefore prays Parliament to reject any amendment to Mr. Kidd's Local Option Bill or any measure which may come before it, embodying such principle of compensation; and that the foregoing resolution be communicated by the chairman to our members of Parliament."

Your Petitioner respectfully prayeth that your Honorable House will be pleased to favourably take into your consideration the above resolution when the Bill in question is before you, and be pleased to grant the relief asked for.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

GEO. CHANDLER,

Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received,-

On 17th November, 1892, from G. C. Percival, chairman of a public meeting held at Milton; 1 signature.

from James Hodge, chairman of a public meeting held at Albury;
1 signature.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE MACLEAY ELECTORATE, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 15 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Residents of the Macleay River Electorate, in the Colony of New South] Wales,—

#### RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That your Petitioners believe that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and, therefore, humbly pray that electorates may have the power conceded them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition, as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 60 signatures.]

A similar Petition was received on 17th November, 1892, from R. B. Cropley, Chairman of a Public Meeting held at the Protestant Hall, Sydney.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF BERMAGUI, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Residents of Bermagui,— Respectfully Showeth:—

That your Petitioners believe that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and, therefore, humbly pray that electorates may have the power to protect themselves conceded to them without delay by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition, as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 28 signatures.]

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION AT GOULBURN IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Presiding Officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Goulburn, New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That your Petitioner believes that there are bitter and manifold evils in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and, therefore, humbly prays that electorates may have power conceded to them without delay to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition, as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

S. OLIVER,

President.

#### 1892 - 3.

#### · LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF GOULBURN, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 January, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the undersigned chairman of a public meeting of the citizens of Goulburn, in the Colony of New South Wales, held in the Lecture Hall, Goulburn, on Monday, November 21st, 1892,—

#### HUMBLY SHOWETH:-

- 1. That the following resolutions were unanimously passed at the said meeting, viz.:-
- "(1.) That as the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, introduced into the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales by the Hon. J. Kidd, gives to the people the right of limiting or prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating, liquors, it is in the opinion of this public meeting of the citizens of Goulburn a measure deserving of general support."
- "(2.) That we desire to enter our emphatic protest against the proposal to embody in the Bill the principle of compensation."
- "(3.) That the chairman be empowered to sign, on behalf of this meeting, a petition embodying the resolutions which have been carried, and forward the same for presentation to Parliament."
- 2. Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into favorable consideration, and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

R. T. BALL; J.P., Chairman.

1892-3.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.

(PETITION FROM CHARLES WHYTE, M.A., CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 April, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That, at the meeting of the Assembly of the Congregational Union of New South Wales, representing all the Churches of our Order throughout the Colony, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

- "That this Assembly views with great satisfaction the introduction into Parliament of the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, and expresses the hope that by strenuous and persistent efforts on the part of all who seek the deliverance of our country from the evils caused by strong drink, the measure may speedily be carried to a successful issue, and become the law of the land.
- "That this resolution be embodied in a Petition, signed by the Chairman, and forwarded to the Honorable John Kidd for presentation to Parliament."

We therefore pray your Honorable House to grant our request.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

CHAS. WHYTE, M.A., Chairman.

#### 1892-3.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THOMAS KENCH, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT WATSON'S BAY, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 May, 1893.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of inhabitants of Watson's Bay in Public Meeting assembled,-

RESPECTFULY SHOWETH:

That your Petitioners believe that the common sale of intoxicating liquors is the cause of manifold and grave evils to this Colony, and therefore humbly pray that the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, introduced into your Honorable House by the Postmaster-General, may without delay be passed into law, and that without compensation.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THOMAS KENCH, Chairman. 1892 - 3.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE PETERSHAM AND DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 May, 1893.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, acting on behalf of and by authority of the Petersham and District Ministerial Association, comprising twenty-six members, who represent seven different denominations,—

#### RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That your Petitioners believe that manifold and grave evils arise in this Colony through intoxicating drink, and, therefore, humbly pray that electorates may have power conceded to them, without delay, to protect themselves by the passing of a Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, which will enable each electorate to prevent the issue of new licenses, to reduce the number of licenses, and to enact prohibition, as each may please to decide.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

 $[Here \ follow \ 5 \ signatur \epsilon s.]$ 

### 1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.

(PETITION FROM J. M. MAIN, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA, 1N FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 May, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That, at a public meeting of the residents in the Borough of Alexandria, held on the 17th of May, 1893, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

- 1st. That this public meeting of the residents of Alexandria expresses its emphatic approval of the "Local Option Bill" introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. J. Kidd, as it asserts the right of the citizens of this Colony, in every locality, to decide for themselves whether intoxicating liquor shall or shall not be sold, without any restriction or compensation.
- 2nd. That this resolution be embodied in a Petition and signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting for presentation to Parliament.

We therefore pray your Honorable House to take the above resolution into favourable consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

J. M. MAIN, Chairman.

A similar Petition was received on 25 May, 1893, from Rev. F. B. Boyce, Chairman of a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Sydney.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE MOST REVEREND WILLIAM SAUMAREZ SMITH, D.D., BISHOP OF SYDNEY, PRESIDENT OF THE SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 June, 1893.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Most Reverend William Saumarez Smith, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, President of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney,-

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That your Petitioner has learnt with much satisfaction that a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House to amend the law regulating the liquor traffic.

That your Petitioner, at the request of the Synod, prays your Honorable House to take the said Bill into your favourable consideration, and to pass the same without delay.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

WM. SZ. SYDNEY, President.

Similar Petitions were received :-

from Peter Dean, Chairman of a Public Meeting of the residents of Armidale. from Thomas Kench, Honorary Secretary, and Charles E. Wigsell, Honorary Treasurer, of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association of New South Wales.

. :

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS OF WINDSOR AND DISTRICT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Licensed Victuallers of Windsor and District,—

### SHOWETH:-

- (1.) That, in the opinion of the Petitioners, the provisions of the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill of 1892 are unjust, and calculated to inflict great injury upon all classes of the
- (2.) That in any legislation extending the principle of local option it is desirable that an efficient system of compensation for confiscation of licenses should be incorporated.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that the foregoing will be taken into the earnest consideration of your Honorable House, with a view to the rejection of the Bill, or the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation for confiscation of licenses.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

### [Here follow 4 signatures.]

### Similar Petitions were received,-

On 22nd September, 1892, from the West Sydney Branch of the United Licensed Victuallers' Association.

- from the General Committee of the United Licensed Victuallers'
  Association of New South Wales.
- from the Redfern Branch of the United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales.
- from the East Sydney Branch of the United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales.
- from the Parramatta Branch of the United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales.
- from the Newtown Branch of the United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales.
- from the Licensed Victuallers of Singleton and District. from the Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Licensed Victuallers of Taree, Wingham, and Districts. from the Licensed Victuallers of Vegetable Creek and District.
- from the Licensed Victuallers of Moss Vale and District.

•

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION. (PETITION FROM THE BALMA BRANCH OF THE UNITED LICENSED OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AGAINST.) VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South . Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Balmain Branch of the United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales, representing forty-one licensed victuallers in the electorate of Balmain, SHOWETH:-

- (1.) That in the opinion of the Petitioners the provisions of the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill of 1892 are unjust, and calculated to inflict great injury upon all classes of the community.
- (2.) That in any legislation extending the principle of local option it is desirable that an efficient system of compensation for confiscation should be incorporated.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the foregoing will be taken into the earnest consideration of your Honorable House, with a view to the rejection of the Bill, or in the incorporation of an efficient compensation for confiscation of licenses.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 9 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,-

On 28th September, 1892, from the Glebe Branch of the United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales.

from the North Sydney Branch of the United Licensed Victuallers' Asso-

ciation of New South Wales.
On 29th September, 1892, from the Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Licensed Victuallers of Broken Hill.

,

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS OF THE LICENSING DISTRICT OF TENTERFIELD,

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Licensed Victuallers of the Licensing District of Tenterfield and the United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales,—

### SHOWETH:-

- (1.) That the provisions of the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill introduced by the Hon. J. Kidd, M.L.A., are unjust, and calculated to inflict great injury upon all classes of the community.
- (2.) That in any legislation extending the principle of local option it is desirable that an efficient system of compensation for confiscation of licenses should be incorporated.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the foregoing may be taken into the earnest consideration of your Honorable House, with a view to the rejection of the Bill, or the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation as aforesaid.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 2 signatures.]

### Similar Petitions were received,-

On 4th October, 1892, from the United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales; 13 signatures.

from the Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Licensed Victuallers of Glen Innes; 1 signature.

from the Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Orange; 1 signature. from the South Sydney Branch of the United Licensed Victuallers of New

South Wales; 3 signatures.
from the Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Vignerons, Licensed Victuallers, and Property Holders at Newcastle; 12 signatures.

from the Narrandera Branch of the United Licensed Victuallers' Association

of New South Wales; 12 signatures. from the Licensed Victuallers of Murrumburrah and Harden Districts; 13

signatures. On 5th October, 1892, from the Brewers and Licensed Victuallers of Moree and District; 11 signatures.

1892. ·

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS OF SYDNEY, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Wine and Spirit Merchants of Sydney,-SHOWETH:

- 1. That in the opinion of your Petitioners the provisions of the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill of 1892, introduced by the Hon. J. Kidd, M.L.A., are unjust, and calculated to inflict great injury upon all classes of the community.
- 2. That in any legislation extending the principle of Local Option it is desirable that an efficient system of compensation for the confiscation of all classes of licenses issued under the Licensing Acts of 1882–83 should be incorporated.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the foregoing will be taken into the earnest consideration of your Honorable House, both with a view to the rejection of the Bill, or the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation as aforesaid.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 16 signatures.]

### A similar Petition was received,—

On 11th October, 1892, from the Licensed Victuallers of the Licensing District of Walcha; 1 signature.

On 12th October, 1892, from the Licensed Victuallers of the Shoalhaven Licensing District; 2 signatures.

from certain Hotel-keepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others of Albury and District; 50 signatures.

- On 13th October, 1892, from certain residents of Narrandera; 107 signatures.

  """ from certain residents of Balmain; 176 signatures.

  """ from certain residents of The Nepean electorate; 30 signatures.

  """ from the Licensed Victuallers of the Wollongong Licensing District; 2 signatures.
  - from the Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Licensed Victuallers, and Aerated Water Manufacturers of Bathurst; 25 signatures. from certain residents of Sydney and suburbs; 771 signatures.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS OF MUDGEE AND DISTRICT, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Licensed Victuallers of Mudgee and district,—Showeth:—

- '1. That, in the opinion of the Petitioners, the provisions of the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill of 1892, introduced by the Hon. J. Kidd, M.L.A., are unjust, and calculated to inflict great injury upon all classes of the community.
- 2. That in any legislation extending the principle of Local Option it is desirable that an efficient system of compensation for the confiscation of licenses should be incorporated.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the foregoing will be taken into the earnest consideration of your Honorable House, with a view to the rejection of the Bill, or the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation as aforesaid.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 3 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,-

On 18th October, 1892, from certain residents of St. Leonards; 28 signatures.

", from certain residents of Redfern electorate; 79 signatures.
On 19th October, 1892, from certain residents of the Hawkesbury electorate; 31 signatures.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN ADULT MALE MEMBERS OF PARRAMATTA, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 October, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South . Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of fifty-seven adult male members of Parramatta,—Showeth:—

That, in the opinion of the Petitioners, no system of Local Option is complete without the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation for the confiscation of licenses.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing into earnest consideration, with a view to the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation as aforesaid.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 57 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 25th October, 1892, from certain adult male members of Redfern; 69 signatures.

""", from certain adult male members of Newtown; 54 signatures.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS OF THE YOUNG AND TEMORA LICENSING DISTRICTS, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Licensed Victuallers of the Young and Temora Licensing Districts,—

### SHOWETH:-

- (1.) That, in the opinion of the Petitioners, the provisions of the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill, introduced by the Hon. J. Kidd, M.L.A., are unjust, and calculated to inflict great injury upon all classes of the community.
- (2) That in any legislation extending the principle of local option it is desirable that an efficient system of compensation for confiscation of all classes of licenses granted under the Licensing Act of 1882-83 be incorporated.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that the foregoing will be taken into the earnest consideration of your Honorable House, with a view to the rejection of the Bill, or the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation as aforesaid.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 41 signatures.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN ADULT MALE MEMBERS OF BALMAIN, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New Sout Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of adult male members of Balmain,—

SHOWETH:-

That, in the opinion of the Petitioners, no system of Local Option is complete without the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation for the confiscation of licenses.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable House will take the foregoing into learnest consideration, with a view to the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation as aforesaid.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 189 signatures.]

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN ADULT MALE RESIDENTS OF THE GLEBE, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 15 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of thirty-five adult male residents of the Glebe,—

SHOWETH:-

That in the opinion of the Petitioners no system of local option is complete without the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation for the confiscation of licenses.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing into earnest consideration with a view to the incorporation of an efficient system of compensation as aforesaid in the Bill introduced by the Hon. J. Kidd, M.L.A.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 35 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,-

On 16th November, 1892, from certain adult male residents of Sydney; 117 signatures.

" from certain adult male residents of Newtown electorate; 38 signatures.

from certain adult male residents of Redfern; 65 signatures.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR LICENSING LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE UNITED LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 December, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Meinbers of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the United Licensed Victuallers' Association, representing 3,441 licensed victuallers in the Colony of New South Wales,—

### SHOWETH:-

- 1. That your Petitioners are entirely opposed to any infraction of the Licensing Acts of 1882-83, in the direction of sub-letting bars to either male or female occupants.
- 2. That "threepenny" and "sixpenny" bars (otherwise called private bars) are a necessity for all licensed victuallers depending upon the patronage of the wealthier as well as the poorer sections of the community.
- 3. That the barmaids employed by licensed victuallers, as distinct from those alleged to occupy sub-let bars, are well conducted and deserving of the respect of the community.
- 4. That to prevent the employment of barmaids would not decrease the consumption of liquor, but would close an important avenue of female labour, the market for which is already overcrowded.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing into earnest consideration, with a view to the rejection of the Bill to be introduced on this subject by Mr. O. O. Dangar, M.L.A.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 3 signatures.]

1892-3.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(REPORT FOR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

### The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1893.

In accordance with instructions and the Police Regulations I have the honor to submit, for the Colonial Secretary's information, the following Report respecting the Department under my control

for the past year.

The strength and distribution of the Establishment will be found in Table A appended. The total force of police constables on the 31st December was fifty in excess of the number provided for on the Estimates, this being occasioned, as hereafter referred to, by a temporary augmentation in the Establishment in Sydney during the absence of a large force at Broken Hill. As, however, there were some unexpended balances during the early part of the year, the total vote was found adequate to cover the extra temporary charge.

During the year new stations were established at the following places:—

Cooloon (Tweed Heads)	•••	 Northern District.
Stockingbingal, Bethungra, and Bermagui		 Southern District.
Harris Park and Mulgoa		 Eastern District.
Newbridge, Gulargambone, and Leadville		 Western District.
A handson and Dallhasolt		 North-eastern District.
Garah		 North-western District.
Tarrawingee and Railway Town (Broken Hill)		 South-western District.

Additional constables have also been provided in Sydney and suburbs, and at the places hereunder named:

Bombala, Captain's Flat, Collarendabri, Cudgen, Denison Town, Murwillumbah, Narrabri, Narrandera, Parramatta, Stockton, Warren, and Wickham.

The following stations have been broken up:-Potts Hill ••• ... ••• Eastern District. • • • • Welbondongah North-western District. Gravel Pits (Nyngan-Cobar Railway Line) Bourke District. ... ... ... ... Murray District.

224 appointments were made during the year to provide for the above increase, and to fill vacancies, occasioned as under:-

Resignations		• • •								59
Discharges			•••				•••			26
Dismissals					•••	•••				18
Superannuation									•••	10
Deaths	71115	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	10
Deaths	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		8

Amongst the deaths appears the name of Mr. James Ryeland, Superintendent of Police, who for many years had been in charge of the Police Depôt and coast district, an officer with long and efficient service, by whose decease the public and the service have sustained a serious loss.

Ten police pensioners died in 1892, whose pensions amounted in the aggregate to £1,461 12s. 11d.

per annum.

Nineteen members of the force were superannuated during the year, fifteen receiving pensions varying from £85 8s. to £146 8s. per annum, amounting in all to £1,912 7s. per annum, and four were granted gratuities upon their discharge, which formed a charge of £768 upon the fund. £1,646 5s. has

been appropriated in gratuities to widows of members of the force, £225 to a sister, and £63 to a mother. One widow has been awarded a pension of £50 per annum.

The charges upon the Police Superannuation and Reward Funds continue to be considerably in excess of the revenue, and it has therefore been found necessary to realise a further portion of the invested funds. I trust that the Bill prepared for placing the Police Superannuation system on a satisfactory basis will shortly be considered by Parliament. There are many officers and other members of the service who have reached an age when their retirement cannot be much longer deferred.

Crime.

[1,203 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £16 0s. 0d.]

### Crime.

The following figures have been taken from the Station Watch-house records in the Metropolitan District, and afford a general indication of the number of apprehensions for the year :-

> Total number of arrests for the year 1892 ... 22,317 1891 ... 22,499

There was a decrease of 699 apprehensions for drunkenness (simple, or accompanied by disorderly conduct), but this may be attributed to the diminution in the number of constables on duty, caused by the absence of a large force at Broken Hill for some months.

There was a small increase in the number of burglaries and house robberies, and in other offences of a less serious nature, but taking into consideration the increase of population, and the undoubted

listress from lack of employment, there is no indication of any general increase of crime.

The number of offences of the more serious class reported during the year is somewhat in excess of the total for 1891, but not to any marked extent, and in the country districts crime has not been at all prevalent, excepting perhaps incendiarism, the numbers of such cases being 59, compared with 49 in the previous year. 44 verdicts of "wilfully caused" having been returned at fire inquests, against 28 such verdicts in 1891.

Indecent assaults on females (especially on young girls) have been numerous, though not in excess of the usual average. 58 such cases having occurred in 1892.

Seventeen cases have been reported of placing obstructions on railway lines, a serious crime apparently on the increase, though it is proper to mention that in several cases in which the offenders have been traced, they proved to be young children who committed the act from simple mischief without

apparently realising how wicked and dangerous it was.

Complaints have been very numerous regarding offences committed by bands of disorderly youths, who assemble at various places in the city and suburbs, and who are a source of continual annoyance to citizens, even when not actively law-breaking. I anticipate, however, that should the measure introduced into Parliament by the Government (and passed by the Legislative Council) become law, a most marked in the character of disorder in the public thereughfores and elegations improvement may be anticipated, in the abatement of disorder in the public thoroughfares and elsewhere.

The following is a return of the prosecutions under the Licensing Act in the Metropolitan District

during the year 1892, with the figures for the previous year in comparison:-

Year.	Sunday selling.	Other offences by licensees.	Persons leaving licensed premises with liquor during prohibited hours.	Persons drinking liquor in licensed premises during prohibited hours.	Persons selling liquor without holding a license.	Total.
1892	148 216	153 151	5 <del>4</del> 71	115 126	25 25	495 589
Increase		2				•••••
Decrease	68	•	17	11		94

It is satisfactory to notice that the number of licensed houses in the Metropolitan District has been decreased by thirteen during the past year. This decrease was brought about by police objections to renewals, chiefly on the ground of dilapidated premises, and convictions for breaches of the Act.

1,241 inquests we sheld in the Colony during the year, and in 145 cases death was found to be the

result, direct or indirect, of intemperance, this being about the usual average.

The arrangements and distribution of the police, and the regular performance of duty, have been again seriously interfered with by the protracted strike at Broken Hill. It was necessary to detach from the Metropolitan District 221 officers and constables for special duty. Mounted police were also dispatched from the depôt, the Southern, and the Murray Districts, for the same service, whilst foot-police were withdrawn from the Western and North-eastern Divisions to perform duty in the metropolis.

Fortunately by these arrangements, and with a small augmentation in the establishment, the

officers in Sydney contrived to make reasonable provision for the Police protection required, and no marked increase of crime resulted.

The strike lasted from the 2nd July to the 7th November, and, as it was not deemed judicious to recall all the Police immediately upon its termination, it was not till the end of the year that the men resumed their ordinary duties, a few constables being left at Broken Hill till the present month.

The additional cost entailed was very considerable, not only in the maintenance of such a large force in an expensive locality, but also by the heavy cost of transmission to a district so remote from

Sydney.

I am happy to be able to add that testimony was borne by their officers, Magistrates, and others, to the good conduct and efficiency of this large body of Police whilst on duty at Broken Hill, under very trying circumstances, and when it was only practicable to provide them with very rough accommodation.

On several casesions constables were called off their heats in Sydney, and, at an hour's notice, were

On several occasions constables were called off their beats in Sydney, and, at an hour's notice, were dispatched on a long journey with opportunity only for the most hurried preparation. The same remarks apply to the Police who were withdrawn from country districts.

The conduct of the Police as a whole has been good during the year, the number of dismissals

for misconduct being below the average.

The undermentioned buildings have been erected for the Department during the year:

Tarrawingee Police station. Minmi Lock-up. . . . MacksvilleCourt and watch-house. Cassilis ... Police station. ٠.. Lock-up.  ${f Riverstone}$ West Kempsey Officers' quarters. Newcastle Additions to lock-up. Dο barracks. Port Macquarie Police station. ... Tocumwal Court and watch-house. Clarence-street, Sydney Lock-up Liverpool-street, Sydney Central Police Station. Corowa... Lock-up and Police quarters (nearly completed). Bowna ... Police quarters (nearly completed). Berrigan Police station. Jugiong Stables and fencing at Court and watch-house. ٠,٠ • • • ... Mudgee

Premises have also been purchased at Bourke for quarters for the Superintendent in charge of

that district, and at Penrith for sergeant's quarters.

The new Central Police Station recently completed provides accommodation for about fifty police, single men. Arrangements for placing that number of constables in barracks were in a forward state when they had to be held over until the men returned from Broken Hill, but I am now proceeding with the matter and have matured regulations. When the barracks are occupied there will always be a force available at a moment's notice in case of emergency.

The cells in the building are very complete and commodious, and when the lock-ups proposed to be erected in Regent-street and Surry Hills are completed no city in the world will be provided with cell

accommodation equal to that in Sydney.

In the early part of the year I visited and inspected the head-quarters of the South-western, Murray, Southern, and Western Districts, but other duties kept me in Sydney for the remainder of the year, and prevented me from inspecting the Northern Districts.

Demands are constantly made for increased Police protection, many of which are reasonable and should be complied with; but, notwithstanding the considerable addition made year by year to the number of constables, they are insufficient to meet growing requirements.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police.

4
Return of the Strength and Distribution of the Police Force on the 31st December, 1892.

					Mounted		<del></del>			F00T.				
District.	STATION.	Super- inten- dents.	Inspec- tors.	Sub- inspec- tors.	Senior- ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior- con- stables.	Con- stables.	Senior- ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior con- stables.	Con- stables.		
Matuan alitan	No. 1 The 1 Charles	,								10	1.0			
Metropolitan	No. 1 Head Station Pyrmont	1 	1	4					ï	10	13   1	57 3		
,	General Post Office Mint								···i			4 3		
	Glebe Island No. 2 Head Station			2			·		2		 6	1 66		
	Glebe									ĭ	4	9		
	Redfern and Darling- ton			1						2	4	24		
	Waterloo and Alex- andria			l					1		1	10		
	Beaconsfield Estate Mitchell Road											1 1		
	Irish Town											1		
	No. 3 Head Station Watson's Bay	•••	1	1			••••		2	3	10	61 1		
	Waverley and Bondi Paddington									1	1	8 2		
	Botany	.,.				•••			•••	•••	1	2		
•	Double Bay Rose Bay									•••		1		
	Rushcutters' Bay Randwick & Coogee								 1			1 5		
	Woollahra	. • •		1				,	 1	1	4	11		
	Museum, College-st.					•••				•••	:::	2		
	Technological Museum No. 4 Head Station	•••	ï						2	3	8	2 28		
	Colonial Secretary's Office	•••					<b></b>					3		
	Lands Office											3		
	Free Public <b>Li</b> brary. Balmain								ï	 2	4	1 10		
	Government House No. 5 Head Station		 1	ï					 1	 5	7	$\frac{2}{21}$		
	Cook's River	•…					 1					1 1		
į	Concord Petersham										2	10		
	Manly Beach Leichhardt								1		3	4 9		
	Camperdown Ashfield		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 8		
	Enfield									•••		1		
	Canterbury Marrickville									i	ï	1 6		
	Burwood								1		1	$\frac{4}{3}$		
	Kogarah	•••				··· ·				1		ì		
	Five Dock Stanmore	•••					•••			·	ï	1		
	Summer Hill Homebush											4		
	Strathfield Hurstville											1		
	Belmore											1		
	Croydon											$\frac{2}{1}$		
	Annandale Drummoyne						! !					$\frac{2}{2}$		
	St. Peter's										1	3 1		
	Helsarmel   Rockdale											1		
ļ	Peakhurst			···								$\frac{1}{2}$		
ł	Dulwich Hill Rosedale											2 1		
	North Sydney			ï					ï	ï	 5	18		
	North Willoughby Neutral Bay						i 1		<u> </u>		ï	1		
	Lane Cove										1	1 1		
	Greenwich								<b> </b>			1		
	Water Police	1		1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••		1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9	16		
Northern	Armidale Do West							4	2			5 1		
	Uralla					•••	1	1	∥			î		
	Walcha					ï		1				1		
	Bendemeer							1	· · · ·					
	Clan Inner				1			2				3		
	Glen Innes Kookabookra			1	1		1	1			1			
	Kookabookra Deepwater Emmaville						 1	1 1 1				     1		

	5														
	•			······	Mounte	D.		<del></del>	FOOT.						
DISTRICT.	STATION.	Super- inten- dents.	Inspec- tors.	Sub- inspec- tors.	Senior- ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior- con- stables.	Con- stables.	Senior- ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior- con- stables.	Con- stable			
Vorthern—	Tenterfield	·			1			1				2			
continued.	Wilson's Downfall					ï		1							
	Bundarra Tingha	•••					1	1							
	Inverell				ï			2				3			
	Ashford					;		1							
	Hillgrove Do West					1						2			
	Grafton		1					2	1			5			
	Do South Woogoolga				:::			1			1	:::			
•	Ulmarra							1			:::				
	Brushgrove Lawrence	l					•••	· 1				٠٠٠			
•	Maclean			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \						ï	:::	i "i			
	Harwood	•••										1			
	Chatsworth Palmer's Island		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				ï					1			
	Yamba											i			
	Copmanhurst Dalmorton							1 1			•••				
	Blick's River							i	:::			:::			
	Lismore	1		1			1	2				4			
	Coraki					1	1	1			:::	1			
	Woodburn						į ī	1							
	Broadwater			•••		1		1				1			
	Rous											'i			
	Ballina					1					.	)			
	Brunswick Heads Woodenbong			:::				$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$				:::			
	Drake						1	1							
	Murwillumbah Tumbulgum						1	1		· ···	•••	1			
	Cudgen							i				1			
	Cooloon		<b></b>				:					1			
	Byron Bay	•••					1				•••	1			
Southern			\	1			2	3	1	1	2	12			
•	Collector Bungonia						1	1			•••				
	Marulan							ï				:::			
	Crookwell		ļ			1		2	∦						
	Yass		ï				1	1		:::	1	2			
	Gunning						1					1			
	Dalton   Gundaroo						1 1								
	Ginninderra						î					1			
•	Burrowa				1	<b></b>	;	1	<b> </b>			1			
	Binalong Frogmore						1	ï	:::			:::			
	Reid's Flat							1	1						
	Pudman Creek Wee Jasper					•••		1 1	1	•••					
	Bowning			:::	]					:::		"i			
	Young	i	•••	1.	·		1	$\frac{1}{2}$			1	3			
	Temora		:::			l "ï		1	:::			2			
	Murrumburrah					1		1	<b></b>			] ]			
	Marengo			\	•••		1 1				•••				
	Wallendbeen						î								
	Morangarell Barmedman						ï	1							
	Bethungra				:::			i	:::						
~>	Harden	1		.;;						(		]			
	Braidwood			1		ï	1	2				2			
	Moruya					1	į	1				1			
	Araluen Bungendore		\		1	···	1	ï		•••		] ]			
	Tarago		· · · ·		j :::		···	1							
	Bateman's Bay		•••				1								
	Nelligen Eurobodalla							1							
	Cobargo						ï	1							
	Bermagui					·	•••	1							
	Major's Creek						ï			:::	:::	::			
•	Emu Flat						1								
	Captain's Flat						•••	1 1			•••	] ]			
	Nerrigundah							1	:::	:::		:::			
	Cooma	1		1		1		2				3			
	Bega		•••		1	• • • •		1				3			

		MOUNTED.								Foor.				
District.	Station	Super- inten- dents.	Inspec- tors.	Sub- inspec- tors.	Senior- ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior- con- stables.	Con- stables.	Senior- ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior- con- stables.	Con- stables.		
-														
Southern—	Bombala		,			1		1				2		
continued.	Panbula Eden					1	i	1						
	Candelo						1	1						
	Buckley's Crossing Michelago						1	1						
	Adaminaby	•••					1	1						
	Kiandra Delegate						$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	1						
	Nimitybelle			}			ī	1						
	Jindabyne Wolumla	•••						1				•••		
	Wyndham							1						
	Colombo							1	···			ï		
,	Yowoka				•••			ï	<b>!</b>	::: 		1		
	Stockinoingai	•••		•••										
Eastern	Depôt		`		1							:::		
	ParramattaGranville			1			1	1		1		14 2		
ł	Rookwood											1		
	Auburn						1					1		
]	Harris Park						]		]			1		
	Ryde Hunter's Hill		•••				1	1				1		
	Hornsby								:::			1		
	Gladesville		•••							٠	•••	1		
	Penrith					ï		ï		]		2		
,	St. Mary's		• • • •						i			1		
	Emu Plains								∥ :::			i		
	Springwood											1 2		
.	Katoomba		•••		ï			ï		1		3		
	Wilberforce							1				-:;		
	St. Alban's						 1	1				1		
ĺ	Do North								]			2		
	Rouse Hill	···										1		
	Liverpool						ï	1		`		ī		
.	Smithfield Sutherland					•••		1		,		"ï		
	Bankstown											1		
	Campbelltown			•••		1		··;				2		
	Appin					"i		1				ï		
	Picton	• • •					1	1	<b> </b>			1 1		
	Berrima Moss Vale				1			1				i		
	Bowral	•••									•	2		
	Robertson						1	1		:::		1		
,	Wollongong				1			1.			1	2		
	Dapto Fig-tree	•••				•••		1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			ï		
	Bulli	•••			:::		ï					1		
	Clifton Helensburgh	•••			···							1		
	Kiama				i							3		
	Shellharbour Jamberoo	•••				•••		ï				ł		
	Albion Park	•••				•••						ï		
	Gerringong							1				 1		
	Nowra Berry					1		1				1		
· .	Kangaroo Valley Milton	•••						1 1			<b></b>			
		•••				•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1						
Western	Bathurst	1				1	1	3	1	1	2	10		
	Mill Town Kelso	•••										1		
	Oberon	•••	]				i	1						
	Sunny Corner Rydal	•••			••	1		1 1		•	1	1		
	Wallerawang			:::			ï				:::	1		
	Lithgow			•••	1			1	<b> </b>			2		
ē,	Hartley								i :::	:::		ï		
	Mount Victoria			•••		•	<b></b>	1	ļ			 1		
	Hill Red													
	Hill End					•••	1 1	i	1 :::					

			ī		MOUNTED		1	<del> </del>	Foot.				
DISTRICT.	STATION.	Super- inten- dents.	Inspec- . tors.	Sub- inspec- tors.	Senior- ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior- con- stables.	Con- stables	Senior- ser- geants.	Scr- geants.	Sénior- con- stables.	Con- stables	
Western-	W/									1			
· continued.	Wyagdon Rockley					. ï		1					
	Burraga							2	ļ				
•	Newbridge O'Connell			•••		•••		1 1				•••	
	Blackheath							1		ï			
•	Orange		1				1	1	1			6	
•••	Do East Blayney				i			ï				2	
Ĵ	Trunkey						i					1	
	Tuena	•••				 1	1	1					
	Mandurama	•••								1			
	Mount McDonald	•••				1		1					
	Cowra					1	ï	1		•••		2	
	Cargo							ï	:::	\			
	Cudal Toogong							1	}				
<b>V</b>	Molong						ï	1				2	
•	Manildra		}					1					
	Dubbo			1	ï			3			1	5	
	Coonamble				i			1		•••		$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	
	Obley							1					
	Warren			:::		1	 1	1				2	
	Nevertire							1				:::	
	Narramine							1					
	Collie   Gilgandra	•••						$\frac{1}{2}$					
	Quambone							ĩ				···	
	Stuart Town	• • • •					1	;					
	Peak Hill		,			ï		1				 1	
	Trangie						<b></b>	î					
	Gulargambone Mudgee		•••	-:: 1			1 1						
	Gulgong					ï		$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$			1	3	
	Rylstone				1			1				i	
	Ilford						1	1 1					
	Hargraves						i	i	)			:::	
	Windeyer Wollar							1					
	Mundooran				···		1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		•••			
	Cobborah						i						
	Denison Town	•••		·::				2 2	∥		l		
	Condobolin					ï		1		···	1	1 1	
	Wollongough	•••						1			•••		
	Marsden				1		•••	$\frac{2}{1}$	∥ …				
	Goolagong							l	∥ :::			1	
	Parkes	•••					1	2				2	
	Alicktown	•••				•••		$\frac{1}{2}$		•••		•;;	
	Eugowra						:::	ĩ				1	
•				;				İ					
Bourke	Bourke	1		l	1	1		3	,		1	5	
	North Bourke	•••		•••		:		1					
	Brewarrina Byrock	•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1	i	1 1				1	
	Cobar	•••			ï	•••		3		:::		3	
	Gongolgan Louth	•••	•••					1					
	Tilpa	•••				•••	1	1					
	Enngonia		•••					î					
	Nymagee Nyngan	•••			 1	1		1				1	
	Cannonbar							1				2	
	Coolabah	•••		•••	<b></b>			1					
	Yantabulla Barringun	•••					ï	1					
	Wanaaring	•••	•••	•••			î	î					
	Walgett Collarendabri	•••		1			1	2				2	
	Mogil Mogil	•••					1	$egin{array}{c} 1 \ 2 \end{array}$			•••		
ı	Mungindi							2	'''				
	Angledool		•••	•••		•••	1 1	1 1		•••			
	Grawin			•••		•••		1					
	Tatalla		•••		•••			2					
	Carinda Pilliga			•••			ï	1 1	•••.				
				•••	ι …	• • •							

				1	MOUNTED				<b>Г</b> оот			
District.	STATION.	Super- inten- dents	Inspectors,	Sub- inspec- tors.	Senior- ser- geants.	Ser- geants	Senior- con- stables.	Con- stables	Senior- ser- geants	Ser- geants.	Senior con- stables.	Con- stables.
NT 11 1	777 / <b>3</b> 47 / 1						}					10
North-eastern	West Maitland . Branxton	1	\	1	1	1 .:	1	1		1	2	12
	Lochinvar		"		١ .			1	١.		' '	
	Greta							1 .;				2
	Cessnock East Maitland .		l		١.	1		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		[ •		3
	Mulbring	[		١.	١.		1	1 ~			:	
	Cooranbong							1				
	Swansea . Catherine Hıll Bay				1	}	-	1				i
	Largs					1	1					ī
	Morpeth					1					1	2
	Hinton Raymond Terrace						1			••		1
	Clarence Town	1				]	i			1		
	Paterson .					1	1	1	i i			
	Gresford .		İ	1		-	1	1				1
	Dungog , ., . Stroud	ì		İ		1	1	1				
	Gloucester			1		1	_	1				
	Copeland Bullahdelah			1		••	1			••		
	Bungwall							1 1	1	l .:		
	Tea Gardens							1	:	' '		
	Forster				)			1				
	Wyong			·		1 : .	i	1				i
	Newcastle		1	i	.	:	1	i	1	3	4	24
	Point Road										¦	2
	Lake Road				••					••	ï	2
	Charlestown .	:	<b></b>	:	•••			١.	l			2
	Teralba				1		1				١.	1
	Hamilton Adamstown				!		1	]				$\frac{2}{2}$
	Waratah						:			İ		$\tilde{2}$ .
	Carrington .		.				1				1	1
	Lambton			l		1	1					$\frac{2}{1}$
	New Lambton Wallsend .							ł	ļ	1		3
	West Wallsend	١.	1			1.	1			_ ^		1
	Stockton			Ì								2
	Wickham . Islington	ł					1					$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$
	Tighe's Hill .		1	.:		":						i
	Minmi										1	1
	Wollombi . Ellalong						1	1 1		٠.	•••	
	Howe's Valley	.::	1 :::			·		1	:.			
	Singleton				1			1				4
	Goorangoola Broke							1			•••	• •
	Jerry's Plains						::	i				•••
	Muswellbrook				1			1				2
	Denman	· ·			••		1	1				i
	Kerrabee							i	١.	•••		
	Cassilis					ļ		2				
	Scone Stewart's Brook .				1			$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$				1
	Kempsey			i		'1	·	1		• • •		2
	Gladstone			-			."	1				
:	Frederickton Arakoon	¦		i Ì				1 1				•••
	Arakoon Macksville	:					:	1	•			•••
	Nambucca Heads.					}	·					1
	Bowraville Taree				1		;	1			• •	. 2
	Taree	1					1	ï		• •		2
f	Wingham					i		î				
	Tinonee .				i			1				
	Coopernook Port Macquarie					1		1 1				·1
	Wauchope		:		j		::	1		•	.	
	Bellbrook			ŀ	Į.			1				
	Camden Haven . Bellingen						1	1			•	•
	Fernmount						1 .	i		••	•••	•••
	Smithtown	}										1
	Aberdeen	•						•••		• •		1
North-western	Tamworth Do West .	1				1	i	3	1			6
	Murrurundi .					1	1	1			•••	2
	Blackville .				-		1	.		.		
	Gunnedah				1.	1	•	1			••	2
	i	1	1	1	1	1	i	ı [	I			

		MOUNTED (								Foor			
DISTRICT	SPAPION	Super inten dents	Inspec	Sub inspec tors	Senior ser geants	Ser geants	Senior con stables	Con stables	Senior ser geants	Ser geants	Senior con stables	Con stables	
North western —continued	Barraba Manılla Nundle Qurrındı Somerton Moonbı Carroll Werrıs Creek Boggabrı Tambar Sprıngs Baradıne Coonabarabran Swamp Oak Narrabrı Do West Wee Waa Keramıngby Meroe Moree Eulowrie Bingera Warıalda Yetman Boggabilla			1	1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				1 4 1 2 1	
South-western	Pallamallawa Garah  Balranald Berrigan Booligal Broken Hill			1		     	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2		1		1	
•	Do South Do (Rail Way Town) Carathool Clare Cudgellico Darlington Point Deniliquin Euabalong Euriowire Euston Gilgunnia Hatfield Hay Hillston Ivanhoe Jerilderie Mathoura Maude Menindie Milparinka Moama	1	1			1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1			2 1 4 1 1	
	Mossgiel Moulamein Mount Hope Oxley Pinnacles Pooncarie Purnamoota Round Hill Silverton Tarrawingie Tareena Thackaringa Tibooburra Tocumwal Wentworth Whitton Wilcannia			1	1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			•	3 2 1 2	
Murray	Albury Bowna Germanton Walbundrie Corowa Howlong Mulwala Tumberumba Weleragang Gerogery	1				1	1 1 1 1	4 1 2 1 1 1	2		1	7 2 1	
	Jindera Gundagai Tumut Adelong Shepherdstown Batlow			1	1	1	1	1 2 1 1 1 1			1	3 1 1 1	

					Mounted			1	Foot.				
DISTRICT.	STATION.	Super- inten- dents.	Inspec- tors.	Sub- inspec- tors.	Senior- ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior- con- stables.	Con- stables.	Senior- ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior- con- stables.	Con- stable:	
<b>5</b>											:		
Aurray— continued.	Jugiong						1	ا بن ا		•••			
commuea.	Coolac	•••	•••	• • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1 ;				***	
	Yarrangobilly	• • • •			•••	;		1.		•••			
	Wagga Wagga		1	•••	•••	1	· · .	2	1	•••	1	7	
	Urana	•••			•••		1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		i	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\1 \end{vmatrix}$	
	Narrandera	• • • •	· •••	•••	٠٠٠;		٠٠:	. 1 :	!	• • • •	· · · ·	2	
	Tarcutta	•••	• • • •	•••	1		1		•••		. 1	-	
	Kyamba	•••		•••				1					
	The Rock	••	•••	•••	•••		• • • •	1 1			•••	•••	
	Coolaman						•••	1		•••	•••		
	, 0001411141		•••	, •••		•••		1		•••	•••	•••	
	RE BARRACKS. course of instruction,		1		1		2	29		1	3	7	
	His Excellency the	•••		•••	1	•••	2	29		1	. 3	,	
0	Dixcenency one				1,		1	2			:		
	per		***	 1	1	•••	_		•••	•••	•••		
rmourer				1	•••	•••	•••	•••		• • • •	•••	•••	
	******	•••	••••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 1	•••	•••	•••	
DE	TECTIVES.				,					1			
nspector in cha	rge		1		,. <b>.</b> :			l					
ub-Inspector		•••		1									
cting Sub-Ins	pector			1									
irst-class Dete	ectives 5												
	lo 5												
hird-class d	lo <u>5</u>		•	•••		•••		·		•••			
	Total 15	9	12	32	31	50	134	399	30	47	123	874	

[9d.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893

1892 - 3.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### $N \to W$ SOUTH WALES.

# POLICE REWARD AND SUPERANNUATION FUNDS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

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

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 12, of 18 May, 1893.]

### Question.

- 12. Mr. McCourt asked The Colonial Secretary,—
  (1.) What was the total income of the Police Superannuation Fund for year 1892?
  (2.) What were the total disbursements during the same period?

### Answer.

As the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds are interchangeable, the income and expenditure of both funds are given. The balance required was made up by realising on invested funds.

*Police Superannuation Fund*, 1892:—Income, £7,646 5s.; expenditure, £17,923 8s. 1d.

*Police Reward Fund*, 1892:—Income, £9,838 0s. 6d.; expenditure, £2,863 16s. 6d.

*Combined Funds*, 1892:—Income, £17,484 5s. 6d.; expenditure, £20,787 4s. 7d.

.

#### · LECISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-MOUNTED SERGEANT OF POLICE,

(PETITION FROM, PRAYING FOR APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO HIS CASE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 November, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—
MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH, VIZ.:—

- (1.) That in the Session of 1890 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into your Petitioner's claim upon the Police Superannuation Fund, to which he had been long contributing, and to which he is still contributing, with the interest and compound interest of the money which he should receive and enjoy, in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 21 of the Police Act of 1862.
- (2.) That in order to impede your Petitioner's claim upon the said fund, Mr. Fosbery submitted a specific charge of fraud against your Petitioner to the said Committee, and that charge is proved unfounded, as well as admitted, by Sub-Inspector Cornett, and even by Mr. Fosbery himself to be manifestly false, vide Cornett's evidence, and Mr. Fosbery's admissions to Parliament in Hansard of September, 1890, &c., &c.
- (3.) That, apart from that solid proof whether the alleged charge can be sustained or not, as it is a serious criminal charge, the Government should prosecute, or pay any just demand upon the Fund; but, forsooth, instead of doing so your Petitioner is suffered to pine under the brand of a criminal, while he has virtually disproved the charge and inuendoes with the weapons the accuser actually made himself; thus all that is required to acquit your Petitioner is admitted.
- (4.) That although the charge was proved unfounded before the Committee, &c., by incontrovertable testimony, the Committee had not brought up its report to Parliament when the House was prorogued in December of 1890, thus the matter has been since held in abeyance, owing, it is said, to some sessional rule keeping it back, &c., and thus, as this case stands on your business roll sub judice.

Your Petitioner therefore prays your Honorable House to take those facts into immediate consideration, and thus allow the motion (re this matter) on your business paper to pass as a formal motion, in order to relieve your Petitioner of suspense, and to bring this protracted case to a speedy and final issue

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM STAFFORD, Mounted Sergeant of Police until legally discharged or lawfully dismissed.

85 Norton-street, Leichhardt, October, 1892.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

# WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-MOUNTED SERGEANT OF POLICE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

### APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 12 May, 1893.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[1s. 9d.]

849---A

#### 1890.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Votes No. 40. Tuesday, 29 July, 1890.

6. WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-MOUNTED SERGEANT OF POLICE:-Mr. Hawthorne moved, pursuant to

(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the authenticity of the case already stated in the petition of ex-Mounted Sergeant William Stafford, presented to and received by Parliament on the 2nd day of May, 1988, concerning his claim for superannuation allowance from the "Police Superannuation Fund," to which he contributed 3 per cent. of his salary for eighteen years as a provision for accident, infirmity, and old age, and whether the ex-Sergeant received such a wound and other injuries in the execution of his public duty as to render him now unfit to follow his occupation.

(2) That such Committee consist of Sir Henry Parkes Mr. Ryrie, Mr. Frank Smith Mr.

(2.) That such Committee consist of Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Ryrie, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Garrard, Mr. O'Sullivan, Dr. Ross, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Clubb, and the Mover.

Question put and passed.

#### 1892-3.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Votes No. 87. Wednesday, 12 April, 1893.

5. WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-MOUNTED SERGEANT OF POLICE:-Mr. Darnley moved, pursuant to

(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon mounted police sergeant William Stafford's claim upon the Police Superannuation Fund.

(2.) That such Committee consist of Sir George Dibbs, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Danahey, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Rose, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Chapman, Mr. G. D. Clark, and the Mover.

(3.) That the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee of 1890 be referred to such Committee.

Debate ensued. Question put.

The House divided.

Ayes, 42	2.
Mr. Young, Mr. Neild, Mr. Reid, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Cann, Mr. Fegan, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Hugh McKinnon, Mr. Lee, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Holborow, Mr. Hindle, Mr. Jeanneret, Mr. Cook, Mr. Danahey,	Mr. Jones, Mr. Dangar, Mr. G. D. Clark, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Perry, Mr. Donald, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Langwell, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Joseph Abbott, Mr. E. G. Brown, Mr. K. Schey, Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Scobie, Mr. Scobie, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Sharp,	Mr. McGowen, Mr. Bavister, Mr. Williams, Mr. Melville.  Tellers,
Mr. Hart, Mr. Edden,	Mr. Darnley, Mr. Chapman.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Noes, 8.

Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Torpy,

Sir George Dibbs, Mr. Barton.

Mr. Hassall, Mr. Traill.

#### Votes No. 100. Friday, 12 May, 1893.

4. WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-MOUNTED SERGEANT OF POLICE:—Mr. Darnley, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 12th April, 1893, together with Appendix.

Ordered to be printed.

#### CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings	
Report	5
Proceedings of the Committee	6
List of Witnesses	8
Minutes of Evidence	9
Appendix	43

#### 1892 - 3.

#### WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-MOUNTED SERGEANT OF POLICE.

## REPORT.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, duly appointed on 12th April, 1893, "with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon Mounted Police Sergeant William Stafford's claim upon the Police Superannuation Fund," and to whom was referred on the same date "the Minutes of Proceedings of and Evidence taken before the Select Committee of 1890," have agreed to the following Report:—

- 1. Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the list and carefully considered the evidence referred, find,—
  - (1.) That the facts as disclosed in the evidence show that it had been the custom to refer any claims against the Department, and which did not appear to be correct, back to the claimant for correction or explanation, and that as this was not done in Stafford's case, it should entitle him to some consideration.
  - (2.) That William Stafford was dismissed from the service without formal inquiry, either before a Bench of Magistrates or his superior officers; and the defaulters'-sheet shows that such dismissal was for "attempting to defraud the Government," whereas the Inspector-General of Police states that he was dismissed for "misconduct."
  - (3.) That, while Stafford's superior officers appear to have regarded him in a very unfavourable light, the testimonials and other evidence from Magistrates and others with whom he came in daily contact go to show that he was highly esteemed by a large number of people in the district.
  - 2. Your Committee consider that William Stafford was, according to custom, entitled to the amount claimed; and, having paid into the Superannuation Fund 2 and 3 per cent. of his salary for a period of eighteen years, your Committee recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Government.

E. DARNLEY,

No. 1 Committee Room, Sydney, 11th May, 1893. Chairman.

#### 1890.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

#### TUESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Ryrie,

Mr. Garrard,

Mr. Barbour.

Mr. Hawthorne called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,-That William Stafford and the Inspector-General of Police be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.]

#### TUESDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

MEMBER PRESENT: Mr. Hawthorne.

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

#### TUESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Hawthorne in the Chair.

Mr. Ryrie, Mr. Garrard,

Mr. Clubb.

Mr. O'Sullivan.

Thomas Henry Goff (Secretary, Police Department) called in, sworn, and examined. Witness produced Rules and Regulations—Police Force Acts.

Witness withdrew.

William Stafford (ex-Sergeant of Police) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered,—That Sergeant Cornett be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Wednesday week, at half-past Ten o'clock.]

#### WEDNESDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Clubb, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Garrard,

Mr. Ryrie.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Garrard called to the Chair pro tem.

Sub-Inspector James Cornett called in, sworn, and examined.

The Chairman entered the room and took the Chair.

Examination continued.

Witness withdrew

Ordered,-That Mr. J. M. Stafford be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, 1st October, at Ten o'clock.]

#### WEDNESDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1890.

MEMBER PRESENT:-

Mr. Frank Smith.

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

#### WEDNESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Hawthorne in the Chair.

Mr. Clubb,

Mr. O'Sullivan.

William H. Cooke called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John M. Stafford called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew

Ann Stafford called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 10:30 a.m.]

#### WEDNESDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Hawthorne,

Mr. O'Sullivan.

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

WEDNESDAY.

#### WEDNESDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1890. MEMBERS PRESENT :-

None.

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

WEDNESDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Hawthorne,

Mr. O'Sullivan.

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

WEDNESDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. O'Sullivan,

Mr. Garrard,

Mr. Hawthorne.

William Stafford called in, and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 10.30 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

None.

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

WEDNESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Garrard,

Mr. Ryrie,

Mr. Clubb. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Garrard called to the Chair pro tem.

William Stafford called in, and further examined.

The Chairman here entered the room and took the Chair.

Examination continued.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:-

None.

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

WEDNESDAY, 10_DECEMBER, 1890.

MEMBER PRESENT:

Mr. Hawthorne.

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

THURSDAY, 18 DECEMBER, 1890.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Garrard. Mr. Hawthorne,

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

1892-3.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 13 APRIL, 1893. MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. G. D. Clark,

Mr. Darnley,

Mr. Garrard,

Mr. Johnston,

Mr. O'Sullivan,

Mr. Rose.

Mr. Darnley called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, and referring the Minutes of Session 1890 to the Committee, read Proceedings of, and evidence taken before, the Select Committee of Session 1890 to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence referred before the Committee.

Committee deliberated. Ordered,—That William Stafford be summoned to give evidence next meeting, and that the Inspector-General of Police be intimated.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at half-past Two o'clock.]

#### TUESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:-

Mr. Darnley in the Chair.

Mr. G. D. Clark, Mr. Johnston,

Mr. Garrard,

Mr. O'Sullivan.

James Smith called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Stafford called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at half-past Two o'clock.]

#### THURSDAY, 20 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Darnley in the Chair.

Mr. G. D. Clark,

Mr. Garrard,

Mr. Johnston.

William Stafford called in and further examined.

Witness handed in Testimonials as to character. [See Appendix.]

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman. [Adjourned.]

#### THURSDAY, 27 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:-

Mr. Darnley in the Chair.

Mr. G. D. Clark,

Mr. Chapman, Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Garrard, Committee deliberated.

Resolved:-That the Inspector-General of Police be summoned to give evidence next meeting, and that a copy of the evidence and appendix to date be forwarded to him.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at Two o'clock.]

#### WEDNESDAY, 3 MAY, 1893.

The House having adjourned till Thursday, no meeting of the Committee could be held.

#### THURSDAY, 4 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Darnley in the Chair.

Mr. Chapman,

Mr. G. D. Clark,

Mr. Johnston.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery (Inspector-General of Police) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman. [Adjourned.]

#### THURSDAY, 11 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Darnley in the Chair.

Mr. Chapman.

Mr. G. D. Clark. ·

The Chairman submitted Draft Report. Same read, amended, and agreed to. Chairman to report to the House.

#### LIST OF WITNESSES.

Evidence, Session 1890.	PAGE.
Cooke, W. H.  Cornet, J.  Goff, T. H.  Stafford, A.  Stafford, J. M.  Stafford, W.	. 16 . 9 . 23
Evidence, Session 1892-3.  Fosbery, E. W. Smith, J. Stafford, W.	. 38

1890.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SOUTH WALES.

#### MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

#### THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

# CASE OF WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-SERGEANT OF POLICE:

TUESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Bresent:

Mr. GARRARD, Mr. CLUBB,

Mr. O'SULLIVAN, Mr. RYRIE.

J. S. HAWTHORNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Henry Goff sworn and examined:-

1. Chairman.] What are you? Secretary of the Police Department.
2. Do you desire to give evidence on behalf of the Inspector-General of Police? The Inspector-General asked me to come here, but I can give no information beyond that which has been put before Parliament. I have with me copies of the papers laid before Parliament, and Mr. Fosbery desired me to state that he 16 Sept., 1890 can give no additional information.

3. The papers have already been before Parliament? They have, with the exception of information in reference to an action which Mr. Stafford brought against Sir Henry Parkes, as nominal defendant, in the

reference to an action which Mr. Stafford brought against Sir Henry Parkes, as nominal defendant, in the Supreme Court, a verdict being given for the defendant.

4. State as briefly as possible the circumstances connected with Mr. Stafford's dismissal? He was dismissed from the Police Force in August, 1877, for sending in a fraudulent claim for travelling allowance, setting forth that he had been absent at certain places, performing certain duties, when he had not. He was dismissed on the recommendations of Sub-Inspector Medley, who has retired from the Service and is now in England, and Captain Zouch, since deceased, who was in charge of the Southern District. Since then he brought an action against the Inspector-General of Police, in the District Court, and was non-suited. In 1881 he brought an action against the Government—Sir Henry Parkes being the nominal defendant—for wrongful dismissal from the Police Force, and a verdict was given for the defendant. I think that was subsequent to the District Court action. think that was subsequent to the District Court action.

5. Do you know the reasons of the verdict being given for the defendant? [Witness extract from the case, as reported in the Sydney Morning Herald of July 30th, 1881]:-Witness read the following

His Honor, in the course of addressing the jury, said that the plaintiff asked for an allowance for the additional expense to which he had been put by the absence of accommodation at the police barracks. His family lived at an hotel, and the plaintiff took his meals at an hotel, only sleeping at the barracks in order to look after them at night; but he paid at the hotel the same as if he slept there. The claim is irregularly sent in, not to Mr. Medley, but to Captain Zouch, very probably as plaintiff says, because he was late in making his return. The case for the defendant is, that the Government, on the facts thus stated, was justified in dismissing the plaintiff. If the facts had been specially pleaded, His Honor would not have much hesitation in supporting it on demurrer. The facts are, that there was one inquiry before Mr. Medley, at which the plaintiff was verbally examined by Mr. Medley, and he put in a written explanation. In answer to this, the plaintiff says that this admission was extorted from him by his superior officer saying that he had better to sign it, and his wife and son corroborate him. As to the claim, the plaintiff has admitted that on two of the occasions for which he claimed he was not at the places there named. It would be very injurious to the Force if each man might take the law into his own hands, and because he thought himself hardly used, recoup himself by making false claims. The plaintiff puts forward in his explanation that he has been put to expense, and that only on that ground he has made his claim. The plaintiff says that this explanation or admission was extorted from him, but in this he is contradicted. It is for the jury to judge who is stating the truth. Afterwards, in July, he makes another explanation to the same effect. On 4th October he makes another explanation of what he calls a "nominal claim," which substantially is to the same effect. On 4th October he makes another statement, in which he also makes use of the words "nominal claim." The result of the evidence w

Mr.
T. H. Goff.

out of the station on three nights. To account for the other nine nights, he says that he was out late at night, and there was a practice to charge night money. In answer to that, a number of witnesses were called, who said that no such practice was countenanced. The question is, whether there is a false and fictitious report. If the jury think that it is false and fictitious, they will find for defendant; if not, for the plaintiff, and give him damages to compensate him for the loss which he has sustained. The jury retired, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

6. Mr. Garrard.] Then a verdict was given for the defendant, not because a case could not lie against the Government, but upon the facts of the case as submitted? Yes, upon the facts. The following is the report of Sub-Inspector Medley to Superintendent Zouch:-

Police Office, Moruya, 31 August, 1877.

I BEG to return to Captain Zouch Senior-constable Stafford's claim for night money, quarter ending 30 June, with extracts from the Moruya Duty-book of the duties performed by the senior-constable on the dates for which he has claimed night money, statements from Sergeant Cornett and Senior-constable Stafford, and report from Sergeant Cornett, showing the distances from Moruya of the places mentioned in the night allowance claim where the senior-constable states he halted.

In accordance with instructions from Captain Zouch, I have made careful inquiry into this matter, and can come to no other conclusion than that the night money claim submitted by Senior-constable Stafford for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1877, is a false one.

30th June, 1877, is a false one.

Not one of the places mentioned under head "Where claimant halted," &c., did the senior-constable stop at for the

night.

Under the head of "Nature of duty on which engaged," six entries are made of "summons serving." No such service was performed, as no summonses were issued for any persons residing at or near these places.

June 1st to 2nd, a claim is made for "summons serving" at Bodalla; by the senior-constable's admission to me, he was never at that place. Again, June 6th to 7th, "summons serving at Merricumbene"; he was not there. (Vide Dutybook copy). 6th June, "horse ridden 30 miles"; 7th June, "horse resting." How did he get back from Merricumbene? I will now call Captain Zouch's attention to three more entries:—31st May to 1st June, "Burro"; 26th to 27th June, "Burro." This place is only 7 miles from Moruya. 10th to 11th June, "Bergalia—inquest inquiry." This is true, but this place is only 5 miles from Moruya.

On reference to Senior-constable Stafford's statement (marked No. 1), it will be seen that the excuse he offers for submitting this claim is that he was under great expense whilst waiting at Moruya for the quarters, and having to remove his family from Braidwood to that place.

his family from Braidwood to that place.

I have suspended Senior-constable Stafford, as Captain Zouch is already aware (by telegram), pending the decision that may be arrived at in this case, and in the meantime I have placed Constable Williams in charge of the station.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MEDLEY,

Sub-Inspector.

7. What is Superintendent Zouch's minute upon that report? It is as follows:

Memo. from Superintendent Zouch to The Inspector-General of Police.

I TAKE it to be quite unnecessary, in submitting this report of Mr. Medley's and attached papers, to offer any comment on the glaring and deliberate design—evidenced as well as admitted—made by Senior-constable Stafford, to obtain money by false pretences, only equalled by the unparalleled effrontery of his attempted palliation by the plea set forth in defence.

H. ZOUCH,

Superintendent, Southern District, 5/9/77.

There is also a defaulter sheet against him.

8. Chairman.] Does the defaulter sheet contain anything serious against him? Only that he was reduced from the rank of sergeant to senior-constable in 1869.

9. What are the charges against him contained in this sheet?

Date.	Offence.	By whom reported.	Plea.	Evidence.	Decision.	By whom (Signature).	Remarks.
1869. 28 July	ferred by Sergeant and in which the pa for decision, the In- and directed Sergea constable, as he con and from all the	an investigation helidge, into charges of Stafford against Moupers were referred to spector-General ordent Stafford's reductionsidered him not frecircumstances, unfits. minute, No. 69-1:	gross minted-con the Inspect Lyndon to the ree from second to hold	Reduced to rank of senior-constable.	The Inspector- General of Police.	Reduced pay from 1st Aug., 1869.	
1874. Sept.	Drunkenness on duty.	Inspector Sanderson.	Not guilty.	Letters from several per- sons pro- duced.	Not proven, but Senr const. Staf- ford remo- ved to Braidwood, to be under officer's im- mediate	Superintendent Zouch.	
1876. May	Neglect of duty	Constable Arm- strong and Sen const. Wells.	Not guilty.	Senconst. Wells, Cons. Arm- strong, and others.	observation. Not proven.		
1876. 27 June	Being disguised, in drink, on duty.	Senior-constable Wells and Constable Berry.	Not guilty.	Senconst. Wells, Const. Berry, Const. Smyth, and several letters from civilians.	Case not proven.		
1877. <b>25</b> Aug.	Attempting to defraud the Government by obtaining money by false pretences.	ley.	Guilty.	Occurrence- book, Sub- Inspector Medley, & Sergeant Cornett.	Reduced and dismissed.	Inspector-General of Police.	H. Zouch, Sup. South. District, 6/9/77.

16 Sept., 1890.

- 10. What misconduct was Stafford guilty of in connection with Mounted-constable Lynch? He forced the constable into a cell, and I think they fought there, and Stafford's face was found to be injured.

  11. Was it not proved that Lynch subsequently set fire to the lock-up? Yes, I think so; he attempted to set fire to it. If you wish it I was a like the set of the provention with the case brought.
- to set fire to it. If you wish it, I will have the whole of the papers in connection with the case brought
- 12. Are you aware whether Stafford had contributed any pay towards the Superannuation Fund up to the time of dismissal? Yes, in the usual way as other members of the Force; 3 per cent. from 1868, and 2 per cent. before that year. 13. For how many years?

13. For how many years? About seventeen years; but a member of the Police Force is not entitled to compensation unless he is sixty years of age, or is certified by the Police Medical Board to be unfit for further service.

14. He had contributed regularly towards the Superannuation Fund up to the time of his dismissal? It

was deducted from his pay.

15. Mr. Garrard.] How much is deducted, and what are the benefits? Three per cent. Half-pay at

16. Do I understand that to a certain date 2 per cent. was deducted, and beyond that date 3 per cent.? Yes; because we found that the fund was not sufficient, and would not meet the demands upon it.

17. Then Stafford contributed 2 per cent. of his salary? Yes, for a certain period, and 3 per cent.

18. What are the benefits to which a member of the Police Force is entitled under the Superannuation Fund? Half-pay after fifteen years' service; that is, if he is over sixty years of age, or is certified by the Medical Board to be unfit for further duty, or is injured in the execution of his duty to such an extent that he cannot perform his duty; two-thirds' pay is allowed after twenty years' service, three-fourths' pay after twenty-five years' service, and full pay after thirty years' service, and gratuities in certain other cases.

19. Voluntary retirement or dismissal does not carry with it any refund under the Regulations? No; they forfeit if they are dismissed.

20. It is stated that Stafford received a wound in the discharge of his duty which unfitted him for service? I have heard nothing about that. As far as my knowledge goes, he has never been before the Police Surgeon or the Police Medical Board for examination.

21. Chairman.] At the time of Stafford's reduction, was any specific charge made against him, and was he called upon to answer any particular charge or allegation? Yes. In February, 1864, he was charged with bringing unfounded charges against Senior-canstable Graham of drunkenness, and he was reprimanded. Mr. J. W. Orridge, Superintendent, makes the following memorandum in reference to this charge:—

From circumstances that have since come to my knowledge, and subsequent experience of Senior-constable Graham's character (since dismissed), I am of opinion that the above reprimand was not deserved by Sergeant Stafford.—J. W. Orridge, Superintendent. 20/10/65.

In January, 1866, he was charged with neglect of duty in not having sold, as instructed, certain property of prisoners Willice and Ware. He was reported at that time by Prisoner G. Ware and others, and his plea was that his time was occupied with reports of bushrangers. The evidence consisted of his own reports, and those of Sergeants Cleary and Costello. He was severely reprimanded by the Superintendent and the Inspector-General of Police. [Police Rules produced for the information of the Committee.]

22. What course is usually pursued when police officers are found guilty of dishonesty;—do you dismiss them? Yes. According to the defaulters' sheet, the date of the charge upon which Mr. Stafford was dismissed was 25th August, 1877. The offence was that of attempting to defraud the Government by obtaining money by false pretences. He was reported by Sub-Inspector Medley, and pleaded guilty. Evidence was given from the Duty-book, by Sub-Inspector Medley, and by Sergeant Cornett, and the -"reduced and dismissed." decision was-

23. Mr. Garrard.] Do I understand that Mr. Stafford pleaded guilty to the charge? Yes.
24. Is there anything in writing to substantiate the statement that Mr. Stafford pleaded guilty to the charge? Subsequently, Superintendent Zouch made a further report upon the dismissal as follows:-

Memo. from Superintendent Zouch to the Inspector-General of Police.

Memo. from Superintendent Zouch to the Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Southern District, Goulburn, 18 November, 1877.

On a retrospective view of this man's career, it is palpably manifest, whether the decision arrived at be just or unjust, the universally admitted odium entertained by the inhabitants, including magistrates, professional men, and people of all grades, has shown itself in the general satisfaction his removal has produced. This is the result of personal inquiries made within the last few days in the Braidwood District, the unhesitating reply being that his punishment was richly deserved, and it should have been meted out to him years ago, his conduct having earned for him a most unenviable reputation, not alone with the inhabitants, but with the Police generally.

Ex-constable Stafford's recriminations upon members of the Service, assertions, comments, &c., on the inquiries and decisions advanced by him in defence, cannot possibly affect his case; he obtained money by a false pretence—inquiry proved it, and allowed by his own admission; so rest the facts, for they are undeniable. He has now the hardihood to declare that this has arisen solely because his officer is actuated by feelings of animosity towards him.

25. How did this arise? Upon an appeal of Stafford against the decision of Superintendent Zouch.

26. When an officer is charged with dereliction of duty, as in the case of Stafford, what is the first thing to be done;—does the Superintendent of his district get some one to make inquiries? The officer charged with the offence is called upon to make a report.

with the offence is called upon to make a report.

27. Has there been any report? Yes.

28. Who first reports that Mr. Stafford has pocketed this money? Sub-Inspector Medley.

29. Performathing must have been brought under Medley's attention? Medley was in charge of the sub-district.

30. Are we to understand that Medley, in the fulfilment of his duty, found this out himself and reported it, or was it brought to his knowledge by some one else? Probably Sergeant Cornett found it out. I will read a report made by Senior-constable Stafford to Superintendent Zouch:-

Senior-constable Stafford to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station, Moruya, 3 September, 1877.

Senior-constable Stafford having written hastily his report of the 30th ultimo, before he had any idea or knowledge of his suspension, as Mr. Medley was standing waiting for it, thus he begs to supplement that report with the following facts:

That out-station men halting at Braidwood station having slept in the barrack there, for which they tendered their claim and received night-allowance. Likewise, constables halting at Araluen and at other stations have also invariably tendered their claim and received night-allowance, notwithstanding that they have slept in those barracks, because they were

Mr. T. H. Goff.

16 Sept., 1890.

Were under extra expense; and if the senior-constable had not slept in the barracks here while he was waiting seven weeks for the quarters he was entitled to, he would be entitled to receive £4 18s. for night-allowance; thus, by the senior-constable having slept in the barracks, the Department has gained £3 2s., as the senior-constable only made a claim for £1 16s. to cover expenses, and which he considered he was entitled to on these grounds, viz., that he was under double expense on the days mentioned in his night-sheet, as he was on duty during the day and did not return till late at night, and as he had to pay by the week for his board in a public-house and keep a large family at Braidwood, and on the days he was out on duty he had to pay for meals, and there was no abatement in the public-house. The senior-constable has not even charged the Department for the conveyance of his regulation box, which would cost at least 20s., nor for whatever nights the senior-constable may have been absent from Braidwood in the early part of that quarter. The senior-constable has not even the police coach and horses to remove his family, &c. By these facts it will be seen that the senior-constable has not made any undue charge or claim upon the Department, and that all the senior-constable has done under these circumstances is that he returned for £1 16s. to cover some of these heavy extra expenses. Thus, under the circumstances, the senior-constable considers his claim just; and this being evidently so, he thinks it matters little as to what dates and duty he submitted, and his books are kept as Seargeant Cornett kept them.

In making out the senior-constable's night-sheet (he having been late with the returns), he did so hurriedly and from memory; hence the discrepancy in dates respecting the days he was absent, &c. When the senior-constable received Captain Zouch's cheque for his claim, it being disputed, the senior-constable handed it to Mr. Medley.

WILLIAM STAFFORD,

Senior-constable.

31. I want the beginning of the matter;—some one must have moved the Sub-Inspector to make this particular inquiry, or did it come about in the ordinary examination? Perhaps I had better again read Sub-Inspector Medley's communication to Superintendent Zouch.

#### Sub-Inspector Medley to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Office, Moruya, 31 August, 1877.

I BEG to return to Captain Zouch Senior-constable Stafford's claim for night-money, quarter ending 30 June, with extracts from the Moruya Duty-book of the duties performed by the senior-constable on the dates for which he has claimed night-money, statements from Sergeant Cornett and Senior-constable Stafford, and report from Sergeant Cornett, showing the distances from Moruya of the places mentioned in the night-allowance claim where the senior-constable states he halted

In accordance with instructions from Captain Zouch, I have made careful inquiry into this matter, and can come to no other conclusion than that the night-money claim submitted by Senior-constable Stafford for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1877, is a false one.

Not one of the places mentioned under head "Where claimant halted," &c., did the senior-constable stop at for

the night.

Under the head of "Nature of duty on which engaged," six entries are made of "summons serving." No such service was performed, as no summonses were issued for any persons residing at or near these places.

June 1st to 2nd, a claim is made for "summons serving" at Bodalla; by the senior-constable's admission to me, he was never at that place. Again, June 6th to 7th, "summons serving at Merricumbene"; he was not there. (Vide Dutybook copy). 6th June, "horse ridden 30 miles"; 7th June, "horse resting". How did he get back from Merricumbene.

I will now call Captain Zouch's attention to three more entries:—31st May to 1st June, "Burro"; 26 to 27th June, "Burro." This place is only 7 miles from Moruya. 10th to 11th June, "Bergalia—inquest inquiry." This is true, but this place is only 5 miles from Moruya.

On reference to Senior-constable Stafford's statement (marked No. 1), it will be seen that the excuse he offers for submitting this claim is that he was under great expense whilst waiting at Moruya for the quarters, and having to remove his family from Braidwood to that place.

I have suspended Senior-constable Stafford, as Captain Zouch is already aware (by telegram), pending the decision that may be arrived at in this case, and in the meantime I have placed Constable Williams in charge of the station.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MEDLEY,

Sub-Inspector.

32. Then it came to his knowledge through a claim made by Mr. Stafford for night-money, and upon that Medley makes a report? Yes; he first asked Sergeant Cornett to inquire as to the distances of the places mentioned in the report.

33. I understand that these charges for night-money, &c., come through the Sub-Inspector of the district?

Yes

34. Then Medley asked the sergeant to make inquiries, and to give information as to distances? Yes. . 35. Did Medley subsequently make a further inquiry personally? He explains everything in the report which I have read.

36. Is there any correspondence from Mr. Stafford to show that he pleaded guilty;—would Medley's report be sent to Mr. Stafford for any comments which he might make upon it? Yes. It was first sent on to Superintendent Zouch, together with the claim which Stafford put in.

37. But was no opportunity afforded Stafford of replying to the charges of Medley? I presume Sub-Inspector Medley asked Stafford for an explanation. Perhaps I had better read the report of Seniorconstable Stafford to Sub-Inspector Medley.

#### Senior-constable Stafford to Sub-Inspector Medley.

Moruya Police, 30 August, 1877.
Senior-constable Stafford begs to state, for the information of Captain Zouch and Mr. Sub-Inspector Medley, respecting the night-money claimed, submitted to, and scrutinised by Mr. Sub-Inspector Medley, and which Senior-constable Stafford was under the impression that he was fully justified in claiming,—should Captain Zouch and Mr. Sub-Inspector Medley consider the claim not a just one, Senior-constable Stafford can only impress upon these gentlemen the fact that at the time he was under very heavy expense, having to keep himself in a public-house here, and the removal of his family from Braidwood.

The senior-constable is quite willing to leave the matter in the hands of Captain Zouch and Mr. Sub-Inspector Medley. If the senior-constable had not slept in the barrack, which, as Mr. Medley knows, affords very disagreeable accommodation, the senior-constable would be allowed £4 18s. night allowance.

Under these circumstances, the senior-constable hopes that his explanation will meet the approval of his superiors, as because waiting for the quarters here and the removal of his family cost the senior-constable more than he could at that time well afford, and it was solely on these grounds that he submitted his claim for £1 16s.

WM STAFFORD

WM. STAFFORD, Senior-constable.

38. Then he did admit to submitting these claims and charging for work which he did not do, because of the extraordinary circumstances to which he refers? Yes.

39. Mr. O'Sullivan.] Is that the only record you have of Stafford pleading guilty of misappropriating 36s.? We have it on the defaulters' sheet, under Superintendent Zouch's signature.

40. How did it get there? I suppose Medley asked him how he pleaded—verbally, probably.

41.

s. **1**3

41. Is there only that record to show whether Stafford pleaded verbally or otherwise? Only the defaulters' sheet, and the report by Senior-constable Stafford, which I have just read. A report follows this, in which he explains something in his previous report of same date, the 30th August:-

Mr. T. H. Goff. 16 Sept., 1890.

Senior-constable Stafford to Sub-Inspector Medley.

Moruya Police, 30 August, 1877.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE Stafford begs to add to his statement of this date, that he forgot to add to his statement that any discrepancy which may appear in his claim for night-allowance and his duty return, arose through the senior-constable's mind at the time he made out his night-allowance sheet being upset through other reports which he had to answer to at the time, as also through his removing his family at the time, and the returns being late, as the senior-constable could not attend to them before the 10th Luit.

them before the 10th July.

The quarterly returns should be forwarded on the 4th of the ensuing month; hence it is that the senior-constable forwarded these returns direct to Captain Zouch so as to save time, and not through any discourtesy to Mr. Sub-Inspector WM. STAFFORD,

I should like to read another enclosure, and that is the report of Senior-sergeant Cornett, witnessed by Sub-Inspector Medley.

Police Station, Moruva, 31 August, 1877.

Police Station, Moruya, 31 August, 1877.

Sergeant Cornett makes the following statement in the presence of Senior-constable Stafford:—The document handed to me by Sub-Inspector Medley is Senior-constable Stafford's claim for night allowance for the quarter ending 30 June, 1877. The claim amounts to £1 16s. One night has been struck off for Araluen Station, making claim £1 13s.

The other document handed to me is a copy of the duty returned and performed by Senior-constable Stafford on the various dates named in the night allowance claim above referred to. It is in my handwriting. I copied it from the Moruya Duty-book. The various dates were called from the night allowance claim by Mr. Sub-Inspector Medley; and I entered the various duties performed by Senior-constable Stafford, in accordance with the records in the Duty-book. All this was done in the presence of Senior-constable Stafford, constable Williams, and Constable Harvison. Mr. Medley called Senior constable Stafford's attention to each date and item, as it was called out, and it was compared with the Duty-book. The entries for the various duties claimed for in the night sheet do not agree with the difference between the entries made in the Duty-book and the entries made by Senior-constable Stafford in the night sheet. Senior-constable Stafford could not account for the entries referred to in the night money claim. The only explanation Senior-constable Stafford could give when questioned by Mr. Medley was that he considered that he was entitled to the claim he submitted, as being under heavy expense, through his having to remove his family from Braidwood to Moruya on transfer.

Mr. Medley questioned Senior-constable Stafford as to whether he (Stafford) stopped at any of the places named in the night sheet under the heading "Places to be specified where claimant halted," &c. Senior-constable Stafford said he did not halt at any of the places named, but returned to his station during the night.

By Senior-constable Stafford: You were at least seven weeks

from Braidwood, as the quarters at the former place were not vacant. You slept in the Darracks, but Doubled as a publication for the time.

I am living in private quarters at Braidwood with my family at present. I have made no application for an allowance to cover the expense that I have been under for the removal of my family from Moruya to Braidwood; but I intend to do so for the time I am out of quarters at Braidwood.

You told me on one occasion that if you had slept out of quarters the Superintendent would have allowed you 2s. a night. This conversation was in reference to the time you were waiting for the quarters at Moruya.

JAMES CORNETT,

Witness-J. R. Medley, Sub-Inspector.

JAMES CORNETT Sergeant of Police.

42. Chairman.] Is Cornett still in the Service? Yes.

43. Where is he now stationed ;-will it be possible to produce him at the inquiry? He is stationed at

Gundagai; we could get him down in a day or two.

44. When a police officer, or any one in the Service is charged with dishonesty, is it usual first to dismiss him without bringing him before a Bench of Magistrates? No; they are brought before a Bench of

Magistrates usually.

45. Why was not Stafford charged before a Bench of Magistrates? I could not give you the reason, unless it was that it was thought that the punishment would meet the case.

46. Was there another police officer near Stafford, who was charged with drunkenness about the same time? I do not recollect; it is thirteen years ago.

47. Do I understand that in the Police Regulations there is a rule whereby a man can be deprived of the amount he has contributed towards the fund, if he is dismissed or resigns? The practice is to forfeit all the money paid in. I do not think there is any enactment making it compulsory.

48. Mr. Garrard.] Is the Police Superannuation Regulation Act printed? Yes; it is incorporated with the Police Regulation Act of 1862, 25 Vic. No. 16.

49. Can you furnish the Committee with a copy? Yes.

50. Mr. Clubb.] Have you anything to state beyond the fact that Stafford admitted the falsity of the claim he sent in? I cannot say anything beyond what is contained in the papers.

51. You understand that it was personally admitted to Medley? The last report I have read is tantamount

to an admission that he put in these claims in consequence of not being allowed some lodging allowance to recoup him for some expense at a hotel.

52. Where is Inspector Medley now? He is in England. I heard that he died not long ago, but I do not know whether it is true or not.

53. Chairman.] How did Sub-Inspector Medley come to leave the Force;—was he superannuated? He retired on a gratuity. That is another way of retiring—optional, in some cases.
54. Were any charges ever levelled against Medley;—did he leave the Force with a clean sheet; was he an

efficient officer? I think so. If there had been any grave charge made against him he would not have been allowed superannuation.

#### Mr. William Stafford sworn and examined:-

55. Chairman.] Where do you reside? 85, Norton-street, Leichhardt.
56. Did you serve in the New South Wales Police Force? Yes.
57. When were you dismissed? On 7th September, 1877.
58. What were you dismissed for? For attempting to defraud the Government.
59. To what amount? Thirty-six shillings: but the dismissed does not specify the

59. To what amount? Thirty-six shillings; but the dismissal does not specify the amount.
60. You have heard Mr. Goff read certain papers referring to these charges against you, will you state what reply, if any, you have to make;—make any statement you have to make in regard to pleading guilty? I was not asked to plead guilty.

61.

Mr. W. Stafford.

16 Sept., 1890.

Mr. W. Stafford.

Wife, and son, and Mr. Morris, a respectable storekeeper of Moruya, and pressure was brought to bear for me to copy it, upon the condition that the matter would drop; but after I copied the statement I was suspended, and Superintendent Zouch interpreted it into a confession of guilt. I was never called upon for any explanation in the matter. for any explanation in the matter.

62. Did you ever furnish any printed statement as to admitting your guilt? Not at all; I was never

asked whether I was guilty or not.

63. Were the statements that have been made about your admitting your guilt verbal statements? There

is no statement in the papers showing that I pleaded guilty or not guilty.

64. Can you throw any light on these charges of false entry, and show to the Committee that, in connection with the charges for night duty, you were at or near the places specified? Yes; I have all my statements together, and here are my replies in writing.

65. Mr. Ryrie.] Has a copy of that been handed in to the Inspector-General's Office? Yes; and he has seen all the originals.

66. Chairman.] Has the Inspector-General seen all these papers which you propose reading to us? has seen the originals, and most of my replies to them.

67. Did he see them previous to your dismissal? No; I never saw the paper which was written against

me until nine months after dismissal, when it was printed by Parliament.

68. So you were, practically speaking, dismissed without being called upon to reply? Certainly; there

is not a single paper which shows otherwise.

69. Were you not suspended in the first instance? No; I was suspended after I copied the statement for Cornett. He induced my wife and son and Morris to influence me to make the statement, upon the distinct understanding that the matter would drop on both sides. I strongly refused, and it was only the importunity of my wife and son and Morris which made me write that statement. That was proved at the Supreme Court by my wife and son and myself.
70. Mr. Clubb.] What inducement was offered to you? Simply to copy the statement, and that the

matter would drop if I would write no more.
71. What are we to understand by "the matter would drop on both sides";—you were under suspension

at this time? Certainly not.

72. Chairman.] Did you not receive a notification from Superintendent Zouch, suspending you from duty for obtaining money by false pretences? No; I never heard that expression until the Inspector-General's dismissal was read to me.

73. And you were dismissed without being called upon to make any reply to the charges against you? There were no charges made against me. During Sub-Inspector Medley's interrogations on 30th August, 1877, at Moruya, he formulated no charge, nor did he afford me an opportunity of explaining the particulars of my claim.

74. Mr. Clubb.] Do we not understand that a telegram was sent on your suspension being ordered? I

never saw it, and know nothing about it, and I have not seen it in the papers.

75. Mr. O'Sullivan.] You say you were induced to make that statement by your wife and son and Mr. Morris? It was brought to me in writing. The purport of it was that I was under great expense, &c. 76. Who brought it to you? Sergeta Cornett.

78. The statement was written for the purpose of getting you to sign it as an admission? No, I cannot call it an admission; there is no admission in it.

79. You say you were given to understand that if you signed it the matter would drop? distinctly understood; I had them in my hands. Yes, it was

80. What do you mean by that? I knew I was right, and I know I am right now.
81. Who made the agreement with you that the matter should drop? Cornett—not with me but with my wife and son and Mr. Morris. He came to me first, and I refused, and told him to tell Medley to call

upon me for a written explanation.

82. You say you never admitted you had been guilty of this charge? Never.

83. To any person, either in writing or by word of mouth? Never, nor do I now.
84. Mr. Clubb.] What was your position in regard to this charge up to this point;—had an investigation taken place? No; only the comparing of the claim with the Duty-book.
85. And you were not under suspension? Not at all; I was not suspended until after I copied the state-

ment, on the 31st of August, 1877.

86. Had any other charges been preferred against you prior to this? No.
87. Did any feeling exist between yourself and Cornett? No; but there was a personal ill-feeling between Medley and I; but it did not interfere with the performance of our duties. It was a very personal matter. The plea in the defaulters' sheet is all false.

88. Mr. O'Sullivan.] Judging from the petition you have lodged, you appear to have been put to considerable expense in the Braidwood district during the times of the bushrangers and the cattle stealers? Yes; and in the western district too.

89. The petition states that there are no less than forty-five arrests and convictions for felonies alone

recorded to your name? Yes, and more than that.

90. It was stated in one of the reports read by Mr. Goff that there was a feeling against you in the district;—was that on account of your many arrests? There was no feeling against me. No man could have been more thought of by the people in the Braidwood District. That was exemplified on two occasions when members of my family died—such funerals were never seen in that district; also testimonials from the Bench of Magistrates, Braidwood, &c.

91. Chairman ] So that the statement made by Superintendent Zouch that you were disliked in the Braidwood District, and that the people there were rejoiced or were delighted at your dismissal from the Service, is untrue? Perfectly untrue. I could bring gentlemen in Sydney to prove it to be untrue. There is Mr. Curtiss, who was a professional man in Braidwood, and who conducted his business in the Courts, and who saw me daily. There is only one person who could say an ill word, and that is Mr. Hassall. One of our rules states:—"When travelling on duty within their districts, and where they are compelled to stop the night at an inn, where there is no police-station—officers, 7s.; men, 3s." The general practice in regard to that scale is this: The officers, men, and myself have been paid for stopping at squatters' places. places, under no expense; for camping out, for travelling late under extra expense, for "days" under the heading of "nights," collecting an electoral roll, &c. Constable Nelson received it for years, for sleeping in barracks, travelling with the officers, &c. (See Sergeant Cornett's claim herewith.) It was general.

92. Mr. Clubb.] It was a general practice to make a charge of this kind? Yes; I can bring retired members of the Force to prove it.

Mr. W. Stafford. 16 Sept., 1890.

93. Mr. Garrard.] You admit it is against the literal rendering of the rule to charge it, but the custom

53. Mr. Garrara.] Tot admit it is against the literal rendering of the rule to charge it, but the custom to charge it had grown up? Yes.

94. Superseding the rule itself? Yes. The second rule is: "On branch gold escorts, for each night on the road, officers 7s., men 3s." The way that rule was used was this: 7s. and 3s. per day was paid on branch escorts under the heading of "nights." (See Sergeant Cornett's claim herewith for 30th September, 1877.) It was drawn under the heading of "nights," although I am paid under the heading of "days" when the scale said "nights"; and it is so to the present day. The third rule is: "Lodge allowances, when stationed temporarily, when no police quarters are available, officers 5s., men 2s." The way that rule was applied was this: men were always allowed 3s a night for stanning in horseles, when a compelled rule was applied was this: men were always allowed 3s. a night for stopping in barracks, when compelled to board at hotels. (See my own claim herewith for six nights consecutively, when I slept in Araluen barracks in March quarter, 1877; and this claim is certified to by Sub-Inspector Medley as correctly claimed.) The above allowance is not paid on water passages. Constable Williams, myself, and others, received the allowance on water passages. received the allowance on water passages. Constable Oliver received what was allowed, about £3, lodging allowance for sleeping in his police bed in the Court-house at Moruya.

95. Chairman.] You are trying to prove many things that were allowed, which were not in accordance with the Regulations? Yes.

96. And that your claims, although not strictly in accord with the Regulations, were in accord with the usage which had become general amongst the police officers in the district? Yes.

97. Can you give us any evidence in regard to this 36s. for which you put in a claim? Yes.

98. So as to show the Committee that you were substantially correct in the account that you furnished

to your superior officers? Yes.

99. Mr. Garrard.] Is that already contained in the papers in the petition? The petition contains the whole of my case, with the exception of explanations. "Quarter ending 30th June, 1877 (vide Dutybooks and returns in the Inspector-General's Office). Duty performed at Braidwood between 1st April and 15th May, 1877. I was absent from Braidwood station three nights at Reidsdale and Bombay, watching suspected cattle-stealers. The fourth night was May 15th to 16th, Araluen, transferred to May 15th to 15th to 15th bottlet at the hotel at Mayure a paper and thing. Moruya. At Moruya station, May 16th to 17th, slept at the hotel at Moruya; no barrack accommodation available. May 26th, Turos, summons serving (See Sergeant Cornett's claim herewith). The sixth night was June 1st to 2nd, Bodalla, summons served and inquiry. The seventh night was June 6th, Merricumbene, summons serving; returned June 7th, about 2 a.m. June 8th, Bergalia, Benja Benja, summons serving. Merricumbene, summons serving; returned June 7th, about 2 a.m. June 8th, Bergana, Benja, Benja, summons serving. The eighth night was June 10th to 11th, Bergalia, inquest inquiry. The ninth night was June 13th to 14th, Broulee Heads, patrolling and inquiry. June 17th, 18th, and 20th, absent these three days late, at Heads, Snap Hook, and Cooper's Island, patrolling and inquiry, &c. The tenth night was June 23rd, Mogo, patrol and inquiry; returned to station 24th June, about 3 a.m. The eleventh night was June 28th to 29th Araluen, returning to Braidwood. Total, eleven nights and five days absent from police quarters in June quarter, 1877. Three nights' absence in Braidwood were substituted in my claim, and they did not exactly agree with the Moruya book, owing to their being late with the returns. The nights 26th to 27th, at Araluen, was a mistake in copying, and should read 28th to 29th. That is the only error in my claim for 36s. It was the want of exact dates which made me substitute the three nights absent from Braidwood as absent from Moruya. However, according to the ruling scale, "days" are as justifiable as "nights," because I was under the expense at Braidwood of keeping my family and myself at an hotel at Moruya and travelling for seven weeks.

100. Mr. O'Sullivan.] You contend, then, that working under the regular system which had grown up in the Service, your charges were just and proper? Yes; I could not make a less claim.

101. Have you any objection to state what was the personal difference between yourself and Sub-Inspector Medley? Senior-constable Wells falsely reported me the report to be false. I knew that Wells and Sub-Inspector Medley intrigued in these reports against me to get me removed from Braidwood to make way for Senior-constable Wells there.

102. Have you any definite information to the effect that there was an intrigue to remove you? I know

for a certainty. I alluded to it in my report to the Superintendent.

103. But have you any absolute proof of it, or did you act upon suspicion? Upon what I was told by men at the station.

104. Then you only suspected it? I went upon what I was told by men on the Araluen station.

105. Are these men still living; could they give evidence? No, they are not here new; I do not know where they are. One man was named Armstrong, but I do not know where he is now. However, I am fully aware that Constable Wells would not dare to report me until he had Sub-Inspector Medley's concurrence.

106. Mr. Clubb.] You have heard Mr. Goff state that it was proved you were not in some of the places stated in your claim;—is that so? No, it is not. I have minutes here bearing upon my application for

107. Mr. Ryrie.] Is there any proof in the Inspector-General's Office that allowances have been made,—not according to the rules, but according to what you now state, that "night" pay has been allowed, although you did not make use of any hotel? Have I not proved it by one claim at Araluen, where 18s. was allowed?

108. But have you any proof in writing? There will be the abstracts of the claims, and the books on the station. I can bring three non-commissioned officers to prove my statement.

109. That these charges have been allowed, although not in exact accord with the rules? Yes.

110. Chairman.] Were you ever charged previously with misappropriating money? No.

111. No charge of dishonesty prior to this was ever levelled against you? No.

112. When you were dismissed it was proved that the Sub-Inspector had authority from Superintendent Zouch to grant a sum of £4 18s. for expenses which he withheld? Yes.

113. And you were not made aware of it until some time after your dismissal? Not until I saw the printed papers did I know a word about it.

Mr. W. Stafford. Whilst he was charging you with misappropriating 36s.? He had really withheld from me, under false pretences, the Superintendent's order for £4 18s., at the time he was trying to prove that I had defrauded the Government.

115. And you knew nothing about this £4 18s. being granted to you by the Superintendent until you saw the printed papers some time afterwards? Some time afterwards.

#### WEDNESDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1890.

#### Present:-

MR. CLUBB,

Mr. GARRARD,

MR. FRANK SMITH.

#### J. S. HAWTHORNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Cornett sworn and examined :-

Sub-Inspector 116. Chairman.] What are you? Sub-Inspector of Police, stationed at Gundagai.

J. Cornett. 117. Were you stationed at Braidwood in 1877? Yes.

118. What position did you then occupy? Sergeant.

24 Sept., 1890. 119. Were you in charge of the Braidwood District? No; Sub-Inspector Medley was in charge, and I was under him.

120. Was Stafford under you at that time? No; I was removed from Moruya, and Stafford took my

place.

121. Was Stafford in Braidwood at the time you were there? No. 122. You remember an account being rendered by Stafford for certain allowances in connection with night duty? Yes.

123. Did that go through you to Medley? No; it went direct to Medley.

124. Did you, subsequent to the claim being sent in, wait upon Stafford with a pencilled memorandum, with the object of getting him to write one similar to it? No.

with the object of getting him to write one similar to it? No.

125. Did you not wait upon Stafford's wife and son to get them to urge him to adopt a certain course in reference to this account, and the probable suspension? No. After Medley had made his inquiry, and looked over the Duty-sheet, and compared it with his night claims, Stafford spoke to me in the police-yard, and said, "What had I better say in reply to this inquiry?" I said, "You have simply to write a short report about it," or something to that effect.

126. Mr. Garrard.] Were you present when Stafford handed Medley a statement or report about the matter? I do not remember that I was.

127. If it has been said that, after handing in a statement to Medley, and Medley suggesting that the draft in pencil should be torn up, you gathered up the fragments and destroyed them, would that be true? Certainly not.

128. Did you do it? No.
129. You distinctly deny having submitted to Stafford, or his wife or son, any draft, in pencil, of what

Medley desired should be sent in? I never did such a thing in my life.

130. Chairman.] If the statement is made that you induced Stafford to make this statement, so as to settle the affair and bring about a reconciliation, it would be untrue? Yes; I would have no interest in doing such a thing. Stafford and I have always lived on the best of terms.

131. Mr. Clubb.] Was there no friction between you at any time? Never. We were always on the

best of terms, and parted on the best of terms.

132. You deny that you brought this statement to Stafford, and stated that Medley asked you to get him

to sign it, and that in the event of him signing it the matter would drop? Nothing of the sort.

133. If the statement has been made that you, in the presence of two or three other persons, did this,

would it be true? No. 134. Mr. Frank Smith.] There is a statement, dated August 31st, 1877, signed by you, in which it is declared that you copied the various dates of night duty from the Moruya Duty-book;—under whose instructions did you make that copy? Medley's.

135. In this statement you say-

The document handed to me by Sub-Inspector Medley is Senior-constable Stafford's claim for night-allowance for the quarter ending 30th June, 1877. The claim amounts to £1 16s. One night has been struck off for Araluen Station, making claim £1 13s.

The other document handed to me is a copy of the duty returned and performed by Senior-constable Stafford on the various dates named in the night-allowance claim above referred to. It is in my handwriting. I copied it from the Moruya Duty-book. The various dates were called from the night-allowance claim by Mr. Sub-Inspector Medley; and I entered the various duties performed by Senior-constable Stafford, in accordance with the records in the Duty-book.

Was there any dispute between Stafford and yourself at the time? No.

136. Were the dates admitted by Stafford to be correct? Yes; it was in the small office of the barracks at Moruva.

137. Have you a clear recollection of what took place at that time? I remember a good deal of what

took place, although it is thirteen years ago.

138. You say in this statement that Stafford could not account for the entries referred to in the nightmoney claim? Yes.

139. Then you further say that the only explanation Stafford could give, when questioned by Medley, was that he considered he was entitled to the claim he submitted in consequence of being under heavy expense through having to remove his family from Moruya to Braidwood? Yes. 140. Were you called as a witness in connection with the action which Stafford brought in the Supreme Court? Yes.

141. Did you give similar evidence in that case? I did, as far as I can remember. He brought an action against the Inspector-General for wrongful dismissal and back salary, which he thought he was entitled to. 142. Mr. Clubb.] Have you any knowledge of the local feeling at Moruya and Braidwood towards 143.

143. Chairman.] Was Medley a man who showed strong animus against those who displeased him? I Sub-Inspector could not say, but I understood there was some disagreement between Medley and Stafford before they were parted at Braidwood. I think Medley asked Superintendent Zouch for Stafford's removal, and he removed me from Mornus to Braidwood. removed me from Moruya to Braidwood.

144. Mr. Clubb.] Is it true that Medley was dismissed from the Force? No; he retired on compensation. 145. Chairman.] Did you consider that Medley had made up his mind to get rid of Stafford? No. 146. Was there anything in Medley's conduct which would justify you in believing that he had made up

his mind, if possible, to get rid of Stafford? No. 147. But still they were not on good terms? No.

148. When Stafford was dismissed, did you not expect that he would be placed on trial before a Bench of

Magistrates for the misappropriation of public money? No.

149. What is the usual course adopted when a charge is made against any one in the Police Force of misappropriation of funds? The first step would be to remove him from the Service.

150. Is it not usual for them to be suspended and asked to show cause? Yes, pending an inquiry.

151. Was Stafford suspended first, and then asked to show cause? I think he was suspended for some

time, by order of the late Superintendent Zouch, after Medley's report was forwarded. I did not look upon the matter at the time as a serious one.

152. Then, even as a Sergeant of Police, you looked upon the matter as of a trivial character? I did not look upon the matter as serious, because Stafford was a man of good station in the Service. He held the rank of sergeant, and did good service in the Jingaroo bush country. Of course I do not know anything

about Stafford's previous career from the defaulters' sheet.

153. Did you know that there had been some friction between Medley and Stafford in regard to certain action Stafford had taken to put down sly-grog selling in Moruya? I remember that there was a shanty action Stafford had taken to put down sly-grog selling in Moruya? at a place near Moruya, and the parties were rather hard to get at. Stafford, I believe made a representation to Medley that he could obtain a man who would inform and get the drink. This man was a Chinaman, and I believe the reply was that they looked upon the case as a degrading one, and that if the police could not get the case themselves they were not to solicit the aid of a Chinaman.

154. On July 26th, 1877, Sub-Inspector Medley writes to Superintendent Zouch as follows:—

For the information of Captain Zouch-Under the Amended Colonial Wine Act, when the police suspect "sly grog" selling is carried on, they may enter any place licensed under the Act and search for spirits, &c. I presume Captain Zouch will agree with me that the employment of police in disguise, to tempt persons to sell grog and thus break the law, hardly comes within the compass of their duties, and I think if the practice was carried out it would tend to degrade the

Was that in reference to the proposal of Stafford to employ a Chinaman? Yes; Constable Harvison

reported to Medley about the matter.

155. Where is Harvison? He retired from the Force. I believe he is now editor of the Moruya paper.

155. Where is Harvison? He retired from the Force is that Stafford was alleged to have been guilty of 156. Chairman.] Were you in trouble at all at the time that Stafford was alleged to have been guilty of these irregularities? No.

157. Mr. Clubb.] Has it been the practice amongst the Force to receive night-money in connection with circumstances which brought about Stafford's claim for 36s., and which brought about Stafford's dismissal? Yes, of course. If a claim is certified by the officer or Superintendent, it is paid.

158. Chairman.] Do you not think that the proper thing to have done with Stafford would have been to have brought him before a Bench of Magistrates? Yes; but I think the head of the Police Department and Superintendent Zouch looked upon the matter as exposing the Service to too great an extent.

159. Do you remember a case, in your experience as a policeman, in which a policeman has misappropriated public funds, and been brought before a Bench of Magistrates? I do not remember one. This matter was looked upon as a frivolous matter, and was not proceeded with further than removing Stafford.

160. Then this charge against Stafford was looked upon by you and other police officers in the district as a frivolous one? I did not think that it would turn out so serious as it did.

161. You did not think the trumpery nature of the charge would have led to his dismissal? I did not. 162. Mr. Frank Smith. Stafford, in his evidence, says that a statement was submitted by you for him to sign, and that if he signed it, the matter would drop;—do you remember that? No. 163. Do you remember taking him the statement to sign? No; in fact I never did. I am satisfied about

that.

164. Chairman.] Do you remember whether anyone was present at this interview between you and

165. Was his wife or son present? No; the reason he spoke about it to me was because he wanted to know what sort of a report to make. He made out several. He was not satisfied with some of them, and made more.

166. Did you ever hear Medley say anything which would lead you to think that if he had the slightest opportunity, he would have Stafford removed from the Service? No; Medley was a strict and gentlemanly man in his way, and would not make free with anyone.

167. Did you, on or about the 31st August, 1877, after purchasing some goods in Mr. Michael Morris's store, at Moruya, have any conversation with Mr. Morris upon the subject of an official inquiry, touching the conduct of Stafford? Not that I remember. Mr. Morris may have mentioned Stafford's affair to me, and we might have had a conversation about it; but I would not be sure.

168. Did you say to Morris, "I have a statement in my pocket, and if Stafford will copy it and stop his writing and say no more about it, I am sure all will be right"? No.

169. You never made any statement which, in substance, would mean the same thing? No. 170. You know Mr. Morris? Yes.

171. And you do not remember ever having had a conversation with him upon the matter? No; it is against the rules to have any conversation with civilians in regard to police matters.

against the trues to have any conversation with regard to police matters.

172. You have stated just now that you never had a conversation with Morris about Stafford's case? I beg to correct myself. We may have had a conversation, but I have no recollection of it.

173. Mr. Frank Smith.] You made a written statement to Medley on 31st August, 1877. That is the same day as this conversation with Morris is alleged to have taken place. Is it not possible that the conversation may have been supposed to refer to the statement which you yourself wrote for Medley? It may be. Of course Mr. Morris may have mentioned something about Stafford's trouble to me. I simply went under orders to Moruya. I did not get up the case against Stafford.

849—C

Sub-Inspector 174. At any rate, it is not correct that you had a statement in your pocket waiting for Stafford's J. Cornett. signature? Certainly not

Certainly not.

175. Chairman.] You knew that Medley had no love for Stafford? I believe he did not care much about 24Sept., 1890. Stafford. I was told that they had had a little misunderstanding or quarrel at Braidwood. After this claim of Stafford's had been sent to Braidwood, Medley told me that he wanted me to go with him to Moruya, and he did not even tell me what it was about. He compared his night claim with the Dutybook, and saw that an error had been made. A charge had been made for a night halting at Araluen. According to the Regulations, if a member of the Force stops at the police barracks, and there is accommodation, he is not all the state of the state dation, he is not allowed monetary claim

176. Mr. Morris has made an affidavit (Affidavit read);— do you say that that affidavit is false? It is not correct, so far as the statement that I had a document in my pocket which would get him out of the

difficulty is concerned.

177. But it may be true that you had a conversation with Morris? I may have had.
178. And did you think that if he made this statement, which has been made so much of, the matter would be looked over? Well, I thought Stafford's statement and explanation would have been taken for granted as being correct, and that he would have got through the trouble. He put in a claim for one night, and it was found by Modley when charled to be incorrect. night, and it was found by Medley when checked to be incorrect.

179. A mistake like that might occur with regard to any person? Stafford, I believe, was under the

impression that he would be allowed the claim.

180. I suppose many irregularities come into operation by the carelessness of the superior officer? Yes; they may crop up in that way. No doubt Stafford thought he was justified in putting in his claim.

181. Had you been in Stafford's place, and had you been guilty of the irregularities complained of in regard to Stafford, would you consider that you had been hardly dealt with if you had been dismissed from the Force? Yes; that is, if my conduct had been good up to that time.

182. Have you had any experience as a police officer in which men have been forgiven and allowed to remain in the Force, when they have been guilty of actions far more glaring than Stafford's? No, I do not know of one. The Inspector-General of Police deals with everything that comes before him very

183. Mr. Frank Smith.] Of course you look upon this charge as a charge for something which was not done? Yes.

184. From your knowledge of the circumstances, did you gather that there was really no wilful attempt at misappropriation of public funds on the part of Stafford? I did, because if I put in a claim in the same way Stafford did I should expect it to be sent back with the words written across, "This cannot be allowed." That is the usual way If a man sends in a claim to my office I compare it with the Dutybook before I certify and forward it to the Superintendent for payment. It is my duty to examine it, and to certify at the back that the claim is correct. It is then forwarded to the Superintendent and is submitted for payment to the Inspector-General or the Department. The claim checks the Duty-sheet and the Duty-sheet checks the Duty book. the Duty-sheet checks the Duty-book. It is the same with the Forage-book. We could not draw a pound of forage unless it were checked.

185. Mr. Clubb.] How long have you known Stafford? Twenty-eight or twenty-nine years.

186. I believe he had a very good record in the Force? There is no doubt he was a good police officer, and rendered faithful service.

187. You say you do not remember the statement which Morris made? No.

188. You do not remember having any conversation with him? No.

189. But still you do not think it likely that a man occupying his position would invent a statement thirteen years afterwards? I do not think so.

190. You have always been good friends with Morris? Yes; in fact I have his signature to a testimonial which I received from the people when I was leaving.

191. So that Morris, in making this affidavit, has no doubt made what he considers to be a true statement? Yes.

192. Although you cannot call it to mind? No.

193. Mr. Frank Smith.] But you can remember that you never had such a statement in your pocket? Yes. 194. Chairman.] It might have been the printed statement made in the presence of Stafford on 31st August, 1877, which you had in your pocket? It might have been. 195. Mr. Frank Smith.] In any case, you say that Morris never saw that statement? No.

196. You would not be likely to have that statement in your pocket? No. 197. Where did you write it? In the office, I believe.

198. Did you sign it there and then? Yes.

199. Who did you hand it to? Medley. 200. And you had no other statement? No.

201. Do you remember when you signed that statement? We got to Moruya in the evening, and I think it was on the following day, between 10 and 11 o'clock, that Stafford and I were in the office.

202. And you signed that statement? I believe I signed it in the forepart of the day.

203. Do you remember whether you saw Mr. Morris in the morning or in the afternoon? It might have

been in the afternoon.

204. You had not the statement in your pocket then? No.

205. Chairman.] You did not bring the original statement into Constable Stafford's office at all? No. 206. I see that Constable Stafford, in writing to the Inspector-General of Police on the 14th September,

I beg to report that Sergeant Cornett (No. 10), received about £3 night allowance for quarter ending 31 March, 1877, and he told me himself, in the hearing of a second person, that during his time in the district he was only one night absent in the bush. The Duty-book here does not show where Sergeant Cornett was absent on any particular night in March quarter, and his horse drew his usual allowance of forage daily at the station; thus, the night allowance sheet when compared with the Duty-book, &c., will not correspond; therefore, let Sergeant Cornett be put to the test of proving where he has slept every night he has returned for in March quarter, &c.

Sergeant Cornett also told me that while Senior-constable M'Clelland was at Nerrigundah he did well by sending in claims for night allowance; therefore, let M'Clelland be put to the test of proving where he has slept for every night for which he received night allowance for March quarter, &c.; so that if Cornett is to be believed, M'Clelland and himself have done more than what I have been dismissed for. Cornett said, in the hearing of witnesses, that "all of us done what you (myself) did," but I was singled out.

Mr.

Mr. Medley put me to the test of proving where I slept every night I returned for. Thus, let Cornett and Sub-Inspector M'Clelland be put to the same test as I was put to.

As I have been dismissed for what has been invariably done by others in this district (who were under no extra expense), I beg to request that the Inspector-General will grant an inquiry, not to be conducted by Mr. Medley, and at 24Sept., 1890. which I will be permitted to be present, as he would certainly baffle justice being done to me. As proof of this, Mr. Medley told me "it did not matter what other men done—he was told I spoke indifferently of him."

Thave &c.

I have, &c., WILLIAM STAFFORD.

I can prove that while speaking of my troubles that Sergeant Cornett said—in the hearing of myself and others—"Why did you not do as I done when I was here—stop at home and take it easy, and draw your cheque. I was out only one night the whole time I was here."—WILLIAM STAFFORD.

207. You said a short time ago that many of the irregularities with which Stafford was charged were practised by other members of the Force? They may have been. Of course we were called upon to make a statutory declaration in regard to every claim which was put in.

208. Do you remember receiving £25s. as night allowance for the quarter ending March, 1877? course, if I put in a claim and it was passed, I should receive the money.

209. But still the Duty-book does not show that you were absent from quarters on any particular night in the March quarter, although you drew the money? If I were out, the Duty-book would certainly

210. I only wish to show that irregularities were allowed to be practised by other members of the Force, and that they were not brought to task in the same way as Stafford has been brought to task; you do not say that you were not absent from duty? No; if I put in a claim for travelling allowances, I was absent on duty. If they did not think I was justly entitled to the money, the item would be struck out. 211. I suppose, at different times, you have seen the claims which Stafford put in? knew anything about these claims, because I never was near Stafford at any time. Not often. I never

212. At the time the charge was levelled against him, you must have known what he was being charged with? Yes; he claimed that he halted at Araluen.

213. They found fault with a number of items of 2s. a night? I knew of one item, and that was the halting at Araluen.

214. Prior to this, was there any suspicion in regard to any of Stafford's actions? Not that I am aware of. I am satisfied there would not be, although I would never see the sheets. If Stafford had a claim to Not that I am aware send in, and I happened to be the officer in charge of the sub-district, that claim would come to me, and of course I would compare it with the Duty-books and sheets.

215. Did you at any time hand a statement to Stafford in regard to this matter? No.

216. If Stafford states that he handed you back the statement, saving, "I will do nothing of the kind"-I am referring to the statement that you asked him to sign—would it be true or not? I do not remember anything of the kind.

217. Is it a fact that you brought this statement to Stafford's wife and son on the morning of August 31,

1877, and asked them to get Stafford to copy it? It is not a fact.
218. You do not remember having seen Stafford's wife and son at all? I saw his wife when I went there with Medley, and I bowed to her. I might have spoken to her.

- 219. But had you any conversation with her concerning this case? Never. 220. You never discussed it with any of Stafford's family? No; his No; his children were only young at that time.
- 221. There was a boy of about 15 years of age—did you see him? I saw him, but I never spoke to him about the matter.

222. You never discussed the matter at all? No.

223. Any conversation you had with regard to the matter was with Stafford himself? Yes.

- 224. Do you remember whether any of his family were present listening whilst you were conversing? I do not remember.
- 225. Where did this conversation take place? It may have been in the yard after we left the little office, or it may have been at the stable.

226. You never got any document from Stafford's son or any of his family? No. 227. You deny that you brought any statement to Stafford's wife and son urging them to get him to sign it, and that all would be settled if he did so? Most decidedly not.

220. You again deny that you made a statement to the storekeeper, Mr. Morris? I do, because I would not do such a thing. We might have had a conversation about Stafford's misfortune, but that would be all.

229. So that the affidavit made by Morris is not correct? No.

230. Mr. Frank Smith.] You remember having had a conversation with Morris on the same day as your statement, which has been printed, was written? Yes.

231. Mr. Clubb.] You sent in a claim on the 31st March, 1877, for travelling allowances as follows:—

•	1							_
,, 8 ,, 17 ,, 22 Feb. 15	,, 13	5 3 1 1	Tomago Creek	do  do do Summons-serving	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	15 9 3 3 3 3 3 3	. (	0 0 0 0 0 0

I suppose that Stafford's claim would be a similar one to this? Yes. At that time I was engaged in

collecting the Electoral Roll and in summons-serving.

232. Mr. Frank Smith.] In connection with that claim, can you say that you went to those places?

Yes; I did go. 233. The case against Stafford is that he did not go;—is not that the point of the whole dispute? The case against Stafford has reference to a claim in regard to Araluen.

Sub-Inspector 234. The case is, that Stafford made a charge for expenses, and did not stay there? That may be so, and J. Cornett. I believe it is.

235. Medley's report of the 31st August says:—"Not one of the places mentioned under head, Where claimant halted,' &c., did the senior-constable stop at for the night"? Stafford admitted that himself.

236. But you yourself stayed at the places in regard to which you made a charge? Certainly. 237. And the complaint against Stafford is that the duty for which he charged was not performed? Yes. 238. Mr. Clubb.] In the same report to which Mr. Frank Smith has referred as being sent by Medley to Superintendent Zouch on 31st August, 1877, it is stated:-

I will now call Captain Zouch's attention to three more entries:—31st May to 1st June, "Burro"; 26th to 27th June, "Burro" This place is only 7 miles from Moruya. 10th to 11th June, "Bergalia—inquest inquiry." This is true, but this place is only 5 miles from Moruya.

On reference to Senior-constable Stafford's statement (marked No. 1), it will be seen that the excuse he offers for submitting this claim is that he was under great expense whilst waiting at Moruya for the quarters, and having to remove his family from Braidwood to that place.

his family from Braidwood to that place.

I have suspended Senior-constable Stafford, as Captain Zouch is already aware (by telegram), pending the decision that may be arrived at in this case, and in the meantime I have placed Constable Williams in charge of the station.

-? Yes.

239. Chairman.] Would it not have been more in accordance with custom if this erroneous claim by Stafford had been returned to him for correction? I should think so. If the claim had been sent in to me I would have sent it back with the words written upon it: "This cannot be allowed."

240. You are occupying the same position in the Force which Medley occupied when Stafford was dismissed. Supposing one of your subordinates sent in a claim similar to Stafford's claim, and you believed he was making charges which were not strictly correct, what would you do under the circumstances? I would send it back, and I would write upon it that it could not be allowed.

241. You would not be likely to take the extreme course of holding an investigation without giving your subordinate an opportunity of replying? I would not.

242. But it may frequently occur that claims would be sent in which you do not think ought to be paid?

Yes, which I consider ought not to be paid.

243. It was nothing unusual for such accounts to be received and to be sent back? Since my appointment I have received one or two claims which I would consider were not just claims, or which would not be allowed.

244. But you would not think the men who sent in the claims, although they might by unjust, and might be refused payment, would be entitled to dismissal from the Force? Certainly not.

245. Mr. Frank Smith.] Supposing it was a claim for £1 for some particular duty which the sergeant or constable had to perform, and you discovered that he had never performed that duty at all, or attempted to perform it, what would you do under those circumstances? I would have reported the whole of the matter to headquarters.

246. Is not the gist of the cause of the dismissal of Stafford the fact that he made charges for duty which it was afterwards discovered he never performed? I think that Medley reported him upon one particular

claim for duty at Araluen

247. As a matter of fact, was that duty performed? I do not know anything about the matter. As I have already stated, Medley wanted to take me with him to Moruya, and I never saw the claim until then. I believe that is the claim upon which Stafford was dismissed. There are previous matters upon

which I do not wish to say anything.

248. Those are the cases referred to in the duty-sheet, including neglect of duty, being disguised in drink on duty, and the case in regard to Lynch who was locked up by Stafford and who afterwards set fire to the police station? Of course I saw Stafford's reduction to the rank of senior-constable notified in the Gazette, and members of the Force generally talked about it. It seems that Stafford placed Lynch, who was drunk, in the lock-up, and he set fire to it. The Government property was destroyed, and Stafford was blamed, and the result was that he was reduced.

249. Who was Lynch, the man who set fire to the lock-up? He was an ordinary constable, and Stafford

was in charge of the station.

250. I suppose Stafford was justified in locking up an ordinary constable for being drunk? Yes; but the authorities did not think he acted rightly. He should have brought him to Braidwood, to head-

quarters, before his superior officer.

251. Does not the fact that Lynch tried to burn down the lock-up prove that Stafford was justified in the action which he took? Yes; if the man were violent he should have been kept there until assistance was obtained to convey him to Braidwood.

252. If you met with a policeman who was misbehaving himself, or who was drunk, and a nuisance, would not you be justified in locking him up? Certainly. I would order his arrest at once, and suspend Certainly. I would order his arrest at once, and suspend him, and report him by wire to headquarters.

253. So that Stafford did nothing which was very wrong with regard to that matter? No; if the man misbehaved himself Stafford would be right in locking him up, but in the mean time his duty was to bring

the matter before his superior officer as speedily as possible.

254. Did the custom exist at this time in regard to inaccurate accounts furnished by members of the Force for the superior officer, if he thought there was anything wrong, to send back the accounts for correction? It is the general rule to write upon the accounts, "It will not be allowed," or "Struck out." They are attested in the office of the Superintendent.

255. You think, then, that Medley went out of the usual course in dealing with Stafford's claim for 26s.? Of course; if Medley had sent the account back, and had asked for an explanation, Stafford

might have been able to satisfy him.

256. Did not you think at the time that an unusual course was being adopted with regard to Staffordcourse which would not have been adopted with regard to any other person with whom Medley had not had an altercation? I fancy that Stafford ought to have had an opportunity of making an explanation as to how it was that he put in the claim.

257. You think, then, that Medley acted rather harshly, and in opposition to the usual custom which had sprung up in the Service? The usual course in my district was that the claims should first come to me, and if I saw any error in them, or anything wrong, that I should return them, along with a 258. memorandum.

ON THE CASE OF WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-SERGEANT OF POLICE.

258. I presume that in this case Superintendent Zouch had very little to do with the matter, excepting Sub-Inspector from statements made to him by the Sub-Inspector? Of course he would believe the statements put forward by Medley or any other officer. He might pass his remarks upon the claim, and send them back, asking for the reason why he made certain charges. If a claim is put in which is not properly explained, a report is generally sent explaining why it is sent in.

259. And you think that Medley could have managed the whole of this business without referring it to the Superintendent of the district? I would not like to speak upon that matter, because it was one entirely between Medley and Superintendent Zouch.
260. Chairman.] You are aware that Stafford stayed at Araluen? He did, according to the claim.
261. You could not say authoritatively whether he did or not? No.

262. Was it usual to receive branch gold escort allowance under the head of "nights"? I can explain that. If I were ordered from here to Campbelltown in charge of a gold escort, I would not, of course, travel at night time. The manner in which branch gold escorts come in for night allowance is this: the heading for night allowance, gold escort, should be written at the top of the sheet, in red ink. It is paid out of a different vote altogether, and has nothing to do with travelling allowance.

262½. Is this not the scale: "On branch gold escorts, for each night on the road—officers, 7s.; men,

3s.";—has that pay been drawn for "days"? Most decidedly; it is correct.

#### WEDNESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1890.

Bresent:

M.R. CLUBB. MR. O'SULLIVAN. J. S. HAWTHORNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William H. Cooke sworn and examined :-

263. Chairman.] What are you? Clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. 264. What evidence do you wish to give? Evidence respecting the defaulters' sheet of ex-Constable W. H. Cooke. Stafford. I think the question is as to whether the defaulters' sheet was correct or not. From the printed 8 Oct., 1890.

papers I see that the first charge which was entered is in 1869.

265. You might read the defaulters' sheet? The first charge in the defaulters' sheet was on the 29th February, 1864. The offence was that of bringing unfounded charges of drunkenness against Senior-constable Graham. Evidence was given on oath by Inspector Battye, and the depositions were forwarded to the Inspector-General. He was reprimanded by the Inspector-General for that. In October, 1865, Superintendent Orridge, who was in charge of the Southern District, where Stafford was stationed, put this minute upon the papers following upon that charge: "From circumstances that have since come to my knowledge and subsequent experience of Senior constable Graham's character (since dismissed). I my knowledge, and subsequent experience of Senior-constable Graham's character (since dismissed), I am of opinion that the above reprimand was not deserved by Sergeant Stafford.—J. W. Orridge, Superintendent."

266. Chairman.] That absolves him entirely from that charge? Yes. The next charge is in January,

1866, for neglect of duty in not having sold, as instructed, certain property of Prisoners Willice and Ware. He was reported to his officers by Prisoner G. Ware and others. The sergeant's plea was that his time was occupied with reports of bushrangers, and the evidence given, or adduced, was his own report and those of Sergeants Cleary and Costello. The decision of the Inspector-General of Police was, that he be severely reprimanded. That was recommended by the Superintendent, and approved of by the Inspector-General of Police. The next charges are printed as follows:—

Date.	Offence.	By whom reported.	Plea.	Evidence.	Decision.	By whom (Signature.)			
1869. 28 July 1874.	tendent Orridge, int geant Stafford again papers were referred tor-General ordered reduction to the ra free from serious bla	ring the course of an investigation held at Mongarlowe, by Superintendent Orridge, into charges of gross misconduct preferred by Sergeant Stafford against Mounted-constable Lynch, and in which the papers were referred to the Inspector-General for decision, the Inspector-General ordered Lynch's dismissal, and directed Sergeant Stafford's rank of senior-constable, as he considered him not free from serious blame, and, from all the circumstances, unfit to hold the rank of sergeant. (IG. P's. minute, No. 60-135, 29 July, 1869.)							
Sept.	Drunkenness on duty	Inspector Sanderson.	Not guilty.	Letters from several persons produced.	Not proven, but Senrconst. Stafford re- moved to Braid- wood, to be under officer's immediate ob- servation.	Superintendent Zouch.			
1876. May 1876.	Neglect of duty	Constable Arm- strong and Sen const. Wells.	Not guilty.	Senconst. Wells, Cons. Armstrong, and others.	Not proven.				
27 June	Being disguised in drink on duty.	Senior-constable Wells and Constable Berry.	Not guilty.	Senconst. Wells, Const. Berry, Const. Smyth, and several letters	Case not proven.				
1877. 25 Aug.	Attempting to defraud the Government by obtaining money by false pretences.	Sub-Inspector Med- ley.	Guilty.	from civilians. Occurrence-book, Sub-Inspector Medley, and Sergeant Cornett.	Reduced and dismissed.	Inspector-General of Police.			

The defaulters' sheet is completed by Captain Zouch, Superintendent of the Southern District, and is dated 17th September, 1877.

W. H. Cooke. 267. Mr. Clubb.] That list contains the whole of the charges alleged against Stafford? Yes. 268. And, as a matter of fact, only the last one has been proven? The charge made in 1869 was proven,

8 Oct., 1890. when he was reduced to the rank of senior-constable.
269. Chairman.] You have given us the substance of that charge? Yes; I have read this document to show that the printed paper is a copy of it, with the exception of the first two charges.

270. Is it the custom in connection with the Inspector-General's Department to enter charges on the defaulters' sheet, even though they have been disproved, or simply to enter charges which have been proved? I can state how things have been done since I have been in the office, but I cannot speak in regard to 1869 and 1874.

271. What is the rule now? If a charge was brought against any constable for neglect of duty, or such a charge as that made against Stafford in 1876, I should say it would have been entered on the defaulters' sheet, and if not proven it would be in favour of the constable. An unfounded charge would be in the constables' favour, although it appeared in the defaulters' sheet.

272. According to your statement, the charges which were levelled against Stafford, through not being proven, really resulted in his favour? They were not proven.

273. Looking at the defaulter's sheet from which you have quoted, is there, after all, any charge against Stafford excepting the one for which he was dismissed? There is the case in 1869 in regard to which he was reduced to the rook of sonior constable. was reduced to the rank of senior-constable.

274. But was there any charge made in 1869?

28th July, 1869. Offence:—During the course of an investigation held at Mongarlowe by Superintendent Orridge into charges of gross misconduct preferred by Sergeant Stafford against Mounted-constable Lynch, and in which the papers were referred to the Inspector-General for decision, the Inspector-General ordered Lynch's dismissal, and directed Sergeant Stafford's reduction to the rank of senior-constable, as he considered him not free from serious blame, and from all the circumstances unfit to hold the rank of sergeant. (I.-G.P.'s minute No. 69-135, 28th July, 1869.) Decision:—Reduced to rank of senior-constable Reduced to rank of senior-constable.

275. What was the charge against Lynch? I could not say for certain.

276. It seems to me very unfair that a charge should be levelled against a man without stating the particulars attending the case? I think that the charge is in extense in the evidence. This is supposed simply to be a précis. If any question crops up as to details, they can be found.

277. Looking over the sheet amongst other documents in your office, would you come to the conclusion that there was more than the one charge against Stafford? If I saw a defaulters' sheet covered on two

pages I should look at the decisions in each case.

278. Would you consider he was free from all blame if the decisions in each were not proven? I do not know; I would not say that.

Mr. John M. Stafford sworn and examined:--

279. Chairman.] You are the son of William Stafford? Yes.

J.M. Stafford. 280. What age were you when your father was dismissed from the Force? Fifteen years. 8 Oct., 1890. 281. Had you gone out to work at that particular time? No. 282. Were you at school? I was not attending school at that time.

283. Do you remember a visit paid by Sergeant Cornett to your house at Moruya? Yes.
284. What was the object of his visit? This was on the morning after Mr. Medley had been interrogating my father in regard to the claim for night money. He called at the house and wanted to see my mother.
285. Was your mother at the interview? Afterwards, my mother came in; she was not up when he

285. Was your mother at the interview? Afterwards, my mother came in; she was not up when ne first called. We had some conversation whilst waiting for my mother.

286. Did he tell you the object of his visit? Yes.

287. What did he say? He said he had a statement which he wanted my father to copy.

288. Did he show you the statement? Yes.

289. Did he read it? Yes.

290. What appeared to be his object in reading it to you and speaking about it? He wanted us to persuade my father to copy the statement. He said he had been trying to get him to do it himself, but he had refused. Afterwards he had some talk with my mother, and she saw my father about it and perhad refused. Afterwards, he had some talk with my mother, and she saw my father about it and persuaded him to copy it.

291. You heard all the conversation? Yes.

292. You were there from the time Cornett arrived until he left? Yes.

293. And conversation was carried on in an ordinary tone of voice, loud enough for you to hear what was

going on? Yes.
294. What did Cornett advise your father to do? It was on the distinct understanding, that, if my would be settled.

would be settled.

295. Did he state that he had authority to say that? Yes.

296. That he was commissioned by Medley? Yes; so I understood.

297. We do not want what you understood, but did he say that? Well, he spoke as if he were.

298. What did he say? He said he had got the statement, and if my father would copy it, Medley would be quite satisfied—that was all that Medley wanted.

299. Did your father come in after this? Yes; he was called into the room.

300. What did your father say? He said he did not believe in copying the statement, because there had been no direct charge made against him. He did not believe in making a statement until he knew what been no direct charge made against him. He did not believe in making a statement until he knew what it was intended to reply to.

301. What was the result of the interview—did your father sign anything? No; he promised to copy the statement.

302. Did Cornett leave it with him? No; he left it with me.
303. Did you read it yourself? Yes; I then went into the office to my father, and read the statement

whilst he copied it.

whist he copied it.

304. That is the statement, I presume, which has been made out as a charge against him admitting the offence? Yes; that was the only statement he wrote previous to his suspension. Before he had finished copying the statement, Medley came up to the office. I was going out of the office, and he told me to stay until we had finished. He asked me where Cornett was, and I told him he would be back directly.

305. Where had he gone in the meantime? I think he went for his breakfast.

306. I presume Cornett had left this statement with you for the purpose of inducing your father, whilst he was away, to copy it, and to hand it to him subsequently? Yes, and to take it to Medley. 307.

Mrs. Ann Stafford.

8 Oct., 1890.

307. And while Cornett was away Medley came up? Yes.
308. Mr. Clubb.] What time had elapsed between Cornett going and Medley coming? A very short J. M. Stafford.

time—not much more than a quarter of an hour.

309. What transpired during Medley's conversation? Medley walked about the yard until Cornett arrived.

No. 1890. 310. No conversation took place between Medley and your father in the meantime? No, and when Cornett came Medley and he had some conversation. Then Cornett came to me and asked me for the original statement which he had given me.

311. Did your father sign it in the presence of Cornett and Medley? He had copied it and signed it whilst I was in the office.

312. Did he hand the paper to Cornett or to Medley? To Medley.
313. Did Medley make any remark when he received the paper? I was not in the office when my father handed him the statement. I had left.

314. Mr. Clubb.] Was this the Police Office at Moruya? Yes; it was a small place partitioned off our sitting-room.

315. Chairman.] Your father's private office? Yes.

316. Did your father seem to you to sign the document unwillingly? Yes; he was very unwilling.
317. Who induced your father to sign it? My mother principally.
318. What was your mother's object in inducing him to sign this paper, which was really admitting a crime? There was no charge made at that time, and it was upon Cornett's representation that she persuaded him to copy the statement.

319. Mr. Clubb.] Did Cornett or Medley give any reason why they wanted your father to sign the paper? Cornett's reason appeared to be that he wanted to settle the matter—acting as a friend, I should say—thinking that if my father were to commence to write he would kick up a row and they would be all in it. 320. Your father was under suspension at this time? No; he was still acting.

321. You had no idea, at this particular time, that your father was in danger of dismissal from the Force?

I was only aware of the interrogations of the previous day with Medley, and in speaking to Cornett, I asked him what the result would be, and he said it was all a storm in a tea-pot. He told me this when he came with the paper.

322. Mr. Clubb.] You are speaking from memory now? Yes.

323. Chairman.] You have not had any conversation with any one so as to bring the facts before your

memory? None, excepting with my father.

324. You remember the occurrence distinctly? Yes.

325. Had you not passed some examinations at this time? Yes; I had passed the Junior University

examination in the previous year.

326. What took place in reference to the interview with Medley? I heard Medley addressing my father in a very insulting manner, questioning him about his night claim. My father objected to the manner in which he was putting the question, and declined to answer any more, and told him that if he asked for an explanation, or made a charge in writing, he would give any necessary explanation. threatened to suspend him.

327. But he did not suspend him? No.

#### Mrs. Ann Stafford sworn and examined:—

328. Chairman.] You are the wife of William Stafford? Yes.

329. You remember your husband's dismissal from the Force?

330. Do you remember Sergeant Cornett visiting your place? Yes.

331. Do you remember Medley calling? Yes.

332. Do you remember Cornett calling with a paper which you wanted your husband to sign? Yes. 333. You were present at the interviews which took place? Yes.

334. What was your husband's attitude when Cornett called in reference to signing the paper? seemed to be unwilling to copy the statement which Cornett had with him. 335. Was any pressure brought upon him to sign it? He got me to indu He got me to induce him to sign it, and I asked

him to do so, and he refused at first.

him and Medley would be all right if he copied the statement.

337. Did you look at the statement? No, he read it to me.

338. Did you think, when Cornett asked you to get him to copy it, that it was contemplated to dismiss him? No. 336. What was your object in asking him to sign it? Because Cornett told me that the matter between

339. No intimation of any kind was given that it would either disrate him or get him dismissed? No. 340. Mr. Clubb.] You state that you were told that if he signed the paper there would be nothing further? I understood he was in some difficulty, but I did not know that there was any likelihood of his further? I understood he was in some difficulty, but I did not know that there was any likelihood of his dismissal, and that by his signing the statement the matter would be quashed.

341. Chairman.] Did Cornett have any private conversation with you? No; he simply sent my son to call me and said he wanted to speak to me, and then he held out this document and said, "If Stafford will call me and said he wanted to speak to me, and then he held out this document and said, "If Stafford will copy that the matter will be all right." I said, "Are you sure?" and he said, "Yes." I said, "Won't he do it?" He said, "No; he is stubborn, and won't do it." I went and asked him to do it and he refused, but after some time he said, "All right, I will do it." I did not know that he would be dismissed, but he was suspended afterwards.

342. Mr. Clubb.] How long after signing the statement was it before he was dismissed? 343. Mr. O'Sullivan.] What reason did your husband give for refusing to sign it? He did not give any reason. He said, "There is no charge made against me; I cannot understand what Cornett means."

344. Mr. Clubb.] But when he objected to sign it, he must have had some reason? I suppose he thought

it was not right to do so. 345. Chairman.] I suppose the impression on your mind was the same as on your husband's—that it would end in smoke, as Cornett had practically put it? That is what I thought; I had not the slightest doubt

346. It never entered your mind that the signing of the document would form the groundwork for a charge against him of being unfit for the Service? I had no idea of anything of the kind.

347. I suppose if a hint had been given that the signing of the paper meant admitting the crime, you would not have advised him? No.

Mrs. Ann 8 Oct., 1890.

348. Did you have any conversation with Medley? After the inquiry was over he told me he was sorry. 349. Mr. O'Sullivan.] Do you consider your husband was entrapped into copying and signing the document? I have no doubt about that, because I had almost to press him to do it.

350. Mr. Clubb.] You knew Medley and Cornett very well? Yes.

351. And they were on the best of terms with your husband? I cannot speak about Medley, because I did not know what passed between officers and men, but I thought Stafford and Cornett were on good terms. 352. Chairman. You remember distinctly that Cornett called for the purpose of inducing you to get your husband to sign this document? Yes.

353. But you did not think that the document was to be used afterwards as evidence against him admitting his own guilt? I had not the slightest notion of such a thing.

354. And your husband did not appear to imagine that he had committed any crime when he signed the document? No.

#### WEDNESDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, 1890.

#### Present:—

MR. GARRARD,

MR. O'SULLIVAN.

#### J. S. HAWTHORNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Stafford further examined :-

Mr. W. Stafford.

355. Chairman.] I notice that Sub-Inspector Medley, in his report to Superintendent Zouch, says:—" Not one of the places mentioned under head 'Where claimant halted, &c.,' did the senior-constable stop at for the night";—are we to infer that whether you were put to any expenses or not, no matter where you slept or halted for the night, your claim would be correct? Yes; you cannot infer anything else, because in 99 cases out of a hundred the police, when travelling, do not stop at inns.

356. In other words, if you slept under a gum-tree for the night, you would have a claim against the Department? Certainly; that is what Medley means, and that was the usual course. I was allowed to claim it for watching a man 5 miles away from Braidwood, and I have received the allowance.

357. It is really not necessary for you to put up at an accommodation house before you can make your claim, so long as you are away for the night? No; so long as you are away from your regular quarters. 358. Mr. Garrard.] But is not that governed by another thing—that where there is local accommodation at the place you are supposed to be staying at, you do not make the charge? Yes, of course; but it has been allowed where there is accommodation. For instance, there is my claim at Araluen, for March 31, 1877, prior to my dismissal, in regard to which I was allowed 18s. for six nights in succession, sleeping in the barracks.

359. Medley says that he found, from examination of the records and books, you were not at the places you mentioned;—is that true or not? Of course it is not true.

360. But where is the evidence that you were there;—when you are out on duty, away from your station, and you arrive at a place where there is a station, you have to sign a book, or leave a report to the effect that you have been in a particular place? No; your name is entered in the Occurrence Book by the officer-in-charge, and your horse forage is entered also.

361. As a matter of fact, your visit is recorded either by yourself or the local officer at that particular

place? Certainly

362. Inspector Medley says that, having made careful inquiry, he finds you were not at the places mentioned on certain dates;—have you, or has anybody else, got any records to bear out your or Medley's statement? I have a report of the duty taken from the Duty-book sent with the papers at the time I was dismissed. 363. Have you a copy of the records to show that you were at Bodalla from the 1st to the 2nd June? Yes; I have it here, taken from the Duty-book by Medley himself. I will read the entry—"1st June, to Bodalla; inquiry, 4 p.m. 2nd June, returned 10 a.m."
364. Medley says: "Under the head of 'Nature of duty on which engaged,' six entries are made of 'summons serving.' No such service was performed, as no summonses were issued for any persons residing at or near these places";—can you controvert that? Yes; from a copy of the Duty-books. 365. That only proves that you were at a certain place ostensibly to deliver summonses? If you will allow me I can explain it. A constable going out on one duty might perform a dozen duties. For instance, I served a summons at Bodalla, at Coila Bridge, and I remained out that night.
366. Who issues the summonses? The Clerk of Petty Sessions.
367. And he gives them to you to serve? Yes.
368. The Sub-Inspector says: "No such service was performed, as no summonses were issued for any persons residing at or near these places"? I will explain that. He has taken that from the books, because I certainly served a summons. On the 1st June I went to Bodalla and served a summons upon 362. Inspector Medley says that, having made careful inquiry, he finds you were not at the places mentioned

because I certainly served a summons. On the 1st June I went to Bodalla and served a summons upon a person whose name I could mention.

369. How could you prove that? I am proving it now, if I am on my oath.

370. But he says that no summonses were issued; if they were not issued they could not come into your possession;—is there anything in the books or papers to show that he is wrong, and that the summonses were issued? The summonses were issued, but there is nothing in the papers to show it;

there is nothing in the papers beyond his assertion.

371. Chairman.] It is your assertion against his? Yes.

372. Mr. Garrard.] Presuming that Medley was wrong, mistaken, or that he wilfully told a lie, and that you were in possession of the summonses for the purpose of serving them, the question arises: "Did. you on those dates deliver the summonses"? On the 1st June I served a summons at Coila.

373. Medley says: "June 1st to 2nd, a claim is made for 'summons serving' at Bodalla; by the senior-constable's admission to me, he was never at that place?" I served a summons that evening at Coila Bridge.

374. You say you were serving summonses, and you prove it by the copy of the Duty-book? Yes.

374. You say you were serving summonses, and you prove it by the copy of the Duty-book? Yes.
375. This is your own Duty-book? Yes; it is taken from the Duty-book I kept. This is a copy which Medley took from the book alluded to in Sergeant Cornett's evidence.

376. But there is nothing here about serving summonses on the 1st and 2nd June? Summons serving is omitted. I remained out that night watching a suspected illicit distiller; hence it is that the duty is simply written in the usual way. We do not set out all the duty performed.

377. And whilst out watching the illicit distiller you also served the summons? Yes; in the afternoon, at Coila Bridge. That is on the road to Bodalla.

378. Then Medley is wrong in regard to that matter; there is no return concerning the summonses, and there is nothing to prove that you served it? No; there is only a bare synopsis of duty on the Duty-book. 379. I should have thought the service of a summons would have been a matter which ought to have No; the other matter is more important. I might arrest a man, serve a summons, go out on patrol, and make inquiries in one day, but all that is never entered in the book.

Mr. W. Stafford. 5 Nov., 1890.

380. Then what Medley says in this report, that you admitted to him that you never visited that place, is incorrect? It is false; I told him I served the summons.

381. Did you go to Bodalla on that occasion? I was in the Bodalla district. I told Medley that I was

not exactly in the township.

382. Medley also says: "Again, June 6th to 7th, 'summons serving at Merricumbene'; he was not there";—how do you prove you were there? I prove it on my oath that I was there. I returned about 2 o'clock in the morning; of course, it is not down.

383. Is there a lock-up or station at Merricumbene? No. 384. Then neither at Bodalla nor at Merricumbene is there any place where you could record your visit, and it was not recorded? No.

and it was not recorded? No.

385. The only record of it is your own entry in your own book when you got back? That is all.

386. Hedley says: "He was not there" [vide Duty-book copy]; "6th June, 'horse ridden 30 miles'; 7th June, 'horse resting'; how did he get back from Merricumbene?" How can you charge for a night when you went back at 2 o'clock in the morning? Because it was always allowed.

387. What is the definition of being out at night? Any time after 12 o'clock, or on extra expense being

incurred.

388. Chairman.] Tell me the different places you were at? This is a correct statement. [Producing written statement.]

389. The first place is Reidsdale, April 1st? Yes; three nights absent from Braidwood.
390. You can safely say these are the twelve places you charged for, and which your superior officer, Sub-Inspector Medley, said you had no right to charge for, as you had never done duty? Yes.
391. On April 1st you have got down, "Reidsdale, patrol duty, &c., one night, 3s."? Yes.
392. That is perfectly true? Yes; between the 1st April and the 14th May I was three nights absent

from Braidwood Station at Reidsdale and Bombay watching suspected cattle stealers.

393. Mr. Garrard.] Where is the proof of that in the books? It is in the Braidwood book. I was 60 miles from Braidwood when I made out the claim, and that is how the mistake came in. nights do not agree with the Moruya books.

394. Chairman.] You made the account out from memory on account of the books being 60 miles away? Yes, and I was ten days late with the account, and I substituted three nights due to me at Braidwood as due to me at Moruya.

395. You gave in your claim from memory, and you put down by mistake "Moruya" instead of "Reidsdale and Bombay, three nights at 3s."? Of course, it was a mistake, and I substituted what was due at Braidwood as being due to me at Moruya.

396. Then, to all intents and purprses, you worked for the Police Department for three nights at 3s.? Yes; but bear in mind that the duty was performed at Moruya by day and at Braidwood by night, so that double duty was performed for these three nights. I was absent during the days named in the claim at Moruya, but I was not absent at night. I returned to my station perhaps about 8 or 9 o'clock

397. Mr. Garrard.] Therefore, you had no right to charge? I had, because it was due to me at Braidwood. 398. You considered you had worked overtime at Braidwood, and not having the Duty-book, you put in three days as having been served at Moruya? Yes; it is simply a substitution, but the duty was performed at both places.

399. How could you do duty at both places? It was done by night at Braidwood, and by day at Moruya, 400. But you were not allowed to charge for day work? It has been allowed by precedents. I could have slept at the hotel the whole time and charged 3s.

401. Mr. O'Sullivan.] I desire to examine you in regard to the report of Sub-Inspector Medley. Sub-Inspector Medley says that he has made careful inquiry into the matter, and can come to no other

what have you to say to that? That is not true.

402. Medley further says: "Not one of the places mentioned under head 'Where claimant halted,' &c., did the senior-constable stop at for the night"? That is not true. I was at Araluen from the night of the 15th to the 16th May, and on the night of the 28th to the 29th June, and I slept at the hotel from the night of the 16th to the 17th May at Morning as there was no room at the harracks. Therefore, that night of the 16th to the 17th May, at Moruya, as there was no room at the barracks. Therefore, that

403. Medley then says: "Under the head of 'Nature of duty on which engaged,' six entries are made of 403. Medley then says: "Under the head of Nature of duty on which engaged, six entries are made of summons serving. No such service was performed, as no summonses were issued for any persons residing at or near these places"? In answer to that, I say that summonses are not always served on people where they reside, and that was so in the Merricumbene case. He was an itinerant labourer. The entries on the Duty-book are perfectly correct. This can be proved by the copies of the duties sent weekly to Mr. Fosbery. 404. Medley speaks here of six entries of summons serving? Yes; the only mistake I made in the summons serving was in regard to two entries as to pights substituted at Braidwood. mons serving was in regard to two entries as to nights substituted at Braidwood.

405. However, a mistake in the nature of duty performed would not invalidate your claim? No.

406. You contend that it matters not whether you were summons serving or not, you were there performing your duty? Yes; two entries in regard to summons serving are not correct, that is all. Four entries are correct, and two were substituted in filling up the three nights due at Braidwood.

407. Medley further says: "June 1 to 2, a claim is made for 'summons serving at Bodalla'; by the senior-constable's admission to me he was never at that place"? That is not true; I was in the district of

Bodalla, and I served a summons at Coila.

408. Can you put in the name of the man upon whom the summons was served? He is a German, and it would be hard to recollect his name. It was for him to appear at the Court, and giving him notice that

I would object to a wine license for which he was going to apply.

409. How do you account for the statement by Medley: "By the senior-constable's admission to me he was never at that place";—what did you admit to him to justify that remark? I said to him that I was 819-D

not exactly in the township of Bodalla, but that I was in the district, and I served a summons at Coila,

5 Nov., 1890. 410. Then, although Medley's remark may be correct as applied to Bodalla, it is, as a matter of fact, incorrect, because you went to Coila Bridge, near Bodalla? I was in the district of Bodalla—it is all the same. We do not run things so nicely as that. So long as I was in the district, I should say I was at Bodalla.
411. Medley further reports: "Again, June 6th to 7th, 'summons serving at Merricumbene'; he was not there";—were you at Merricumbene on that occasion? Yes; and I served the summons there.

412. Whom did you serve it upon? It was served upon an itinerant labourer. It was a case of assault, and the summons had to be served personally. I returned at 2 o'clock next morning.

413. Medley then reports, evidently with a desire to convict you of mis-statements:--"6th June, horse ridden 30 miles'; 7th June, 'horse resting'; how did he get back from Merricumbene''?—He was referring to some entry in the Duty-book? I told you that I was at Merricumbene and served a summons there.

414. If your horse was ridden 15 miles on the 6th June and was resting on the 7th, how did you get back from Merricumbene? I rode back. I came back that night—the night of the 7th June.
415. Then you contend that that fully accounts for the apparent discrepancy? Yes; there is not the

416. Medley goes on to state: "I will now call Captain Zouch's attention to three more entries:—31st May to 1st June, 'Burro'; 26th to 27th June, 'Burro'; this place is only 7 miles from Moruya";—what have you to say to that? June 1st, "Burro" is one of the nights due at Braidwood substituted as being due at Moruya.

417. You had better explain that matter, because it is one of the things which may have misled Sub-Inspector Medley? It could not have misled him, because I told him of it.

418. You say that you put in your claim for overtime or for night-work, which was really performed in Braidwood, but for convenience sake you put it down at Moruya? Yes, and that is one of the nights.
419. Then this money was honestly due to you? Undoubtedly, and it is due to me at the present day.
420. Was it the practice in the Force to do this kind of thing? I was at Braidwood during the earlier part of the June quarter, and I was transferred in the middle of the quarter to Moruya, and I could not make out my claim until the 10th July. Claims should be in the Superintendent's office not later than the 4th July, and in order to facilitate the despatch of the return I simply substituted the three nights due to me at Braidwood as being due to me at Moruya.

due to me at Braidwood as being due to me at Moruya.
421. Why did you not keep a record at Braidwood? I did, but I had not got the record at Moruya. 422. Then you put them in in a hurry, fearing that you might miss that month? I would have had to lose them altogether, or to have waited and delayed the returns longer, until I wrote to Braidwood.

423. Do I understand you to swear that Medley was aware that you had done this? Yes; I told him of it in the office.

424. And he made no objection to it? No; he did not speak at all about it. I asked him to allow me to write these places in.

425. But he knew that you had earned this money at Braidwood? He did.
426. The report states:—"26th to 27th June, 'Burro'; this place is only 7 miles from Moruya";—what is your reply to that? That was a mistake in copying. It should read, "28th and 29th, Araluen." Again, Mr. Medley has omitted that altogether from the return of the duty he sent in.
427. But whose mistake was it in putting in Burro instead of Araluen? In copying from the Duty-book I wrote "26th to 27th, Burro," when I should have written "28th to 29th June, Araluen." I made a mistake in copying. It is now corrected.

mistake in copying. It is now corrected.

428. Where is it corrected; -do you say you correct it now? Yes; it is corrected in my affidavit, and in the other printed papers.

429. Referring to this entry, "26th to 27th June, Burro," you say that it is a mistake that you made in copying from the Duty-book? Yes.

430. And you also swear that you were not allowed an opportunity of correcting that mistake? Yes. 431. Has it been the practice to allow officers to correct mistakes of this kind? Scores of claims have come back to me for correction.

432. Then it is not an unusual thing for mistakes of this kind to be made? No; not at all.

Yes; they are marked with red 433. And when they are made, opportunity is allowed for rectification? ink, and are sent back for report or correction.

434. Can you call to mind any case in which a correction of this kind has been made? Not particularly, but I can swear to several.

435. Do you know a case in which Sergeant Cornett was allowed to do this? Sergeant Cornett's claims were, of course, irregular, but they were passed without correction. Will you permit me to say there are three entries in Sergeant Cornett's claim written "Bush duty" instead of the names of places—and that is a greater mistake than I have made—and he was not called upon to correct it.

436. Medley further reports: "10th to 11th June, Bergalia—inquest inquiry"; this is true, but it is

only 5 miles from Moruya;—what have you to say in reply to that? I was absent on that night.

437. But Medley states that Bergalia is only 5 miles from Moruya? Yes, that is so.

438. Would that justify you in making a charge? Yes.
439. At what distance is this charge allowed? It is not specified.
440. Then I suppose it will be allowed (say) for a distance of 500 yards? No; of course, if you are

away from the township, and have to camp out all night watching a suspected person, it is granted.

441. Then why does Medley in one place put in this remark:—"This place is only 5 miles from Moruya," and in another place, "This place is only 7 miles from Moruya"? He speaks about 5 miles in his report, but I was a great deal further away than that.

442. I want to know why this remark is put in—is it to imply that the charge ought not to have been made? It would seem so.

443. Has it been the practice for a constable to make charges of this character, although only these short

distances away from their posts? Certainly; when they were absent all night from their posts.

444. Medley goes on to state: "On reference to Senior-constable Stafford's statement (marked No. 1.) it will been seen that the excuse he offers for submitting this claim is that he was under great expense whilst waiting at Moruya for the quarters, and having to remove his family from Braidwood to that place";
—what have you to say in regard to that paragraph? The statement referred to is not my statement at all; that is the statement which was brought to me.

445.

Mr.

ON THE CASE OF WILLIAM STAFFORD EX-SERGEANT OF POLICE.

445. You swear that that was not the statement made by you—it was a statement written out which you W. Stafford.

were asked to sign? Yes; upon the condition that the whole matter would drop.

W. Stafford.

446. And which statement you did sign? Which I copied and signed upon the understanding that the

5 Nov., 1890. whole matter would drop.

447. But why was that condition made if you felt you were right? I always felt that I was right, and I feel now that I am right.

448. Why did you submit to having that condition forced upon you? The statement was forced upon me by Cornett, and I refused to sign it; and then he went to my wife and son, and then to Mr. Morris.

449. And did you think you would rather submit to this little loss of money than have any friction over it? No; the fact of the matter is that I wanted to be called upon for a report. I did nothing but substitute three nights due at Braidwood as being due at Moruya.

#### WEDNESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1890.

Bresent: MR. CLUBB. MR. RYRIE. Mr. GARRARD.

#### J. S. HAWTHORNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Wm. Stafford called, and further examined :-

450. Chairman.] Are there any inns or houses of accommodation at or near any of the places in respect of which you have sent in claims? Yes; there was one accommodation house at Bergalia, another at W. Stafford.

Moga, and another at Schnapper Hook, near Merricumbene.

451. Mr. Clubb asked you the question: "You have heard Mr. Goff state that it was proved you were 19Nov., 1890. not in some of the places stated in your claim;—is that so? No, it is not. I have minutes here bearing upon my application for allowance";—Is that so? I have the minutes, &c., here.

452. Mr. Garrard.] The point of the whole matter is this: That at one of the places which you mention as having stayed there—Burro—you did not stay at, but you charged on account of services at Braidwood. Then there are two other places. You were at these places but you were not cut all the night, and you

Then there are two other places. You were at these places, but you were not out all the night, and you charged in respect of these places because of some work previously performed at Braidwood? because it was frequently allowed, and due for services rendered at Braidwood.

453. Chairman.] Sergeant Cornett stated in his evidence that it frequently occurred that men under his control sent in claims which, after investigation, he either struck out or disallowed, or sent back for correction or report? Yes; that is the usual course.

454. And it was owing to this careless method of procedure that you got into the careless habit of making

charges which were not, strictly speaking, in accordance with fact, but for which you had given service somewhere? Yes; there is nothing whatever in the claim which does not correspond with my books,

with the exception of the night at Burro, to which Mr. Garrard has alluded.
455. Mr. Clubb asked Cornett (Question 231) as follows: "You sent in a claim on the 31st March, 1877, for travelling allowances, as follows:

Jan. 3 Ja ,, 8, ,, 17, ,, 22, Feb. 15 Fe ,, 22, Mar. 21 M	, 13	Tomago Creek Stony Creek Tuross River Moruya River Bush duty Do Do	Do Do Do Summons serving	0 0 0 0 0	15 9 3 3	0 0 0 0 0 0
			Totals	2	<b>`</b> 5	0

I suppose that Stafford's claim would be a similar one to this? Yes. At that time I was engaged in collecting the Electoral Roll and in summons serving? Yes; that is so. I wish to show the Committee that I applied for the allowance, but Sub-Inspector Medley impeded me in getting it, and yet he allowed it; that was the £4 18s.

456. Chairman.] Is it a fact that at the time you were charged with obtaining 36s. by fraud from the Government, Sub-Inspector Medley withheld a paper or a voucher for £4 18s. which had been signed by Superintendent Zouch as money to which you were entitled? Yes; and I think the best way to answer thas question is to read the minutes I have in my hand bearing upon it:—

Moruya Police, 21 June, 1877. As I have been put to very heavy expense keeping myself in a public-house here (and my rising family at Braidwood), waiting for the quarters occupied by Sergeant Cornett, under the circumstances, will the Superintendent be good enough to grant me permission to return for night allowance for the term I am kept waiting for the quarters occupied here by Sergeant Cornett, which, I was told, would be vacated immediately after I took charge of this station?

To Superintendent Zouch, Goulburn.

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

I was then six weeks at hotels and travelling on duty without any abatement from 20s. a week at the hotel when absent on duty. In forwarding the above application to Superintendent Zouch, Sub-Inspector Medley wrote on it thus :-

Braidwood, 21 June, 1877.

I presume, if the allowance asked for by Stafford is granted, it will also be allowed to M'Clelland, whose family is kept out of the Braidwood quarters by Stafford's family.

J. R. MEDLEY,
To Superintendent Zouch, Goulburn.

Sub-Inspector.

At that time there were five vacant rooms in the Braidwood barracks; therefore, M'Clelland's claim did not bear upon my case at all. Besides, apart from this, M'Clelland and his family were stopping at his father-in-law's place in town, under no expense, and Sub-Inspector Medley was aware of this when he introduced M Clelland's claim into my case. Thus, Sub-Inspector Medley's petty spite towards me is visible in all his statements in this matter. M'Clelland could not claim anything, therefore Medley should not allude to his claim; yet it seems that because M'Clelland's claim was refused, Medley was determined to stop my claim. Note this—on 22nd June, 1877, Superintendent Zouch wrote thus:—

If there is no barrack room at Moruya in which Stafford could have slept in common with men calling at the station, he might be allowed 2s. per night. As I am, however, aware that there was nothing to prevent M Clelland from stopping in the Braidwood barrack, his claim cannot be entertained.

HENRY ZOUCH,
Superintendent.

Mr. W. Stafford. 19 Nov., 1890.

On the 28th June, Cornett was ordered to vacate the Moruya barrack, and I was ordered to remove my Thus I saw Sub-Inspector Medley at Braidwood on the 30th June, and he told me there that "the Superintendent would not entertain my application for allowance." I said, "That is strange; I would like to see the Superintendent's minute"; he said he had returned it to the Superintendent again. I said, "That is unusual; I should see it first"—hence my submitting my claim on my return to Moruya on the 10th of July, 1877, for 36s. for the nights I was absent from the hotel and barracks under treble expense (vide duty). Now, leaving men calling at the station out of the question, there was not even "room for me to sleep in common" with a man "at the Moruya station." Yet, when at the station I slept in my office, so as to be handy to answer any call made upon me during the night, and so as to keep away from the hotel (see Police Rule 66). My bed was a makeshift one for the purpose, partly hotel bed-clothes, and I paid the same at the hotel as if I had slept there. Therefore, the Superindent virtually allowed me £4 18s., which the Sub-Inspector first tried to impede, and which he subsequently withheld from me by false statements as shown above, and thus caused my dismissal for 36s. of this money. Of course, I did not see the Superintendent's minute, &c., until the papers were printed by Parliament some ten months afterwards. My application was submitted in lieu of a report for wantonly putting me to such unnecessary expense, and it was submitted because I thought it would have more effect, which it had (as shown above), in bringing about Cornett's removal, than a direct report, else I would have submitted a full claim for £7 1s. allowance without an application or leave; and as proof of this, see claims and precedents herewith, notably my own claim for 31st March, 1877. For six nights I slept consecutively in the Araluen barrack 18s. was allowed. And as further proof of my statements I have already claimed £8 1s. in lieu of 36s., and which I still claim to be honestly due to me in accordance with custom and precedents herewith, which became a general rule in the Force. Here is the bill I submitted to Mr. Fosbery: To Edmund Foshery, I.-G.P., Sydney.

85, Norton-street, Leichhardt, 7 March, 1889.

Br. to William Stafford for travelling allowance on police service in quarter ending 30th June, 1877:—

£ s. d. 6 12 1 0

In reply to that bill, Mr. Fosbery wrote on the 7th March, 1889, namely:-

THE Inspector-General of Police informs Mr. William Stafford, in reply to his letter of even date, that he knows nothing of his claim, nor can it be certified to nor paid after such a lapse of time. If Mr. Stafford can give dates and particulars in detail the Inspector-General will see if there is any record.

E. FOSBERY.

In reply to that letter, on the 8th March, 1889, I furnished Mr. Fosbery with all the "dates," "particulars," and "details," with the precedents here quoted, which were then and are still in his possession. In reply to the particulars thus furnished, Mr. Fosbery, on the 27th March, again wrote thus:

THE Inspector-General of Police has no power to deal with Mr. Stafford's claim. After such a lapse of time it requires a Parliamentary Vote to pay it.

E. FOSBERY.

To that I replied on the 21st April:-

As the lapse of time is not due to any neglect on my part, your plea for not settling my case only serves to aggravate the grevious injustice under which I am suffering. Justice is justice at any time, all the world over. To Mr. E. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police. WILLIAM STAFFORD.

These letters concluded my last appeal. Then there is another letter which I wrote to Sir Henry Parkes which may throw light upon the matter. Questions have also been answered in the House by Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. McMillan, showing that this allowance has been granted as a general thing. I will now read Mr. Fosbery's minute notifying the dismissal to me. On 7th September, 1877, Mr. Fosbery wrote

These reports and papers disclose such a deliberate attempt on the part of Senior-constable Stafford to defraud the Government, that (apart from previous ill-conduct) I have no alternative but to direct his reduction and dismissal from the Service.

E. FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

This is an extract from what I wrote to Sir Henry Parkes upon that matter:-

This is an extract from what I wrote to Sir Henry Parkes upon that matter:—

1 MAY, therefore, point out that Mr. Fosbery, by way of parenthesis, took care to make it quite clear in his minute of dismissal that he dismissed me, "apart" from side issues, for "attempting to defraud the Government." That being so, why did he afterwards belie himself by falling back upon false assertions to bolster up his charge of fraud. I may also point out that he said that the "attempt was so deliberate" that he had "no alternative but to direct my dismissal." This is also false, because if Mr. Fosbery (by his own showing) was inclined to do his duty impartially, according to law, he had "no alternative" but to submit the alleged charge to a "Bench of Magistrates" to hear and determine before he took upon himself the responsibility of adjudging me guilty of a criminal offence by dismissal from the Public Service, which of course entailed the confiscation of my pension. What is the use of police rules and statute law if Mr. Fosbery is allowed to ignore them and usurp the functional powers invested in magistrates, judges, and juries? Here is one police rule by which he should be guided in my case, namely, 74:—"Offences against the public, or where magistrates have clear jurisdiction, will be always submitted to a local magistrate or Bench of Magistrates unconnected with the Force." Yet, in the face of this rule and precedents, I, who was dismissed for fraud upon the bare report of the accuser, was refused the right of a fair trial before a Bench of Magistrates, when two Police Magistrates were sent at the same time hundreds of miles to investigate charges of drunkenness, &c., preferred against Sergeant Cornett, whose alleged misconduct was the real cause of sending me to Moruya. Hence the trouble and expense I have been put to arose because there was no complaint against me at Braidwood.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SOUTH WALES.

# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

#### THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

# CASE OF WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-SERGEANT OF POLICE.

#### TUESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1893.

Present:-

Mr. G. D. CLARK, Mr. GARRARD,

Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. O'SULLIVAN.

E. DARNLEY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Smith called in, sworn, and examined:-

Mr. James Smith called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. Chairman.] What are you? I am an hotel-keeper at present.

2. Were you living at Mongarlowe at the time Sergeant Stafford arrested Constable Lynch? I was.

3. Were you present on the occasion? Yes.

4. Will you tell the Committee what took place between Sergeant Stafford and Constable Lynch? 18April,1893. Constable Lynch came to the door and called Sergeant Stafford out. Sergeant Stafford went out. I could hear what passed at the door. Constable Lynch wanted Sergeant Stafford to let his brother stop in the barracks all night. His brother was drunk, and Sergeant Stafford refused. He said, "Let him get sober first, and it will be a different case. If he came here sober the case might be different." He said, "You are both drunk; you had better go into your room and stop there," and Lynch struck Stafford and cut his cheek. I think he had a ring on his finger, and he cut him. Constable Lynch's brother went to close on Sergeant Stafford who sang out for me to come out. He said, "Smith come here; come here quick"; so I went out, and I pulled the brother away.

5. Were you a constable at the time? No, I was a gold-miner at the time. Sergeant Stafford said to me, "See if you can get him down the yard a bit and let him get quiet." He walked two or three steps down the yard, and wanted to fight with me, and he jostled me against the window and broke it, so Sergeant Stafford locked him up. He asked me to open the lock-up door, and I opened it and he locked

Sergeant Stafford locked him up. He asked me to open the lock-up door, and I opened it and he locked

6. Did Stafford bear the name of a dissolute and intemperate man in the Braidwood District? No; he was a man who was highly respected. I remember that on one occasion a daughter of his—a little child—

died, and the funeral was the largest that was ever in the Braidwood District.

7. Mr. O'Sullivan.] How long ago is it since this quarrel took place between Lynch and Stafford? I think it occurred in 1869. It was on the occasion of the opening of a quartz-crushing machine there; I think it was about the middle of July.

8. Have you been living at the Little River or Mongarlowe since? No; I left Mongarlowe seventeen years ago last October.

9. You consider, from what you saw in that matter, that Lynch and not Stafford was at fault? Lynch was at fault. He was the aggressor. He struck Stafford after Stafford asked him to go into his room until he would get sober.

10. Did you ever hear any rumours about Stafford's dishonesty or any weakness on his part? No; he was a man always spoken well of, and there are business men in Sydney who can bear out what I say—people who were in business in the district.

11. He was a long time stationed at Braidwood, was he not? I believe he was. He was a good while on the Mongarlowe. I think he held the appointment of Mining Registrar for a time. I remember taking out some miners' rights when he was Registrar on the gold-field. I believe he was. He was a good while

#### MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. J. Smith.

12. Did you ever hear any complaints made about his being short of cash, or interfering in any way with

the moneys confided to his care? Never; never a word of anything of the sort.

13. Mr. Garrard.] Were you called as a witness in the inquiry that took place in reference to the row between Stafford and Lynch? Yes; Superintendent Orridge called me.

14. Did you make the same statement then that you did now? As near as I can recollect, pretty much the

15. You must have a very retentive memory to recollect the exact words spoken in a drunken row twenty-four years ago? Well, it is as near as possible; it might not be the exact words, but it is the sum and substance.

16. Who else was called besides you as a witness in the inquiry held by Superintendent Orridge? Mrs. Smith, my wife, and I think W. J. Doyle a storekeeper.

17. And was the evidence all towards confirming your view that Stafford was not to blame? I could not

say. While the other witnesses were being examined I was away at my work.

18. Are you aware that Sergeant Stafford was reduced because of the result of that inquiry?

that he was reduced, but I did not take much interest in the matter. I did not know what it was for.

19. Does not that go to show that the weight of evidence must have been against your view of the matter? I heart that was the cause of it, and I thought to myself that it was very unjust.

20. You do not confirm the opinion expressed by the Inspector-General in reducing Stafford? No. 21. In answer to Mr. O'Sullivan you said that Stafford was held in very high esteem by the people of the Braidwood district? So he was; I never heard anything to the contrary.

22. Superitendent Zouch on the 18th November, 1877, wrote concerning Stafford, these words:—

On a retrospective view of the man's career, it is palpably manifest, whether the decision arrived at be just or unjust, the universally admitted odium entertained by the inhabitants, including, magistrates, professional men, and people of all grades, has shown itself in the general satisfaction his removal has produced. This is the result of personal inquiries made within the last few days in the Braidwood District, the unhesitating reply being that his punishment was richly deserved, and it should have been meted out to him years ago, his conduct having earned for him a most unenviable reputation, not alone with the inhabitants, but with the police generally.

Do you agree with that opinion expressed by Superintendent Zouch? I certainly do not agree with it, and I do not believe there is a living man in the Braidwood District who would agree with it.

23. Your whole experience concerning Stafford goes in a very opposite direction to the opinion expressed by Superintendent Zouch? Yes.

 $\mathbf{Yes}$ .

24. How long did you know Stafford in the Braidwood District? Between five and six years. I knew him when he was in Araluen, before he came to Mongarlowe. I was a gold-digger there and knew him by sight, and sometimes spoke to him.

25. He was not one to shirk his duty in any way? I never heard tell of it.
26. He did his duty without being officious? Yes, as far as my knowledge goes. He was a man highly respected by everybody in the district.

27. Mr. O'Sullivan.] In what year did you say it was that Stafford and Lynch quarrelled at Mongarlowe?

I think it was in 1869.

28. This report of Superintendent Zouch is dated 18th November, 1877; therefore there would be a lapse of eight years between those two dates;—do you think it possible that during those eight years Stafford had got himself into bad odour, not only with the inhabitants but also with the police? I could not say; but being so much about the Braidwood District, and meeting and talking with so many people, if it had been the case I would have heard something about it from the inhabitants.

29. Were you in the Braidwood District long after 1869? I left Braidwood and came to Sydney in

November, 1876.

30. Then you were there seven years after the quarrel between Lynch and Stafford? Yes; somewhere about that.

31. And you say you had opportunities of learning the opinions of the district during those seven years, and yet you heard nothing to justify this report made by Superintendent Zouch? No; I never heard a

word to Stafford's dispraise in any way.

32. Do you think that this strong feeling against Stafford on the part of the inhabitants and the police could have existed without your being made aware of it? I must have heard it, because in a country place a report flies like wildine, and one neighbour will tell another. I never heard a word of such a

rumour before.

33. Mr. G. D. Clark.] Were you on intimate terms with Stafford when in the district? with him meeting him. I was on intimate terms, and I will tell you how it came about. Stafford was away on duty, and his child took ill—she afterwards died—and Mrs. Stafford asked me as a favour if I would go to Braidwood for medicine, and I got a horse and rode into Braidwood, and got the medicine. After that I was more intimate with Stafford than formerly. When he was away from home I went to Braidwood to bring medicine for the child on several occasions in order to oblige Mrs. Stafford.

34. You claim to have been in a fair position to judge of Stafford's general character? Well, I fancy could judge a man—whether he was a harsh man or otherwise. I have travelled about the world a bit. Well, I fancy I

#### Mr. William Stafford called in, sworn, and examined:-

Mr

35. Chairman.] I believe you desire to make a statement in reference to certain evidence given before the W. Stafford. last Committee? Yes; I believe the case was concluded at the last meeting of the Committee with the exception of my statement and rebutting evidence.

18 April, 1893. 36. Will the statement you will now make include the rebutting evidence? It will consist of my statement, and explanation, and rebutting evidence. I will read my statement as follows:—"Messrs. Fosbery and Zouch's reports to the Colonial Secretary disclose that they entirely abandoned the charge of fraud upon which I was dismissed, and urged misconduct as a reason for dismissing me, without showing any specific charge of misconduct proved. Sub-Inspector Medely did not dare to report me for misconduct, and the sub-Inspector and I have the sub-Inspector of the sub-Ins and I was too far away from them for Messrs. Zouch and Fosbery to see me misconduct myself. Defaulters-sheet, and the magistracy have proved my conduct good, and that even the influence of drink was never proved against me. Therefore, I cannot see where Messrs. Zouch and Fosbery found the misconduct they alluded to in their reports to the Colonial Secretary, when I asked to be reinstated or to submit the charge of fraud to a Bench of Magistrates to hear and determine, as provided for by Police Rule 74, and statute law. Hence, I beg to submit that, as in my case, where there is no offence there

should be no punishment; and therefore, gentlemen, when you have impartially heard me in reply to the extraordinary indictment upon which I am arraigned before you, I think that your verdict will be "Not guilty of fraud," and that the innuendoes regarding Stafford's conduct are malicious and unfounded. When the Force was remodelled in 1862, I was a trooper under Superintendent Zouch, at Goulburn; Mr. Zouch was very irregular in paying me my salary. This, with his promoting undeserving men, caused me to make up my mind to leave his district, and I applied for a transfer to Braidwood. Mr. Zouch sent for me, and told me he could not think of allowing me to leave his district, and my time for promotion would come in due time. I said if my application for a transfer be refused, I shall submit my resignation to the Inspector-General, with my reasons. Hence, I was transferred to Braidwood. Soon after I arrived in Braidwood I told Sergeant Duffy (now Sub-Inspector at Maitland) that Mr. Zouch owed me all the escort and night allowance due to me since I joined, and that I had signed for the money—about the escort and night allowance due to me since I joined, and that I had signed for the money—about £19. Duffy recommended me to report the matter to Mr. Inspector Walker (now Principal Under Secretary). I did so, and I got my money. In 1874, the Braidwood District came under Mr. Zouch's superintendence, and thus I came to serve under him again. Between 1862 and 1877, I only met Mr. Zouch four or five times, when he showed a sort of a stand-off disposition towards me, and, therefore, mark the coincidence: I reported that he had withheld £19 of my money in 1862; and he recommended my dismissal in 1877, for an attempt to defraud the Government of 36s. - the subject of this inquiry.

Dear Sir,

Allow me to request your kind consideration of the unfortunate case which recently dismissed from the Service Senior-constable Stafford, of Moruya, an effective officer of, I believe, eighteen years' service. The summary manner of his dismissal without a hearing, on a charge, too, which might be explained satisfactorily before the highest tribunal of the people, is my honest apology for intruding thus on your valuable time, well knowing, as I do, your love of fair play and high sense of justice. I have no acquaintance with the sufferer personally, having met him but once, and that casually. But public rumour led me to inquire concerning his case, and I have heard enough to convince me of the fact that he has been victimised. It is said that the grievance if not redressed will be mooted in Parliament. An officer so useful and of so long standing is entitled, I think, to be permitted to show cause why he should not be sacked in his old age.

I have, &c.,

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL,

Formerly of Dragoon Guards.

Formerly of Dragoon Guards.

Mr. Goff,—Reply. Acknowledge, and inform in reply that he is mistaken in supposing that the case was dealt with without full investigation, but that some further statements made by Stafford are now being inquired into.—E.F. Done.—T.H.G., 29. Forwarded for Captain Zouch's information.—Edm. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, 29/9/77. There is red tapeism. It is now manifest that Captain Campbell was not mistaken, and that my statements were not investigated before nor since. Mr. Fosbery ordered Mr. Goff to write that misleading minute to Captain Campbell. This is substantial proof of the grave injustice done me, which is confirmed, every word of it, by Sub-Inspector Cornett's sworn testimony, who has boldly acquitted me of any suspicion of fraudulent intent—who has virtually admitted that his own claims and my claims are similar; suspicion of fraudulent intent—who has virtually admitted that his own claims and my claims are similar; thus, the substance of Captain Campbell's letter to Mr. Fosbery is proved by Cornett, vide replies to questions 157, 161, 184, 231, and 255, &c. Hence the only difference between Cornett's sworn testimony and my evidence is, that Cornett, I regret to say, has denied bringing me the penciled memoranda, &c., to copy for Medley; and in justice to myself and others, I must point out that Cornett's mere denial is proved wrong by four witnesses, whose testimony can be corroborated by two more witnesses if necessary; therefore, the alleged confession is proved a collusion in which Medley evidently made Cornett his cat's paw, and hence the whole mischief (vide Mr. Morris' affidavit, &c.), because Medley did not dare to write his report against me until I was induced to copy the pencilled memoranda, when he obtained a statement from Cornett indicating an investigation; and thus it was upon these statements Medley based his false report to Mr. Zouch upon which I was dismissed without even an explanation—without calling upon me to refute Medley's report (vide Cornett's dismissed without even an explanation—without calling upon me to refute Medley's report (vide Cornett's evidence, &c.) And when Mr. Fosbery, on 29th September, 1877, ordered Mr. Goff to inform Captain Campbell "that he was mistaken in supposing that the case was dealt with without full investigation, &c.," he (Mr. Fosbery), was in full possession of the trick of the so-called confession, and of Medley's and Cornett's conduct, from my reports of 14th September, 1877, and 15th September, 1877, upon which he (Mr. Fosbery), wrote on 18th September, 1877, thus: "These statements are very serious, and should be promptly and closely investigated by Superintendent Zouch himself.—E. Fosbery, I. G. P." Thus, we have that admission from Mr. Fosbery himself that his dismissal was wrong, and that Captain Campbell was not "mistaken." &c. Yet. mark, in the face of Mr. Fosbery's own imperative order, he Campbell was not "mistaken," &c. Yet, mark, in the face of Mr. Fosbery's own imperative order, he allowed Mr. Zouch to disobey it (while I was under suspense waiting at Moruya, without knowing what was going on). Mr. Zouch did not investigate my statements, and thus my case has been held in abeyance since. Mr. Zouch called upon Cornett to make a statutory declaration, and attacked my previous conduct, and thus inquiry was burked. My protest against the inadmissible innuendoes imported into the case, &c. Gentlemen,—At this juncture of the case, I may first of all point out that the extract from the Sydney Morning Herald is proved incorrect, even that Judge Windeyer uttered every word it contains, and that in any case a newspaper report is not admissible evidence against the accused, and therefore, I object to its retention in evidence, as I was not charged with fraud in the Supreme Court; and as Judge Windeyer refused to admit evidence of bona fide exceptional extra expenses incurred, viz., £27 5s., the very gist of my case—vide papers. Of course, if Mr. Fosbery thinks that the evidence £27 5s., the very gist of my case—vide papers. Of course, if Mr. Fosbery thinks that the evidence adduced in the Supreme Court (on the subject of my action for £10,000 damages for breaches of agreement) can assist him in proving his charge of fraud againt me, I have no objection to his citing Judge Windeyer before his masters, the Commons of his country, to read the notes of the evidence taken by windeyer before his masters, the Commons of his country, to read the notes of the evidence taken by him in the Supreme Court; but I most decidedly protest against the *Herald's* highly coloured report in evidence. If Mr. Fosbery believed me guilty of fraud, he had no alternative but to submit the charge to a bench of magistrates to determine (vide Police Rule 74, &c.); thus his dismissal is proved unlawful, and upon my reporting these facts to the Colonial Secretary it was the duty of the Government to insist upon Mr. Fosbery to prove his charge of fraud before "a bench of magistrates unconnected with Force," and if he could not do so to reinstate me, because the law holds every man to be imposent until he is found quilty by a compostout tribunal of his country. In pating the arrivance of be innocent until he is found guilty by a competent tribunal of his country. In noting the evidence, if be innocent until he is found guilty by a competent tribunal of his country. In houng the Children Judge Windeyer had discovered a fraudulent intent, it was his duty to indict me, or to recommend the Attorney-General to do so, and the judge's notes should show that Superintendent Zouch virtually admitted that his reports re my conduct are unfounded assertions. Therefore, from these facts alone, admitted that his reports re my conduct are unfounded assertions. Therefore, from these facts alone, you may infer that the charge and innuendoes are false. Again, as the charge upon which I am now

Mr. W. Stafford.

arraigned (for the first time) before this august tribunal is, if proved, an indictable offence, I therefore protest against the defaulter's sheet and other extraneous innuendoes being allowed to remain hashed up with the evidence bearing upon the alleged charge of fraud, which is the point at issue in this case; because you cannot try a man for fraud to find him guilty of rape or misconduct which he is not charged with; yet, so far, that is the way my case has been treated. Mark, I am upon my trial for fraud, yet every unfounded squib or fizzle that crossed my whole public career have been raked up from the regions of oblivion and thus urged against me for to confuse the real issue. Why so? Because Mr. Fosbery discovered when it was too late that the charge of fraud could not be sustained, and that he had no power vested in him to adjudge me guilty of fraud by dismissal, &c. These facts alone fully account for the unscrupulous attack that was so ruthlessly made upon my stainless and previous conduct, which has defied criticism for over sixty years. This will be proved in due time, with the facts that, while the bush-ranger, the thief, the liar, and the office spider lived in fear of me, every honest man respected me and assisted me in my duty, and supplied me with information, and that is the secret of my success in suppressing crime. Again, mark, that it was most cruel to put Mr. Goff in the witness-box to prove, as he himself admitted, what he knew nothing about; thus, his evidence is worse than worthless. I object to it, and to every assertion unconnected with the charge of fraud which I came here to disprove with the fact that I was away grant and the public that I am with the fact that I was wrongfully disrated in 1869, and thus show Parliament and the public that I am still a Mounted Police Sergeant until I am superannuated, and legally discharged. I must, therefore, put this statement in evidence, and ask you to expunge from the evidence all the extraneous innuendoes imported into the case for to bolster up an unfounded charge that cannot stand the light of day. And as Sub-Inspector Cornett's evidence on oath has contradicted the statement he made for Medley on the 31st of August, 1877, that statement must be also ignored or expunged; thus, when the cloak which has so long covered the charge of fraud is stripped off it, all that is really in the case may be seen at a glance, which really amounts to nil, barring pure malice, and sticking to a brother officer proved to be unworthy of credence against the rights of a subordinate. I will now submit a brief statement, and then prove it by of credence against the rights of a subordinate. I will now submit a brief statement, and then prove it by incontrovertible precedents, explained consecutively as plain as A B C, to wit.:—Sub-Inspector Medley's claims are identically the same as my claim; he boarded at an hotel, slept in his quarters at Braidwood, and claimed and received 5s. per night (vide claims). My affidavit, which I now hand to the Committee, with Cornett's statutory declaration, &c., fully explains my claim for 36s. travelling allowance; and Superintendent Zouch's minute upon my application for allowance to recoup exceptional extra hotel expenses is incontrovertible proof of his having allowed me 2s. per night (£4 18s.), which is still due to me, because Sub-Inspector Medley maliciously and wrongfully withheld that allowance from me, and thus caused my dismissal (vide minutes); and, therefore, the charge of "attempting to defraud the Government" of 36s. of that money, which was thus withheld from me, is a false charge, as where money is reasonably proved to be due, as in my case, there cannot be frauducharge, as where money is reasonably proved to be due, as in my case, there cannot be fraudulent intent; hence the charge is nothing short of a complete farce. Again, as 3s. per night was, and is still the regular allowance paid to recoup such expenses, I will now prove my claim for £8 4s. on the 3s. per night scale, and thus prove the charge trebly false—that is to say, that my claim for £8 4s. is virtually proved when it is compared with Sub-Inspectors Medley's, Cornett's, and Constable Nelson's claims herewith; and with Mr. Fosbery's admissions to Parliament, vide Hansard, 10th September, 1890, because those claims and admissions are virtually identical with my claim for £8 4s. These facts were pointed out by me to Mr. Fosbery immediately after I was dismissed &c. (vide printed papers): facts were pointed out by me to Mr. Fosbery immediately after I was dismissed, &c. (vide printed papers); and Mr. Fosbery's admissions to Parliament have therefore proved my case for me, and thus confirmed my contentions from start to finish, less, that since I was dismissed the scales of allowances have been raised from 3s. per night to 4s. for mea, from 7s. to 12s. for inspectors, and from 12s. to 20s. for superintendents. Thus the allowances were intended to recoup more than the cost of a bed for the night, and hence day allowances were claimed on the general form under the heading of nights absent, (vide Cornett's and Nelson's claims herewith); thus, if my claim be wrong for day and night allowance paid to all other men in the Service, why not dismiss Sub-Inspectors Medley, Cornett and Constable Nelson, &c., for claiming and receiving day allowance when they slept in barracks at night—the proof will be found herewith attached; therefore my claim for \$22.45 is proved with the group Mr. Forberg and his truster. with attached; therefore, my claim for £8 4s. is proved with the weapons Mr. Fosbery and his trusty officers made for me themselves—who acted the part of accusers and judges of their own false allegations against me behind my back, and then blocked every attempt on my part to prove their handiwork and star chamber proceedings unlawful. I will now prove the equity of my claim for £8 4s. beyond doubt and thus disclose the palpable injustice and cruel persecution to which I was subjected to, without fault on my part, by withholding inquiry and justice from me so long, simply because Mr. Fosbery blundered in his duty.

Extract from printed papers. Sergeant William Stafford's corrected claim for quarter ending 30th June, 1877.

From.	То.	No. of nights.	Places halted at for the night.	Nature of duty.	-		Remarks.
••••••	••••••	3	Reidsdale, &c	Inquiry, &c	<b>£</b> 0	s. d. 9 0	Absent from Braidwood station in beginning of the quarter, already explained in evidence.
May 16	29 June	44	Araluen and Moruya.	Transfer and general duty	6 1	2 0	Forty-four days and nights at hotels, and travelling at Araluen and at Moruya, and in waiting for the Moruya quarters, occupied by
To conveyance of regulation box. (Vide Police Rule 3.)				••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	8	0 0	Sergeant Cornett and his family.

Errata.—"Forty-four" should read "forty-five," making the total £8 4s.

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

I hereby certify the above claim to be correct. To the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

N.B.—This claim and the following claims are on the 3s. per night scale.

Note, my claims for 36s., and my corrected claim for £8 4s., can be checked this very day in Mr. Fosbery's office with the duty returns, and they can be likewise checked with Sub-Inspectors W. Stafford. Cornett's, Medley's, and Constable Nelson's claims, &c., and with the pay abstracts, which cannot be done 18April, 1893. Then it will be seen that my claims, Sub-Inspectors Medley's, Cornett's, and Constable Nelson's claims are exactly similar, and therefore my claim for £8 4s. must be held to be correct; and, if any doubt upon this point should arise, these claims can be checked this very day in Mr. Fosbery's office, or in fifty years hence, just as ready as the day I was dismissed; but for the purpose of this inquiry, as we have the claims printed before us, the claims check themselves by dates and particulars. Here they are defined for inspection, namely :-

Extract from printed papers submitted to Parliament by Mr. Fosbery himself. Sergeant Cornett's claim for quarter ending 31st March, 1877.

From.	То.	Month.	No. of nights.	Places halted at for the night.	Nature of duty.		Remarks.
1887. Jan. 3 , 8 , 17 22 Feb. 13 , 22 Mar. 21	Feb. 6 , 23	;, ;, Feb	5 3 1 1	Tomaga Creek Stony Creek Tuross Moruya River Bush duty " "	,, ,, Summons serving ,,	£ s. d. 0 9 0 0 15 0 0 9 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 2 5 0	The contents of this claim for day-work only is defined thus:—Tomaga and Stony Creek are only 10 miles from Moruya Police Station, and there was no place to put up at there; yet Cornett was paid 24s. for eight nights in succession, when his duty and forage returns in Mr. Fosbery's office proves that he slept every one of those nights at the Police Station in Moruya. Tuross is about 8 miles from Moruya, and Cornet's books proves that he was not absent on the three nights claimed for there. And, lastly, "bush duty" is not the name of any place. Thus Cornett was paid for day-work under the heading of nights absent, even for summons serving, when he did not serve summonses at any place.

I hereby certify the above claim to be correct,-

JAMES CORNETT,

In charge of Station.

This claim is on 3s. per night scale.

And he thus received £2 5s. for fifteen nights' absent when he was really under no extra expense—when he really slept in his own bed in barracks at Moruya. And in the face of these facts Cornett's claim for £25s. was passed, and paid by my accusers, Messrs. Medley, Zouch, and Fosbery, who wantonly put me to £27 5s. exceptional extra expenses at hotels, and in the removal of my family (vide printed papers), when there was no complaint against me at Braidwood; nor even at Moruya, until Medley maliciously trumped up his bogus charge of fraud—when there was no reason for putting me to such expense beyond that there were several charges of drunkenness, &c., pending against Cornett at Moruya, and, therefore, I was ordered to take a large of Markenness. to take charge of Moruya station seven weeks before Cornett was ordered to leave the Moruya barrack; hence, I am entitled to hotel allowance upon the highest scale (vide Cornett's claim for day allowance).

Extract from printed papers. Sergeant Cornett's claim for quarter ending 30th September, 1877.

From	То	No. of nights.	Names of places halted at for the night.	Nature of duty.				• Remarks.
18 23rd and 24tl 18th August 20th and 21st 17th and 18th	August	$\frac{1}{2}$	Goulburn and return Black Range Goulburn, &c Goulburn, &c	٠,,	0	s. 6 3 6 6	0	This claim is allowance for work contrary to the allowance scale. The scale is this:—"On branch gold escorts for each night on the roads, officers, 7s.; men, 3s."; yet in the face of that rule Cornett certified to his claim for day allowance, and Sub-Inspector Medley endorsed it twenty days after he had caused my dismissal; hence Sub-Inspector Cornett had to swear that his own claims and my claim were similar, and usual, &c.

This claim is also on the 3s. per night scale.

I hereby certify the above claim to be correct-

JAMES CORNETT, Sergeant. J. R. MEDLEY, in charge of Station.

Hence my claim for £8 4s. is proved to be no exception to the general custom and practice; and it is therefore authenticated by unquestionable precedents, namely, Sub-inspector Cornett's claims and admissions, vide evidence, and Constable Nelson's claims, &c. And all that proof is capped by Mr. Fosbery's admissions to Parliament, and that the travelling allowance scale in every branch of the public departments were not adhered to (vide report of the Board appointed to revise the scales of travelling allowance is the public and the public departments were not adhered to (vide report of the Board appointed to revise the scales of travelling allowance in the public departments.) allowances in the public service herewith). In prosecuting my civil action for breaches of agreement (vide writ), Judge Windeyer would not admit this evidence; but now that I am arraigned upon an indictable charge before the highest tribunal of the people—the commons of my adopted country—evidence of general custom and precedents cannot be ignored. These facts are my full reply to Mr. Ryrie's questions, Nos. 107, 108, and 109, &c. 849—E

34

Mr. W. Stafford. 18 April, 1893.

#### Extract from printed Papers, &c.

Constable Nelson's claims for night allowance while travelling with Inspectors Medley and Sanderson.

From	To	Name of Police Stations halted at for the night.	. Remarks.
1874. 1 January	1877. 30 December		quarterly within the period named for sleeping in police barracks at

*N.B.—The sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and thus my claim for £8 4s. is proved.

EXTRACT (vide Hansard of 10th September, 1890):—Mr. McMillan (for Mr. Fosbery), in reply to Mr. Perry, stated before Parliament thus:—"The present scale of travelling allowance in the Police Department was as follows:—Sergeants and constables, 4s. per night when absent from their quarters on duty; Inspectors, ditto, 12s.; and Superintendents, ditto, 20s. The rule is, that where members of the Force are provided with accommodation at police stations they are not entitled to the above allowance, but under exceptional circumstances, where they have been put to extra expense, it has been granted." Now, there cannot be more exceptional circumstances on record than my case, viz.:—"Seven weeks at hotels, and travelling," &c., through no fault of mine. Thus, my claim for £84s. is proved, and my contentions from start to finish are thus admitted by Mr. Fosbery himself. Why, then, keep me in suspense, when the charge is false? Mr. Fosbery's admissions and Sub-inspector Cornett's evidence are identically the same as the evidence given in the Supreme Court by Senior-constable Gilder, Mr. Superintendent Ryland, and myself. For instance, I will read Mr. Gilder's evidence, and thus close my rebutting evidence by pointing out that, if only for the sake of decency, the *Herald's* extract, containing Judge Windeyer's alleged remarks, must be expunged from the evidence as being inadmissible and utterly false (vide Mr. Fosbery's admissions and Messrs. Cornett's and Gilder's evidence, &c.), has completely refuted the Herald's extract, Medley's and Zouch's reports; and thus Mr. Fosbery's minute of dismissal is proved a nullity, even by his own admissions to Parliament, &c.; and Cornett, in his evidence before the Committee, has proved his own statement of 31st of August, 1877, absolutely untrue, and, therefore, I was dismissed upon false reports, now proved and admitted. Mr. Gilder's evidence (vide Herald, of 29th July, 1881), "said he had been a senior-constable and Clerk of Petty Sessions; he had served in various parts of the Colony. The practice was that when a constable returned off duty, late even a few minutes, after 12 o'clock to charge night allowance. It was a practice well known to the Superintendents. A police constable has to spend a good deal of money if he works hard. Allowances were paid whether he stopped at private places or camped out; days and nights are the same so long as the expense has been incurred. Stafford was entitled to allowance for the time he was under extra expense at the hotel and travelling; the practice had been well known to witnesses' superiors for years. Witness had received 3s. a night travelling when he slept in barracks in his district and on transfer." Mr. Gilder gave that evidence before Judge Windeyer, and I swear it is perfectly correct, and that I proved every count contained in my writ in the Supreme Court, and when I saw Judge Windeyer taking his seat on the Bench, I told Mr. E. Barton to throw up his brief. In Evening News, of 13th September, 1878, on the papers being printed by Parliament, the editor summed up the case in a very able leading article, thus:—"There was no fraudulent intent. Stafford would be entitled to more money than he claimed if he had put his claim under the proper heading. The question to be considered is whether justice and the maintenance of the proper discipline of the Force required that, for making this claim, an elderly constable should be dismissed, and so deprived not only of the pay on which he and his family were dependent, but of all that he would have been entitled to on retiring from the service out of the Superannuation Fund to which he had been long contributing." Now mark that the Evening News interpretation is confirmed by no less an authority than Sir James Martin, in the celebrated case Regina v. Baker, M.L.A. That eminent Judge said: "I shall tell the jury that where money is proved to be due, as in this case, it does not matter under what heading it is received; there could not be a fraudulent intent." And that ruling was on the subject of travelling allowance received by Baker under a wrong heading—and in this case it is worth noting that in Baker's civil action in the Supreme Court a verdict was given against Baker, and a Select Committee was afterwards appointed, and found upon the facts that the verdict in the Supreme Court was wrong (vide Parliamentary proceeding); thus, that precedent holds good in my case, &c., and Sir James Martin's ruling meets the facts in my case re the 36s. claim. Mr. Oliver, of the Lands Office (now Railway Commissioner), went on duty to Albury, and from there he went to Melbourne on French leave. He charged and received travelling allowance for the time he was enjoying himself at Melbourne, and on his being reported he was simply ordered to refund the money which was thus obtained under the pretence of discharging his duty at Albury, when he was actually in Melbourne without the knowledge of his superiors. Mr. Thompson, the Member for Queanbeyan, then brought Oliver's case up in the House, and contrasted it with the unjust treatment I had received. Again mark, not long ago other officers attached to the Lands Department had to refund large sums of travelling allowances improperly received by them. Thus, put Oliver's and Cornett's claims, &c., side by side with my claim, and the fact that Medley withheld £4 18s. allowed by Mr. Zouch to recoup some of my exceptional extra expenses, that Mr. Fosbery admits my claim now for £8 4s., less that after the lapse of time it requires a Parliamentary vote to pay it. That Mr. McMillan, for Mr. Fosbery, says the "allowance has been granted," &c., where police "accommodation was provided, when under extra expense." That in lieu of 36s., I have, therefore, justified £8 4s., which I now claim to recoup some of my extra expenses; therefore, I would like to see Mr. Fosbery or his detectives point out to the Committee where the fraud is in my case because until that is done there is no case whatever out to the Committee where the fraud is in my case, because, until that is done, there is no case whatever against me. New

New South Wales Police Defaulters' Sheet.

Mr. W. Stafford.

Note.—Compiled strictly in accordance with Police Rule 75, for to meet the requirement of Police Rule 54, &c., re Wm. Stafford's conduct in the Police Force. The defaulter sheet is the only admissible 18 April, 1893. evidence of good or bad conduct in the Force-vide Police Rule 54, &c.

Register No., 588.	Name, William Stafford.	Trouble, 5th March, 1860.*	Senior-ee stable, 1 August, 1	st	Sergeant, 1st August, 1865.	Senior sergear		Height, 6 feet.		Hair,	Complexion, dark.	Country, Ireland.	Calling,	Religion,
Date.	Offence.	By whom rep	orted. Pl	ea.	Evidence.	Decision.	By whon	decided.			]	Remarks.		
	Nil.			"off	ence" proved				viz fals son She tha 186 wa def mu goo my	.:-The se entry ner's pro- eriff and the entry 39, re "s no constant the second the seco	so-called " . It was operty, as to d his office. must be w Constable charge mae ' sheet); t cherefore, e out saying ssal is fals	severe repr no part of that belong rs (vide Poli- riped out. ' Lynch's gro de nor pro- hus, that en expunged fr that the en se, until 1 y a "Bench	imand" in my duty sto the ce Rule 41) When I was ss miscondived again try is also om my she try on thange	et exposed, "1866," is a to sell pri- duty of the ); therefore, s disrated in duct," there st me (vide false, and it eet. And it eet. And it eather ound rates uncon-

Affidavit.—William Stafford, duly sworn, saith:—To enter any assertions on a constable's defaulters' sheet that was "not proven," or "proved unfounded," are malicious and false entries of the meanest description. The above defaulters' sheet is compiled strictly in accordance with the rules of the Force; and my "remarks" in the margin are true. There was Taken and sworn to. before me, at Leichhardt, this 14th day of April, 1893,—

WILLIAM B. WRAGGE, J.P.

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

Now, that the dirt is cleared from my sheet; now, in the face of that proof—let Mr. Fosbery be asked to show that I am not entitled to a clean sheet, nor to a first-class discharge, which is my right.

Again, my affidavit is confirmed by Mr. Fosbery's expert, Mr. Cook, who has proved four of the squibs entered on my sheet unfounded (vide his evidence); and I have proved every entry on the sheet false. Many of the officers would have very dirty sheets if all the reports made against them had been entered on their sheets. Now, gentlemen, you have in these facts the defaulters' sheet submitted to Parliament, and put in evidence against me, proved false, and the fact of thus submitting a false defaulters' sheet to injure my character, and to prejudice Parliament against my just claim, is a serious matter for you to reflect upon, because it has virtually broken down the whole charge and innuendoes urged against me for eighteen years. However, as the charge of fraud is proved unfounded, there is only one matter on my defaulters' sheet worth noticing, namely:—"Constable Lynch's gross misconduct." Thus, in order to leave no doubt as to the total falsity of my sheet, I shall now prove the particulars relating to Constable Lynch's dismissal, and to my reduction in 1869.

My affidavit, taken from the printed papers, is thus:-

William Stafford to E. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police.

William Stafford maketh oath, and saith :- Constable Lynch and his brother, a civilian, came to the police station at Mongarlowe, both drunk. Constable Lynch asked deponent to allow his brother to sleep in the barrack. Deponent refused, and told Constable Lynch to go to his room, and remain there till he got sober. Thus, Constable Lynch violently assaulted deponent, and he also assaulted deponent's wife, who tried to pacify him; and he smashed the barrack window. For those offences, and for to stop his violence and threatening attitude, deponent locked up Constable Lynch, who set fire to the lock-up, a wooden building, endangered his own life, and destroyed property of the value of £5, and while deponent was extinguishing the fire Lynch made his escape from the station. At an investigation, these facts were confirmed by deponent and four witnesses (who are now in Sydney), and without Lynch being prosecuted for these criminal offences, the result was, that Constable Lynch was dismissed, and deponent reduced from the rank of sergeant to senior-constable. Deponent cannot understand since how two could be aggressors.

aggressors. Sworn to before me, at Leichhardt, this

WM. STAFFORD.

2nd day of March, 1888, WILLIAM B. WRAGGE, J.P.

Note.—If I had allowed Constable Lynch's brother to sleep that night in the barracks it would be a breach of Police Rule 158, for which I might be dismissed. That under section 15 of the Police Act, Lynch was liable to six months' imprisonment for assaulting his superior officer; and it goes without saying that his attempt to destroy the public building, &c., is a felony. I was, therefore, absolutely disrated for doing my duty, which was forced upon me by the gross misconduct of a drunken constable, who had more than once committed like offences; hence, the alleged reason given on the original sheet for disrating me is absolutely false. The papers in connection with this matter may be seen in Mr. Fosbery's office, and all the witnesses who gave evidence in the case are now in Sydney, and will, if required, corroborate my affidavits; therefore, as I filled the stations, and discharged the duties of sergeants and senior-sergeants until I was suspended, I shall insist upon the money thus wrongfully deducted from my salary being refunded to me now. Mr. Fosbery was not then Inspector-General of Police, but he acted so in this job for Lynch and his influential friends (vide papers).

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who witnessed Lynch's conduct, and who saw me lock him up, tendered their evidence to the late Committee, but the Committee said it was not required; and three non-commissioned officers also tendered their evidence re my conduct in the Force, and to prove my claim for 36s., &c., in accordance with the custom and practice of the whole Force, but their evidence was not taken either With your permission I will now stop my own evidence for a few minutes in order that Mr. and Mrs. Smith's evidence may be taken to corroborate my affidavit, &c., and thus prove that I would be justified in locking up the Inspector-General of Police if he had misbehaved himself as Lynch did; and that in

looking over Lynch's offences a felony was compromised.

36

The following is a copy of an affidavit by Michael Morris, which should have been printed with

Michael Morris, of Moruya, in the Colony of New South Wales, saith as follows:—I am a storekeeper residing at Moruya; I know Police-sergeant James Cornett, formerly in charge of Moruya Police Station; he came into my store at Moruya at about 6 o'clock in the morning of the 31st of August, 1877, and made a purchase from me; our conversation turned upon the topic of an inquiry held the previous day at the police barrack, when Sergeant Cornett said, "I have a written document in my pocket, and if Stafford would copy it and say no more about it, I know from Mr. Medley that the matter will drop at that." I went immediately and told Stafford exactly what Cornett had just told me; I have good reason to believe that Stafford copied the document alluded to by Cornett, and that on his doing so, he was suspended by Sub-Inspector Medley, and soon afterwards dismissed. Taken and sworn to before me, at Moruya, MICHAEL MORRIS.

this 6th day of September, 1890. T. GANNON, J.P.

Mr. Morris' affidavit is substantially the same as his statement of the matter, dated 9th August, 1878 (vide printed papers); therefore, the family evidence of Mr. J. M. Stafford, &c., is fully corroborated by Mr. Morris, whose respectability (as admitted by Cornett himself) cannot be doubted. Again, in Mr. Morris' letter accompanying his affidavit, he said, "I know that you was wronged and persecuted; I hope you will get a full measure of justice meted out to you now. Let me know the names of the members on the Committee.—Yours truly, MICHAEL MORRIS."

#### Confessions and undue influence.

Now, if the Committee will compare the evidence of Mr. Morris, Mr. J. M. Stafford, and Mrs. Stafford with Police Rule 225, and with section 357 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, you will see that undue influence was brought to bear upon me by Cornett to copy the pencilled memoranda, and therefore that document is inadmissible; and as it was upon the evidence of that document that I was dismissed the dismissal is null and void, because that document is not evidence against me, and it must be therefore wiped out or ignored. To say that I pleaded guilty to a charge of fraud, when there was no foundation for the charge—when there was no charge made against me—brands itself a palpable untruth.

#### THURSDAY, 20 APRIL, 1893.

#### Present:

Mr. G. D. CLARK, | Mr. GARRARD. MR. JOHNSTON,

#### E. DARNLEY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Stafford recalled and further examined:—

37. Chairman.] I understand that you wish to hand in some testimonials as to your character? I hand W. Stafford. in some testimonials [vide Appendix].

38. Did you complete your statement at the last meeting of the Committee? I wish to state my claim on the Superannuation Fund. It is set out in the following statement which I will read:—Having filled the stations, and discharged the duties of sergeants, and senior sergeants, I claim a refund of the money deducted from my salary by wrongful reduction in rank from 1st August, 1869, to 31st August, 1877. I claim a first-class discharge upon my sergeant's rank from the date of my suspension, with my pension rated on my sergeant's pay and service from said date of suspension, as provided for by sections 19 and 21 of the Police Act of 1862, and by my voluntary contribution of 1 per cent. of my salary to the Superannuation Fund from 1868 to keep the fund solvent. I claim £8 4s. to recoup exceptional expenses incurred at hotels and travelling in quarter ending 30th June, 1877 (vide claim). The following facts re the dispensing of the Police Superannuation Fund may assist the Committee in adjusting my claim upon that fund. Sub Inspector Modley: in the face of his conduction my said range allowed to my claim upon that fund. Sub-Inspector Medley, in the face of his conduct in my case, was allowed to retire, and he was paid a gratuity of about £500. Police Sergeant Foley was tried for murder at the gratuity of about £400. Police Sergeant Foley was tried from the Force on a gratuity of about £400 for about ten years service. Constable McHale, on the grounds of a slight flesh wound, after about two years' service, was pensioned off on half pay; he could be seen all right in Sydney for years, and he is now at home working his farm in Ireland. Senior-constable Barrett was pensioned off on half-pay at fifteen years' service, and he may be seen all right in Sydney. Sub-Inspector Keegan (a married man) was reported for intemperance, and for the seduction of a poor grippled girl at Braidwood, and married man) was reported for intemperance, and for the seduction of a poor crippled girl at Braidwood, and the result was that he was pensioned off on two-thirds of his salary, £165 5s. per annum. Sergeant Frewin was pensioned off at less than fifteen years' service, and he is now governor of Grafton Gaol, due for another pension. Mr. Superintendent Zouch died of old age in the Force, and his widow was paid about £1,200 out of the fund; and the widow of the late Superintendent Ryland will, no doubt, receive a similar allowance from the fund. These are only a few cases out of many similar I might name. Again, apart from my claim upon the Police Fund, when Mr. Bayless, P.M. of Wagga Wagga, was awarded about £1,500 by the late Parliament for some trivial service rendered in the bushranging times some thirty-five years ago, I think a glance at my record will show that my services in the bushranging times are more deserving of recognition than Mr. Bayless' service, or than any other member of the Force in the Colony. Partiality in the Force:—
Sergeant Cornett's. Constables Berry's and M'Clelland's families and effects were conveyed scores of miles at the expense of the Government, contrary to Police Rule 111, when I was refused a similar concession, and thus compelled to pay £18 for the removal of my effects from Braidwood to Moruya. Again, there is Scnior Constable Wells and his wife, who were the sole cause of the friction between Medley and myself. Wells was reported for allowing his wife to cohabit with another man in the lock up, at Araluen, in the presence of Wells himself. Constable Armstrong, and two others, and that matter was hushed up too, and Wells was retained in the service (vide papers). Armstrong is now a warder in Berrima Gaol.

37

39. Is there anything else that you desire to bring under our notice? Only my agreement, which is a most material point in my case. The oath which I took was:—

I, William Stafford, do swear that I will well and truly serve Our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the office of constable, without favour, or affection, malice or ill will, for the period of from this date and until I am legally discharged, that I will see and cause Her Majesty's peace to be kept and preserved, and that I will prevent to the best of my power all offences against the same, and that while I shall continue to hold the said office I will to the best of my skill and knowledge discharge all the duties thereof faithfully according to law.

That oath is equivalent to an agreement according to section 11 of the Police Regulation Act of 1862, which reads as follows:

Every person taking and subscribing such oath shall be deemed to have thereby entered into a written agreement with and shall be thereby bound to serve Her Majesty as a member of the said Force, and in the capacity in which he shall have taken such oath at the current rate of pay for such member, and from the day on which such oath shall have been taken and subscribed until legally discharged. Provided that no such agreement shall be set aside, cancelled, or annulled for want of reciprocity. Provided also that such agreement may be cancelled at any time by the lawful discharge, dismissal, want of reciprocity. Provided also that such agreement may be cancelled at any time by the lawful discharge, dismissal, or other removal from office of any such person, or by the resignation of any such person accepted by the Inspector-General or other person accepted by the Inspector-General or other person accing in his stead.

A man after taking that oath, unless he resigns, must be legally discharged or lawfully dismissed, and

unless that is done he is still a constable or sergeant as the case may be.

40. Mr. Johnston.] In your evidence last year you state "there was a personal illfeeling between Medley and me"; was it in anyway connected with your police duties? Not at all; it was in regard to a private matter to which I alluded this afternoon.

41. It was outside your police duties altogether? Yes.

42. In the first letter which you read last Tuesday you stated that there was no man in the Braidwood district who could make any complaint against you except Mr. Hassall;—was he in the Police Force? think I said, "who would say anything against me."

43. Had he anything to do with the Police Force? No; he was a private citizen. He had been a magistrate. He was disrated in the bushranging times. As a matter of fact, there was some difference between

us over some cattle that I took possession of.
44. At page 7 of your evidence last year, question 107, you state that you made a claim for some 18s.,

money which you reckoned you ought to have at Araluen, and that 18s. was allowed to you;—did you receive the money? Yes. I slept in the barracks six nights in succession.

45. Chairman.] Was it a rule to pay for extra duty? It was always the custom. I boarded in the hotel. 46. Mr. Johnston.] In the first letter which you read last Tuesday, you state distinctly that the Inspector-General of Police abandoned the charge of fraud? Yes.

47. Yet, at the close of your evidence last year, you put in this minute, by Mr. Fosbery:—"These reports and papers disclose such a deliberate attempt, on the part of Senior-constable Stafford, to defraud the Government, that (apart from previous ill-conduct) I have no alternative but to direct his reduction and dismissal from the service"? That is right.

48. What induced you to state, in your letter, that Mr. Fosbery had abandoned the charge of fraud? Because in the minute to the Colonial Secretary it was misconduct principally that was alleged against me.

49. You also stated in your letter that Mr. Medley dare not report you for misconduct;—do you mean to imply that you had any charge against Mr. Medley? No; only that he had no misconduct to report against me.

50. You go on to state in your letter that you were too far away from Mr. Zouch or Mr. Fosbery for them to see you carrying on anything? Yes; I saw Mr. Zouch only four or five times between 1862 and

We were scores of miles away.

51. We are not to infer by your statement that because you were a long way from head-quarters or from Mr. Zouch, you would "carry on" if you were disposed? I meant to imply nothing of the sort. I meant to say that they could not see me. I was under the supervision of Mr. Medley, and he could not see me if such were the case.

52. You were out a couple of times after the bushrangers? More than a couple of times—I was out for

53. Can you remember the names of the bushrangers you went out after in 1864? There was bushranging from 1862 to 1867. The Clarkes were arrested, I think, in February, 1867.

54. Do you remember that while Ben. Hall was out some serious charges were made, in Sydney, against some Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police in connection with his taking to the roads? No; I have no recollection of it.

55. Mr. G. D. Clark.] It was a regular thing apparently when you were out of barracks to make an extra charge on the Department? Yes.
56. And it was allowed legally? It was allowed according to custom and practice. The scale was never

adhered to since it came into force in 1862; it would not work at all.

57. These charges were made according to custom by policemen, sergeants and inspectors whether they paid the extra amount for lodging or not. Suppose, for instance, you were away from your barracks, and you did not stay at an hotel, and it did not cost you anything for lodging, it was a customary thing to make a charge as if you had had to pay for your lodging at an hotel? Certainly it was, and so it is at the present day. I have stopped for nights and nights as an officer, and the officers themselves have stopped at squatter places. Every one knows that a squatter would not charge them. We always received our allowance. When I had to put up at hotels it was allowed by Suppositiondent or side. stopped at squatters places. Every one knows that a squatter would not charge them. received our allowance. When I had to put up at hotels it was allowed by Superintendent Orridge by

58. In the event of a mistake being made in the charges it was not an unusual thing for the person concerned to have his statement referred back to him for correction? No; I had one referred back to me. never knew an instance where, if an error was discovered, it was not sent back for explanation or correction. All these claims could be corrected in the Inspector-General's office as readily as at the station, because a copy of the books was forwarded by the Superintendent of Police to the Inspector-General. I believe the custom was to keep them in the Superintendent's office until the end of the quarter and then to despatch them to the Inspector-General, so that virtually the latter had the same books in his office as were kept at every police station in the Colony.

59. You stated just now that you have had papers referred back to you for correction;—do you remember any particulars of a reference? Mr. Markham sent me back a claim of the sort for correction when he was Superintendent at Cooma. I explained it, and, without any correction being made, the money was allowed.

W. Stafford. 20 April, 1893.

60. Chairman.] In this case your claim was not referred back to you? I never knew a word about it

until the officer popped in and pulled it out of his pocket.
61. Mr. Johnston.] Were you reckoned as an officer under the regulations? As a non-commissioned officer.

62. Were you entitled to 7s. or to 3s.? To 3s.

63. Chairman.] Is there anything else which you would like to add? I wish to explain my reference to Mr. Hassall. I meant that I know of no person in the district who would speak ill of me, but Mr. Hassall. He was superseded from the Commission of the Peace at the time of the bushrangers. In the absence of the Inspector the whole duties of the district devolved upon me. I was next in rank to him, according to my station at Braidwood.

#### THURSDAY, 4 MAY, 1893.

#### Present:-

Mr. G. D. CLARK, MR. CHAPMAN, Mr. JOHNSTON.

#### E. DARNLEY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Edmund Walcott Fosbery called in, sworn, and examined :-

Fosbery. 4 May, 1893.

64. Chairman. You are Inspector-General of Police? Yes

65. Do you remember this case being before you? I do not think I know as much about it now as I did

fifteen years ago; but I recollect it pretty well.

66. You are aware that Stafford states that a false charge of attempting to defraud the Government has been made against him, according to his defaulters' sheet—a charge which, he alleges, was never proved? I notice that he so alleges.

67. You have received the copy of the defaulters' sheet as it should be, according to Stafford's opinion?

Yes; I saw a copy.

68. Is it usual, in making out a defaulter's sheet, to place upon it charges which have been brought against constables which have not been proved? Yes, they are reported in the defaulters' sheet, but they certainly do not tell against a man, but rather in his favour.
69. They do not tell against him? Certainly not.

70. You are aware there are several charges on the defaulters' sheet which are not proven? Yes.

71. The first charge is in reference to a disturbance which occurred in the barracks between Sergeant I was not Inspector-Stafford and Mounted Constable Lynch—do you remember the facts of the case? General of Police at that time.

72. But you were acting, were you not? No; I looked up the matter yesterday, thinking you might ask me a question on that point. By the record I find that the minute giving the reasons for reducing Sergeant Stafford from a position for which he was considered entirely unfitted, was signed by Captain M'Lerie, my predecessor. I have not the slightest doubt, although I cannot charge my memory with the facts, that it was his action, and not mine. I, of course, was a subordinate.

73. Have you read the facts of the case in connection with the discharge of Constable Lynch? Not

74. Have you read the evidence submitted to the Committee by Sergeant Stafford? I have not read it carefully; I have not had time to consider it carefully, and I did not think it was necessar

75. Taking that case alone, do you think it was one which would warrant the Inspector of Police reducing him? I have not the slightest doubt about it. I am satisfied that my predecessor's decision was a wise one.

76. With reference to the charge of attempting to defraud the Government, was it not usual, when a constable or sergeant sent in a claim, and the authorities considered that it was not in accordance with That would facts or usage, to refer it back to the person sending it for correction or otherwise? constantly be done; but in this instance it was noticed by his superiors that it was a fraudulent claim. Therefore, he was at once placed upon his defence.

77. Was he asked to explain the claim in any way—was he asked for any explanation? That I cannot say; but I think not. I think a report was made upon his claim by his immediate superior officer.
78. Is it a fact that other claims, of a similar character, have been submitted, which have been paid by the Department? Certainly not, to my knowledge.

79. I should like to call your attention to Sergeant Cornett's claim for the quarter ending 31st March, 1877, given in the statement made by Stafford before the Committee at the last meeting? I know nothing about the facts of that case.

80. Do not the facts of the case show themselves in the statement? It shows his claim

81. It shows his claim to be one for extra duty in the shape of collecting the electoral roll and serving summonses at different places? Of course an ex parte statement like that would have to be tested by examination and reference to the officer himself, who is now a Sub-Inspector. I could not, of course, from this extract, give any opinion as to its being correct or incorrect.

82. This is a return or extract from printed papers submitted to Parliament by yourself? Yes; but what you wish me to do is to give an opinion as to whether the claim is a correct one or not, and that I

83. Mr. Stafford says in connection with Sergeant Cornett's claim:-

The contents of this claim for day-work only is defined thus:—Tomago and Stony Croek are only 10 miles from Moruya Police Station, and there was no place to put up at there; yet Cornett was paid 24s. for eight nights in succession, when his duty and forage returns in Mr. Fosbery's office proves that he slept every one of those nights at the Police Station in Moruya. Tuross is about 8 miles from Moruya, and Cornett's books prove that he was not absent on the three nights claimed for there. And lastly, "bush duty" is not the name of any place. Thus, Cornett was paid for day-work under the heading of nights absent, even for summons serving, when he did not serve summonses at any place.

Can you explain the meaning of "bush duty" for several nights? Certainly. If a man is sent into the bush, in pursuit of an offender, or on any other duty, he may have to camp for the night, and it will cost him nothing, but during the day he may have to call for food, and pay a good deal more than 3s. for getting it.

84. But is it not usual to put down the district in which he is on duty—not merely to state "bush duty"? No; that, to me, would be quite sufficient an entry, because the man may be required not to go near any civilisation, but to keep to the bush.

Mr. E. W.

85. Mr. Johnston.] Although that might have been sufficient for you, it might not have been sufficient 4 May, 1893. for your predecessor? This was in my time. I wish you to bear in mind that these reports are made out every quarter by some 1,500 men. They are examined by the officer in each district, who is responsible for their accuracy, and they do not come to me to be checked in detail.

86. Chairman.] Sergeant Stafford's corrected claim for quarter ending 30th June, 1877, includes three nights halting at Reidsdale making inquiries, 9s.; forty-four days and nights at hotels, and travelling at Araluen and at Moruya, and in waiting for the Moruya quarters occupied by Sergeant Cornett and his family, £6 12s.; to conveyance of regulation box, £1, making a total of £8 1s.;—do you not think that on the face of these claims one is on a par with the other, as far as the rate of pay, 3s. per day, is concerned; one is for bush duty at no particular place, the other includes forty-four days and nights at hotels doing transfer and general duty;—how does the officer who submitted the report to you make that out to be a fraudulent claim? This is not the claim which was sent in.

87. Was not this corrected claim for the quarter ending 30th June, 1877, sent to you? No. 88. The original claim was for 36s.? The original claim for which he was dismissed was, as far as I remember it for heir set a place that the sent the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent that the sent the sent the sent the sent that the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent the sent remember it; for being at a place where he never was and for doing a duty which he never performed.

89. Are you aware as to how he explains that? Of course I was at the time. I do not know what I do not know what he has said since, but at the time the matter was investigated it could, of course, have been easily proved

from the duty report.

90. He explains it in some portion of his report? He did not explain it at the time.

91. He explained it in this way: that he was out in the bush-in the Bodalla district, I believe-and he placed on his claim the name of Bodalla, although he was never in Bodalla itself, and it never occurred to him to put down "bush duty." That is the sum and substance of which he stated to the Committee? That is altogether new to me.

92. He also states in his claim that he was summons serving on the way to these paticular places where he was staying all night? money in another way. He admits he made a false claim, because he considered he was entitled to

93. That is for forty-four nights during which he was waiting for Sergeant Cornett and his family to move? Yes; to which, of course, he was not entitled.

94. You consider he was not entitled to any allowance, because he slept in the barracks, although he paid expenses at the hotel for his family? In those days there was no allowance for families at all.

95. But independent of his family, the man had his food at the hotel, and was allowed to sleep in the barracks—is that a fact? It may have been a fact—I cannot say. He was not entitled to any allowance because he slept in the barracks.

96. Is it not a fact that Sergeant Cornett received travelling pay when he was sleeping in his own bed?

I should think not. If it were a fact it was never made known to me.

97. I desire to call your attention to the extract to which I have previously referred, submitted to Parliament by yourself, and the comments upon it? Whose comments are they?

98. That is the evidence of Stafford himself in reference to the extract from printed papers submitted to Parliament by you? Is it his comment which you read a short time ago?

99. It is his comment on the payment to Cornett of £2 5s. for fifteen nights absence? If it is as true as

his other assertions it is altogether unworthy of credence.

100. He says that all these claims can be proved by reference to the duty returns—that they can be checked by the returns of the different Inspectors? I should think he knows very well that all the duty reports have been destroyed before this.

101. Is it usual to destroy duty reports? Certainly; after a certain number of years they are perfectly

102. For any purpose whatever? I have destroyed tons of them myself.

103. Your memory will not serve you, then, in connection with these reports; and you say that all the papers are destroyed, so that it is a matter of impossibility to get at the facts of the case? I will not positively assert that the duty report in reference to that occasion has been destroyed, but I think it is extremely probable. The copy of it in my office has been destroyed. The practice used to be to send in duty reports in duplicate. One went to the Superintendent of the district, and the other to the Inspector-General. The practice has been discontinued, and the Superintendent is now held responsible for the duty

performed in his own district.

104. Do you know that it has been stated that Stafford was dissipated, and that he was a man who was not very well liked in the district of Moruya? It was alleged that he was not temperate, and Captain Zouch seemed to say that he was not acceptable in the district as a police officer; but it was subsequent to dismissal that that was stated.

105. Are you aware that he has handed in copies of recommendations and characters from different persons residing in and around Braidwood and Moruya? I saw something of it, but I attach no importance to this kind of recommendation.

106. You attach no importance to the recommendations to which men of some influence in the district attach their signatures? I know that these things are done more as an act of consideration and grace. 107. I think you had better read them before you make such a statement as that? But I have experience of these matters.

108. Possibly; nevertheless there are recommendations and recommendations? What on earth would a

private citizen know of a sergeant of police, compared with his own officer.?

private citizen know of a sergeant of police, compared with his own omeer. r 109. We are not speaking with reference to the man's conduct towards his own officer, but in regard to the opinions of the district? It has been stated in evidence that this man was not liked as a police constable in the district by the private citizens. In the Appendix to the report I sent you, along with the summons to attend, is an address from the residents of Araluen, in the Braidwood district, to Sergeant W. Stafford. It is not dated, but is signed by William M'Donnell (now J.P.), Dr. G. M. Alley, James Maher, T. W. Faulkner (now J.P.), W. H. Johnston, and 112 others of all callings and sects. That was before he was dismissed—apparently on his discharge from Araluen.

40

Mr. E. W. 110. There is also a testimonial as follows:— Fosbery.

St. Omer, Braidwood, 23 March, 1878.

During the time S.-C. Stafford was stationed in this district (about fifteen years) he always seemed to me both a zealous and efficient officer. He was instrumental in bringing several offenders to justice. In many of the cases the investigation and tracing of evidence must have acquired great acuteness as well as time.

J. W. HUNN, J.P., J. W. HUNN, J.P., Coroner.

> Do you know Mr. Bunn? Yes; very well.

111. Do you think he would give a recommendation of character of this description unless the recipient were worthy of it? I do not think he would, if he thought the person were unworthy of it.

112. Do you not think he would have a very good opportunity, from the position he held, of judging of the character of Stafford? Not like the officers of the Force.

113. Is it not a fact that Stafford would come very much in contact with important citizens in connection with his duty? He would at times. Of course, these recommendations are granted as a matter of grace all over the country. I should not place them in importance against the opinions of his superior officers.

114. You attach no importance to them? I did not say that I attach no importance to them, but I do not attach as much importance to them as I would to the opinions of a man's own superior officer.

115. Mr. Chapman.] With regard to what is termed "bush duty," what is the regular custom when an officer is sent out on which is termed "bush duty"; I suppose he is, to a certain extent, to use his own discounting as to whom he comes in the bush duty. discretion as to when he comes in; is he allowed to charge extra expenses when he is in a backward place? Not extra expenses, but if he were absent for the night he would be entitled to draw the allowance. The matter is different now, but in those days he was strictly required to be absent a night from his quarters in order to obtain his night's allowance.

116. If he were out after 12 o'clock, I suppose, it would be termed a night? Not necessarily. A man might be sent out at 9 o'clock at night, and come back at 12 o'clock, and get nothing at all; that would

be part of his day's duty.

117. Stafford has stated—question 46—

Mr. Johnston.] In the first letter which you read last Tuesday, you state distinctly that the InspectorGeneral of Police abandoned the charge of fraud? Yes.

Is that a fact? No, certainly not. Misconduct covers the fraud. That is the term used in the Act.

You may perhaps ask me why he was not sent before a Bench of Magistrates.

118. You might tell us that? It does not necessarily follow, in every case, that I refer a matter to a
Bench of Magistrates. That clause in the regulations was put in in order to prevent officers of police
interfering by punishing men who ought to have been made amonable before the magistrates; but it has interfering by punishing men who ought to have been made amenable before the magistrates; but it has no controlling power over me as regards dismissing a man for misconduct. The regulation which Stafford has not referred to says :-

Members of the Force will be liable to dismissal for disobedience, neglect, or omission of duty, incompetency, disrespect to any person in authority, insolent or indecorous behaviour, or any misconduct punishable by law or contrary

Upon that regulation of course I have the power to dismiss a man; but it does not say that I must necessarily send him before the Bench. It would be impracticable. For instance, a case occurred very necessarily send him before the Bench. It would be impracticable. For instance, a case occurred very recently in which a constable became intoxicated and assaulted a citizen. There was some difficulty in identifying him, and he ultimately, when identified, went to the citizen and apologised, and said he was intoxicated. The gentleman said he would not think of going to court to appear against him. Consequently it was necessary for me, not to send the man to the magistrate, but to protect the public by dismissing him from his position, which I did. It does not follow that a man must always be taken before

119. I suppose that, in very many cases, if an officer does something which may make him amenable to the law, it is considered quite sufficient to dismiss him? Certainly. In this case I should consider it was the man's wrong-headedness which contributed to his making this claim, as he now explains it; but a man who would state that he was at a place where he was not, and that he was serving summonses when there were no summonses to serve, is not a man I could ever trust in the witness-box, and upon the recommendation of the Superintendent I acted.

120. Chairman.] Do you mean by that, that you did not discharge him in consequence of the charge of fraud, but for misconduct in connection with submitting the claim; you put it down as misconduct?

121. And you call a case of fraud, which is a criminal act, a case of misconduct in the Force? Certainly; every offence is misconduct.

122. Mr. Chapman.] Stafford has stated:

Messrs. Fosbery and Zouch's reports to the Colonial Secretary disclose that they entirely abandoned the charge of fraud upon which I was dismissed, and urged misconduct as a reason for dismissing me, without showing any specific charge of misconduct proved.

That is not true? It is a misapprehension on his part. The misconduct referred to was in sending in a fraudulent claim.

123. Mr. Johnston.] Is it considered misconduct on the part of a policeman to serve summonses on people who were not actually at the place at which the offence for which they were summoned was supposed to have been committed? I do not exactly understand you.

124. Not very long ago a policeman summoned twelve or fourteen young persons for gambling on a Sunday; five or six of them were not at the place at all, and, of course, they had to be discharged;—is that misconduct on the part of the policeman? Most certainly, if it were wilfully done, or unless it was a case of mistaken identity, to which we are all liable. I do not know the facts of the case to which you

125. Mr. Chapman.] From your general knowledge as Inspector-General of Police, and from the reports you have from time to time received from the Superintendent and others, your opinion of Stafford is not a very favourable one? I never had a very favourable opinion of Stafford, although, of course, he was not under my immediate direction.

126. Apart from any belief that he was not a temperate man, generally speaking, you did not look upon him as a good policeman? I could not judge of his capacity as a policeman, as he was not sufficiently under my control. I do not think he was fit to be a non-commissioned officer, and my predecessor entertained that opinion very strongly.

127. I wish to make myself clear with regard to Stafford's testimonials. The Chairman has read a testimonial from Mr. Bunn, stating that he seemed to be a very zealous and efficient officer, and that he was instrumental in bringing several offenders to justice, and that in many cases the investigation and tracing 4 May, 1893. of evidence must have required great acuteness as well as time. I take it that your answer to that is that any testimonial which may be given by a magistrate or a private citizen weighs very little when placed alongside a contrary representation from a superior officer? That is my opinion. Of course, if he could not do the things which Mr. Bunn says he did, he would not have earned his pay.

Mr. E. W. Fosbery.

128. Mr. Johnston.] You have stated just now that neither yourself nor your predecessor entertained a very high opinion of Stafford;—do you know how he came to attain his position? I think he was promoted upon the recommendation of his officer, but not by me.

129. Mr. Chapman.] What is the scale at present allowed to policemen for expenses? Four shillings a night, and it has been more liberally administered under present arrangements than previously.

130. Mr. Johnston.] Stafford must have entered the Force as an ordinary policeman? 131. When he was discharged he was Sub-Inspector? Senior-constable. Certainly

132. A man must be of good conduct to attain to that position? He must have shown his fitness in the estimation of his officer, or he would not have been recommended.

133. Do you know who the officer was who recommended him for that position? I cannot tell at present;

it was before my time.

134. Chairman.] With reference to the character given by Mr. Bunn, and your answer to the effect that you would accept a superior officer's opinion before that of a civilian or magistrate, I should like to refer you to the following appendix to the evidence of Stafford :-

HEREBY certify that I have known William Stafford, late sergeant of police, Braidwood District, and up to the time of my leaving the force in 1865 he bore a good character for efficiency and sobriety, and I always considered him a trustworthy officer, and always attentive to his duties.

J. R. WILSHIRE, P.M., Berrima, 25th March, 1878.

Late Inspector of Police, Braidwood. Late Inspector of Police, Braidwood.

?—Mr. Wilshire had very little police experience; he remained with us but a very short time.

135. But do you not think he would be a good judge of the character of Stafford? For the time he might.

136. Mr. Chapman.] I take it that you consider that, as a rule, testimonials are given to men on application, if they bear anything at all approaching a fair character? I think we are all induced to say a good word for a man, if it may be of any use to him, rather than say a bad one.

137. Chairman.] But you do not think anyone would do that in regard to Stafford, if they considered he was not a good officer—that he should be discharged some time before he was;—you do not think anyone holding that opinion would give him a character? No; but they do not know the facts. They do not take the trouble to inquire.

138. Do you think that anyone, holding that opinion, would give a character of that description? I do not think that either of these gentlemen would do a dishonorable thing.

139. Most of the gentlemen who have given him characters are J's.P. or magistrates of some standing or other;—do you think that the opinions of these leading men are a criterion of the feeling in the district with respect to Stafford? I do not think so.

140. Mr. Chapman.] As a matter of fact, I suppose you know that, very often, a policeman may be a favourite in a district, and yet be a bad officer? Very frequently.

141. And a policeman may be disliked in a district and yet be a good officer? Very much so. I do not wish to lean heavily on this man, but he has made most reckless statements, which I will not go into in detail, reflecting upon myself and others. I will take one instance. He refers to his superior officer, Capt. Zouch, who was Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who held the good opinion of everyone who came in contact with him, and served originally in the police in 1834. He says that when he died his widow received £1,200 from the fund. She did not receive anything of the kind. She received £800, and Capt. Zouch had contributed more than that to it. It shows that there is a recklessness about this man's statements.

142. Police rule 38 states:-

"The Officer in charge of Police in any district, will" &c., "act in accordance with the wishes of the Bench, for which purpose he will frequently communicate personally with the magistrates to ascertain whether their lawful orders are carried out by the members of the Force, and whether they are active, diligent, and efficient in the prevention of crime or the pursuit of criminals, and orderly, respectful, and steady in their conduct."

Stafford states, "Mr. Zouch did not communicate with the magistrate on the question of my competence, and the magistrate proved him false seven months after I was dismissed";—I suppose you knew Mr. Zouch very well? Yes, very well indeed; he was my deputy.

143. And Mr. Zouch, of course, owing to the position he held, would be well known by most of the people of the district? He lived there for forty years.

144. What character did Mr. Zouch bear? He was a man of the very highest rectitude and moral character, and a most efficient public officer.

145. And besides that, is it not a fact that Mr. Zouch was looked upon as a very humane man, and one likely to lean to the side of mercy in regard to his officers on all occasions? The only difference between Mr. Zouch and myself was because of his undue leniency towards his subordinates. He was too goodhearted for a police officer, and he was accused by this man of sticking to £16, or something of that kind, of his night money. It was before my time, but I do not hesitate to say, judging from the thirty-one years I have been here, that it was absolutely impossible for an officer to stick to money; but it is possible

that he may not have been able to obtain it from the Treasury.

146. Are you sure that it is Zouch whom he charges or Medley? It is Zouch. He says that the reason that Zouch had "a down" upon him was because he went to Mr. Critchett Walker, and Mr. Walker got him his money.

147. Chairman.] With reference to your answer to a question put a few minutes ago regarding Mr. Zouch's widow, in what year was the £800 paid? When he died his widow got it. He died, I think, in

148. Would the claim be paid in the same year? Yes; we always pay widows as soon as possible.

149. Mr. G. D. Clark.] The reason of this man's dismissal appears to be that he made a charge for allowances to which the authorities consider he was not entitled? No; much more that. If he had made a claim for allowances to which he was not entitled, and the claim was bond fide on his part, he 849—F would

42

Fosbery. 4 May, 1893.

would have been allowed to withdraw it, substitute, or reduce it, but he made a false claim. He represented that he was doing things that he was not doing, and that he was at places where he never halted. 150. Mr. Chapman.] As a matter of opinion, you do not think that Stafford has been harshly treated, and you think he might have been prosecuted, besides being dismissed? Certainly I do. I may mention that I have never had a single decision of mine, during the forty years I have been in the police, upset. Of course, I am obliged to be what would be considered in other Departments extremely severe, because I have something like 2,000 men who have to be kept in a state of strict discipline, and this will not allow me to depart from a principle; more especially as these men may have the lives and the liberties of their fellow creatures in their keeping when they appear in the witness-box. Therefore I have to be more exacting, probably, than I might be in any other service.

151. Chairman.] Will you give us any reason why this man was not prosecuted in the first instance? I

did not think it was necessary. I might give a reason which, perhaps, might be disbelieved. I would not risk a man, guilty of wrong-headedness, going to gaol. I would not desire to see a man like that

utterly ruined.

152. But he applied to be removed, and was allowed to be removed from Goulburn to this place, because he could not agree with the Inspector for the district? He says so, but the Superintendent is dead, and it was before I came to the Colony; therefore I have no knowledge about it. A constable does not

disagree with his Superintendent as a rule.

153. The point he makes is, that there was a strong personal feeling against him on the part of his superior officer, and because he committed what he believes to have been only an error of judgment in making a claim for allowance in regard to one particular place, when it ought to have been made in regard to some other place, he was dismissed. He also says that other officers have had their reports sent back for correction, and money has been paid to them? I do not admit that it could be so. However, if it were, two wrongs could not make a right. I frequently reduce claims myself. I have considered that they have been made here fide although I have disconveyed of them. two wrongs could not make a right. I frequently reduce clair have been made bona fide, although I have disapproved of them.

154. For a mere error of judgment or calculation, then, a man would not be dismissed; a man may hurriedly make up his report; a man makes a charge in regard to a given place, and it is discovered that he was not at the place on the particular nights in regard to which the charge was made; the matter is referred back to him for report, and he corrects it by saying that he has made a mistake, and that he was at some other place; you would not consider that a man who did that, committed a very serious breach? But the circumstances were different. In this case, Stafford himself states that he was endeavouring to make up what he considered he ought to have been allowed, because his family were

not provided with quarters.

155. Chairman.] Is that in connection with the statement he copied, which was submitted to him, as he

alleges, by Medley, through Cornett? He admitted it himself.

156. Mr. G. D. Clark.] Was it a custom in those days, when a police officer was away on duty, and when he was entitled to allowance, for him to stay with a friend and be entitled to charge the allowance? He was entitled to claim it so long as he could not have gone to a barracks to his bed. If he had slept under a gum-tree he would have been entitled to it.

157. Mr. Chapman.] Stafford appears to lay considerable stress on the fact that he was not prosecuted; I suppose that, in many instances, as a matter of mercy, men, when they make trifling mistakes, or do for this way consist tolerate them in the Force, are punished by dismissial? Constantly. suppose that, in many instances, as a matter of mercy, men, when they make trifling mistakes, or do something for which you cannot tolerate them in the Force, are punished by dismissial? Constantly. 158. Mr. Johnston.] Captain Zouch bears a high character amongst private people in the district of which he had command? There never was a worthier man who broke the bread of life. 159. Was Stafford first appointed to the staff in Sydney?. No; I think he was originally a southern patrol-man, appointed by Captain Zouch. They appointed them in all sorts of ways before the Police Act, which was passed in 1862, when I came here as Deputy Inspector-General.

160. At that time extra men were wanted on account of the bushrangers and the cattle-stealers?

#### CASE OF WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-SERGEANT OF POLICE

#### APPENDIX.

[To Evidence of William Stafford, 18 April, 1893.]

My dear Stafford,

My dear Stafford,

I have been for some time endeavouring to find your address, but was unable to do so before this day, when I found it in Truth. I was surprised to learn that your matter with the Government is still unsettled. I may mention without further preface that I have had it in contemplation for some years to write a history of bushranging in the colonies, and with that object in view have collected important materials. I purpose to write the history and not compile it, as most persons are in the habit of doing with so-called histories, and to do justice to the police, and to many who have risked, and, in many cases sacrificed, their lives in the performance of their duties.

I am well aware that you have done good service in your capture of offenders, bushrangers, &c., in the Jingeras and Braidwood district, and I shall esteem it a favour if you will furnish me with the particulars relating to any of your encounters both at Araluen and the Jingeras for the book. You might also give me some particulars relating to the commission in Braidwood after the murder of the Jindera special constables. I am receiving a great deal of information from members and ex-members of the police, and I would feel delighted in getting some extracts, &c., from you.

Hoping Mrs: Stafford and family, as well as self, are well, Newcastle, 6 November, 1892.

I remain, &c., MARTIN BRENNAN, Inspector.

Dear Mr. Stafford, 28 December, 1892.

Dear Mr. Stafford,

I duly received your kind and welcome letter of the 21st instant, enclosing your experiences of the bushrangers in the Braidwood district and elsewhere, for which accept my best thanks. The reminiscences cover many important events, and will be of vast service to me in the contemplated work. Your epitome of the events is the more valuable because it develops itself in consecutive order, and is an able and graphic recital of those cases in which you took a prominent part. I shall have probably to refer to you more than once for further information later on. With regard to disarming the police at Morris' public-house, you make no mention of what I understood was the case—that Johnny Clarke had been arrested by two of the police—if I mistake not, Curran and Richardson—but subsequently rescued by the bushranger's brother Tommy and the Connells. Stapylton's conduct throughout the whole period of bushranging was simply disgraceful.

I hope Mrs. Stafford, family, and self enjoy good health; and wishing them and you a very happy Xmas and prosperous new year,

new year,

William Stafford, Esq.

I remain, &c.,
MARTIN BRENNAN, Inspector.

While my petition to Parliament, and the Town and Country Journal, gives a sketch of my services, I desire to show in connection with the arrest of the notorious Tommy Clark, who escaped from Braidwood Gaol, and thus became an outlaw, that I am entitled to credit for the shooting of the outlaw, Pat. Connell, as it was my forethought and prompt action that brought his desperate career to a sudden end, and that was brought about this wise:—I was then at Araluen. I wired thus to Superintendent Orridge, Braidwood:—"Bushrangers sticking up Mr. Mires' store; send Ballalaba police forthwith to intercept on Back Creek mountain track. I shall run them hotly." Mr. Orridge done so, and thus the outlaw, Pat. Connell, was shot at the place indicated by Constable Kelly.

Again, I claim that it was myself that routed the aider and bushranger, Doran, and thus brought about his death, and that was brought about this wise:—Doran was a spy and aider, and when the boys wanted an extra hand Doran was their man. The bushrangers fired upon me and my men at Major's Creek, and Doran was with them. I charged the bushrangers, and in the encounter I was told that I wounded Doran in the fleshy part of the thigh, and that the bushrangers had him in Krawarrie Range. Thus, when Doran got well, in making his escape across the border into Gippsland, his horse ran him against a tree and killed him, and thus another dangerous man was disposed of by me. As these distinguished services are not generally known, and that Sergeants Creagh and Byrne got the credit and promotion for their share in these cases, which, by right, myself and Constable Kelly were entitled to, thus I beg to put the facts in evidence for future reference in support of Mr. Brennan's letters, &c.

WM. STAFFORD.

WM. STAFFORD.

Sub-inspector Cornett's sworn testimony is thus:—"There is no doubt Stafford was a good police officer, and rendered good and faithful services. He was a man of good standing in the Force, and held the rank of sergeant. I am not aware of any local ill-feeling existing against him at Braidwood or at Moruya. The matter of his dismissal was frivolous," &c., &c., (vide Cornett's replies to Questions 152 and 186, &c.)

Police-Superintendent Brennan's opinion on my competence and services, and magistracy's and Mr. Dalley's certificates, are attached.

The applicant has been most highly recommended to me as an industrious, intelligent, and highly-qualified man, of large experience in municipal matters, and deserving the fullest confidence. I venture to endorse his application.

Armory, Darling Point, 7 May, 1888.

WILLIAM B. DALLEY.

Mr. Dalley wrote the above endorsement to an application made by me for the office of Council Clerk at Bourke.

WM. STAFFORD.

Address from the residents of Araluen, in the Braidwood District, to Sergeant W. Stafford.

Dear Sergeant,

We have heard of your sudden departure with very great surprise. Our regret is deep and sincere, as our surprise is great. We wish to express both in this simple address, as well as the high admiration in which we have always regarded your private and public life. Your official life for the last six or eight years is so universally known that it requires no comment. Each one can easily call to mind your energy, your vigilance, and your wonderful success in the suppression of crime and vice of every description. Araluen, and the district in general, therefore, may well mourn your loss, for where affairs are so confused justice and peace can ill afford to lose one of their best supporters, one of their most constant and steady friends.

In conclusion, we beg to tender you our best wishes for your future welfare. We wish you success and happiness, and hope earnestly that your services may be highly appreciated wherever you go, that your virtue and integrity may meet their full reward.

WM. McDONNELL (now J.P.), DR. G. M. ALLEY, JAS. MAHER, T. W. FAULKNER (now J.P.), W. H. JOHNSTON,—Committee. And 112 others of all callings and sects.

APPENDIX.

See Police Rule 48, Magistracy, &c.—Extracts from printed Papers.

I HEBEBY certify that I have known William Stafford, late sergeant of police, Braidwood district, and up to the time of my leaving the Force in 1865 he bore a good character for efficiency and sobriety, and I always considered him a trustworthy officer, and always attentive to his duties.

J. B. WILSHIRE, P.M.,
Berrima, 25th March, 1878.

Late Inspector of Police, Braidwood.

St. Omer, Braidwood, 23 March. 1878. During the time S.-C. Stafford was stationed in this district (about fifteen years) he always seemed to me both a zealous and efficient officer. He was instrumental in bringing several offenders to justice. In many of the cases the investigation and tracing of evidence must have acquired great acuteness as well as time.

J. W. BUNN, J.P., Coroner.

Braidwood, 23 March, 1878. I HEREBY certify that I have known Sergeant William Stafford for many years in the Braidwood district. He always appeared to me to be a very competent officer, active and zealous in his attention to his police duties.

Manar, 26 March, 1878. I HEREBY certify that I have known Sergeant William Stafford for many years in the Braidwood district, and I never found him otherwise than thoroughly efficient in his duties, a good police officer, and at the same time his conduct was always WILLIAM F. GORDON, J.P.

This is what the senior magistrate of the district, Mr. James Larmer, said :-

Braidwood, 25 March, 1878.

I have known S. C. Stafford for about sixteen years, and during that time he has been very energetic in the performance of his duty. My opinion is that we never had a more efficient officer in this district.

JAS. LARMER, J.P.

The Moruya Bench says:

Sir,—Your stay at Moruya was too short to speak definitely of your general character; but while you were in charge of the police here you were active and efficient, and evinced a warm desire to carry out all duties connected with the Police Court.

W. S. CASWELL, P.M.

W. FLANNAGAN, J.P.

In view of the magistrates' testimony of my efficiency I will now quote Police Rule 48, viz.:—"The Officer in charge of Police in any district will," &c., "act in accordance with the wishes of the Bench, for which purpose he will frequently communicate personally with the magistrates to ascertain whether their lawful orders are carried out by the members of the Force, and whether they are active, diligent, and efficient in the prevention of crime or the pursuit of criminals, and orderly, respectful, and steady in their conduct." Mr. Zouch, &c., did not communicate with the magistrates on the question of my competence, and the magistrates proved him false seven months after I was dismissed.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.-1893.

1892.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING WARDERS IN DARLINGHURST GAOL)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 November, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 14, of 15 November, 1892.]

#### Question.

14. Mr. Kelly asked The Colonial Secretary,—Is it a fact that the warders in Darlinghurst Gaol are detailed to keep watch upon prisoners sentenced to death from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 a.m.; if so, will be cause alteration to be made, with a view to curtail these long hours?

#### Answer.

When a warder is employed he is on duty for three nights consecutively, from 4.45 p.m. to 6.15 a.m. during the summer months, and from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 a.m. during winter, inclusive of meal hours. Death sentences are not of frequent occurrence, but were there constantly a prisoner under a death sentence such duty would fall to the lot of each warder at Darlinghurst Gaol once in sixteen weeks. The duty is very light when compared with that of men who have to be constantly on their feet or at work of some kind. It is not deemed necessary to incur the expense of more than one special warder in such cases. Owing to the uncertain and varying requirements of the Prison Service, it is not practicable to adhere to a fixed period of duty in all the gaols. In some gaols a warder may never be required during the whole period of his service to watch a condemned prisoner.

1892 - 3.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### DMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FOR REFORMATORY PRISON TREATMENT OF CERTAIN MALE OFFENDERS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 37 Dic. Ao. 14, sec. 9.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17th April, 1893.

#### ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FOR REFORMATORY PRISON TREATMENT OF CERTAIN MALE OFFENDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under section 5 of 4 Victoria No. 29, to make the following additional Regulations for Reformatory Prison Treatment of certain Male Offenders, in substitution for those of 15th November, 1888.

R. E. O'CONNOR.

THERE shall be a seventh class of prisoners, comprising persons of not more than 25 years of age under sentences of imprison-ment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding twelve months, who shall be treated during such sentences under the following conditions of separate treatment:-

- 1. Each prisoner shall occupy a separate cell, and shall be employed upon such suitable work as may be furnished to him.
- 2. He may be allowed exercise for one hour each day, and a longer period if thought necessary by the Surgeon.
- 3. He may, if coming under the Regulations as to eligibility for school, be allowed one hour daily for performing tasks to be set for him by the Schoolmaster, and one hour for reading such instructive and reforming books as may be selected for him by the Chaplain. He shall at all times be provided with a Bible
- 4. He shall not, under any pretence, attempt to communicate with another prisoner. He must neither read aloud, sing,
- whistle, dance, nor make any noise in his cell, exercise ground, in the corridor, or chapel.

  5. He shall rise immediately upon the first bell being rung, wash his hands and face, and make up his bedding neatly in such form as may be directed.
- 6. He shall keep his person, cell, and the furniture therein in the highest state of cleanliness.
- 7. He shall wash his feet twice in summer, and once in winter, weekly, and shall bathe once a week.

  8. He shall not be allowed to alter his clothing, and shall keep it clean and in proper repair.

  9. He shall, on hearing his cell door open, at once, if not in
- bed, stand up in the centre of his cell, facing the door, with his hands by his side and his heels close together.
- 10. In marching to or returning from the exercise grounds or chapel, he shall keep five yards distant from any other

- 11. Any prisoner requiring assistance or instruction, or having anything to communicate, may ring his gong for the officer on duty; but all conversation not strictly necessary is to be avoided, and on no account is the gong to be rung with out sufficient reason.
- 12. At the order "Prepare for exercise," the prisoner shall, as soon as the door is opened, move out of his cell to the as soon as the door is opened, move out of his cell to the exercise circle, and take up the position assigned to him by the officer; at the word "One," he shall stoop down and take hold of the rope handle attached to the marching chain; at the word "Two," he shall at once assume an erect position, retaining hold of the marching chain, and so remain at attention until the officer calls "Walk round." During wet or very hot days he may (by permission of the officer) remain in his cell, or take such exercise as may be practicable and directed, in the corridor. in the corridor.
- 13. He shall be very respectful to all officers of the Government, and shall nevery respectful to an omeers of the Government, and shall never pass a superior officer of the prison without touching his hat.

  14. The scale of Dietary will be—16 oz. bread; 8 oz. meal; 8 oz. meat; 8 oz. pctatoes; 1 oz. sugar; ½ oz. soap; ½ oz. salt
- 15. The Surgeon shall visit daily each prisoner of the seventh class in his prison.
- 16. Each prisoner shall be weighed monthly, and reports of weight shall be laid before the Surgeon at the commencement
- of each month.

  17. The prisoners shall be allowed the usual monthly visits, but in each case the Gaoler must be satisfied that the visitor is a person to whom it is desirable to permit the privilege.

  18. Correspondence will be permitted in terms of Regulations
- 10. Correspondence with se permitted as 1.

  19. Each prisoner of the seventh class shall be provided with a plank bed, which shall be used without a mattress or substitute therefor for a period of six months. A coir pillow of 4½ inches in diameter will be allowed.

20. After a period of six months a coir mattress will be allowed; but, in case of misconduct, the Visiting Justice may direct the prisoner, apart from any cell or other punishment, to be deprived of his mattress for a period not to exceed fourteen days.

21. In cases of short sentences not exceeding fourteen days the dietary scale shall be limited to bread and water (Prison ration No. 5). Each prisoner so treated shall not be subject to the conditions prescribed in Regulations 2, 10, 12, and 14. He shall, however, be required to conform to Regulations 1, 3 (except as regards school), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13. He shall not be allowed to receive visits, nor to write letters.

22. In cases where the sentence is for more than fourteen days but not exceeding six months, and for the first six months of sentences exceeding that period, each prisoner shall be placed on bread and water diet (Prison ration No. 5) during the first week of his sentence; during the second week he shall

receive the ration prescribed in Regulation 14 (Prison ration No. 9), and so on throughout the period of six months No. 5 ration shall alternate weekly with No. 9. In other respects he shall be subject to the conditions of all the above Regulations, excepting 21, while in receipt of No. 9 ration, and to the conditions prescribed in Regulation 21 only while in receipt of No. 5 ration; but the Gaoler may allow such exercise as he may deem necessary, on the advice of the Visiting Surgeon, for any prisoner on the reduced ration No. 5.

23. In cases where the sentence exceeds six months each prisoner shall, during the last fourteen days of his sentence, be treated in the manner prescribed in Regulation 21.

24. These Regulations shall not apply to any seventh class prisoner who may have been sentenced prior to their publication in the Government Gezette, but all such prisoners shall be treated in accordance with, and shall conform to, the Regulations of the 15th November, 1888, hereinbefore mentioned.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

#### The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,

Sir,

Sydney, 25 April, 1892.

I have the honor to furnish you with my Departmental Report for the year ended 31st

December, 1891, with the usual tabulated statistics attached.

The total number of prisoners confined on the 31st December, 1891, was 2,616, as compared with 2,423 at the end of 1890, and it is estimated that the population had increased from 1,121,860 to 1,165,300. These prisoners were distributed throughout sixty gaols. This number includes police gaols, which, as mentioned in former reports, it has been found necessary to keep in operation to meet local wants arising from the wide extension of Circuit and Quarter Sessions Courts.

For the year 1891 the entries and discharges give respectively 18,047 and 17,854, as against 16,497 and 16,446 for 1890. I may here repeat that many persons included in these numbers belong to the incorrigible class, and were convicted several times during the year, and sentenced to short terms of

imprisonment.

The distinct persons received into the various gaols numbered 11,265, as compared with 10,938 for 1890

On reference to table B it will be seen that the net value of all work done by prisoners was £51,067 3s. 6d. as against £42,406 1s. 1d. in 1890. This table includes for the first time the estimated value of labour performed at Trial Bay, i.e., for the working of the prison as distinguished from the breakwater which is shown in table F, and in small country gaols where it has been found practicable to

usefully employ the prisoners.

The number of deaths was 39, as compared with 29 in 1890. During 1891 the epidemic of influenza caused a great deal of sickness in the gaols, both among officers and prisoners. In some of the larger gaols much inconvenience was experienced, owing to the number of officers who were absent at the same time suffering from influenza. The serious nature of the epidemic also interfered considerably with the trades and other kinds of work performed by the prisoners in the labour gaols during the latter portion of the year, and thus reduced the labour returns. At Goulburn Gaol the workshops and all other branches of employment were almost at a stand-still during the quarter ended December last.

other branches of employment were almost at a stand-still during the quarter ended December last.

The reconvictions show:—For the 1st class or graver offences (five years and upwards) second, third, fourth or more, 16, 11, 24, as against 17, 10, 50, for 1890. For 2nd class (less than five years), 208, 87, 138, as compared with 217, 94, 120; and for 3rd class (imprisonment only), 87, 45, 35, as compared with 156, 72, 81. Drunkards and petty offenders, 1,069, 454, 391, as against 916, 412, 350, for 1890.

with 156, 72, 81. Drunkards and petty offenders, 1,069, 454, 391, as against 916, 412, 350, for 1890.

From these returns it will be perceived that the reconvictions for the serious offences have been on the whole less than they were during the previous year, but that there has been an increase in the number of drunkards and petty offenders. This increase has probably arisen from the general depression that existed during the greater portion of the year, which reduced the avenues of employment, and, as a consequence, led to idleness and disorder.

From the following table will be seen the estimated population of the Colony for the ten years 1882 to 1891 inclusive, and the total number of prisoners confined in the gaols at the end of each of

those years:-

Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.*	Prisoners confined on 31st December.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.*	Prisoners confined on 31st December.
1882	815,000	1,943	1887	1,020,330	2,382
1883	861,310	2,130	1888	1,051,080	2,353
1884	904 980	2,466	1889	1,081,820	2,372
1885	949,570	2,562	1890	1,121,860	2,423
1886	989,340	2,500	1891	1,165,300	2,616

^{*} The figures for population from 1882 to 1890 are taken from "Coghlan's Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1890-91."

17.—.

In

In connection with this return reference may be made to the fact that the Criminal Law Amendment Act came into operation in 1883, under which the duration of sentences was increased and new offences were created.

Considerable delay having occurred in the work of erecting the new gaol at Broken Hill it was found necessary, in view of pressing local requirements, to proclaim the police lock-up a gaol. This was done on the 12th May, 1891. It is probable that the new gool will be completed before the end of the present year.

The additions and improvements to the Wilcannia Gaol were completed in December last, and the

gaol was then occupied by the necessary staff.

Competitive designs for the proposed new gaol at Grafton having been obtained by advertisement, a board of selection and advice was appointed to examine the plans, consisting of the Government Architect, Mr. John Sulman, and myself. The result was the approval by the Minister of Works of a design submitted by Mr. Henry A. Wilshire, Architect of Sydney. Working plans have since been prepared, and it is expected that, when erected, the new gaol, which will be on a much improved modern design, will meet the wants of the district for many years to come.

It is much to be regretted that, owing to paucity of funds at disposal of the Government Architect, the yards for keeping prisoners awaiting trial and under remand separate from convicted prisoners at the gaols at Tamworth, Young, and Armidale could not be proceeded with. The absence of such yards is a

very serious defect.

At Maitland Gaol new and convenient workshops were completed by prison labor and opened during the year, and several useful trades are now being carried on in them. The new wing for females was commenced, and this work is also being performed by prisoners, as well as the formation of six classification yards. When finished, these yards will very greatly improve the organization of the gaol.

At Darlinghurst Gaol a complete system of sewerage has been carried out under the supervision of the Water and Sewerage Board, and the mess yards have been supplied with patent latrine flush-closets, which are a great improvement on the old system. These improvements were carried out by contract.

As regards the total cellular accommodation afforded by the gaols now in operation it will be perceived, on reference to table A, that there is separate cell-room for only 1,774 prisoners, whereas the number of prisoners confined on the 31st December last was 2,616. Upwards of 850 more cells are,

therefore, required to enable the department to carry out a proper system of separation by providing a cell for each man at night, which is contemplated by the regulations now in force.

The new wing, which is being erected by prison labour at Parramatta Gaol, will contain 78 cells, and the wing which is about to be built at Goulburn 127 cells, but some considerable time must elapse

before this much-needed extra accommodation will be available.

It is impossible to secure effective administration unless adequate accommodation be provided. From a disciplinary and reformatory point of view the importance of placing each prisoner in a separate cell at night cannot be overstated. Unfortunately, under existing conditions, association of prisoners in cells is unavoidable.

Presumably from a misunderstanding as to the amount of accommodation at its disposal, this department has been blamed for the cellular association of prisoners. Even if the required cell accommodation could be found by distributing the prisoners throughout the small country gaols, the absence of proper means of repression and of classification yards, as well as of the necessary workshops, from such small gaols would render it most unadvisable to detain long-sentenced prisoners in them. Prisoners should never be kept in idleness, and wherever it is practicable to find employment for them every effort is made to keep them regularly at work. But this is one of the greatest difficulties which this department has to contend with, and I regret to say that in most of the smaller gaols it is impossible to overcome it. Therefore only short-sentenced men are confined in them.

It has also been stated that our gaols hopelessly fail in reforming criminals, and it has therefore been assumed that the system is a bad one. Our prison system under the Régulations in force is based upon what is acknowledged to be the best model that is known, viz., Sir Walter Crofton's Irish system, but owing to the want of adequate accommodation and other difficulties to which I have referred, it has been hitherto found impossible to fully carry it out. So far as the means at disposal will admit, every stimulus to reformation is offered to prisoners, without dispensing with the necessary deterrent portion of their treatment. It is obvious that nothing should be done to destroy the deterrent effect of imprisonment by making the gaol attractive to its inmates. A strict and close discipline of a humane kind must always be maintained over them. In a great number of cases the benefits that a prisoner may have derived from his disciplinary and industrial training in a well organised gaol are soon destroyed by the many evil influences and temptations which beste him on his discharge. These are too well known to require enumeration have The difficulty of finding employment is also a great cause of relapse into crime. meration here.

In connection with the subject of the reformation of prisoners in gaols I may here give an extract from a report of the "State Board of Prison Directors" of California. After summing up the many causes of crime, the Directors write as follows:-

Nevertheless, in the face of this, not a few persons stand up to denounce the State Prisons of California as "Nurseries of crime" for which the prison officers are solely responsible, because they have not accomplished what all the moral and Christianizing forces of civilized society, and the denunciations and penalties of the criminal law have failed to accomplish, viz., the prevention of crime and the complete reformation of criminals.

When any State prison can be found, or any system of prison discipline devised, by which to effect a general reformation, or regeneration of the convict—when all the moral forces of society and the terrors of the penal law cannot prevent crime—we may reasonably expect the millennium to be near at hand.

These remarks apply also to what has been said of the prisons of this colony.

A large number of cases, either of forgery, embezzlement, or conspiracy to defraud, in connection with various monetary institutions, have been dealt with by the Courts of this Colony during the last two years, and, in the great majority of these cases, the persons who were found guilty had not been previously convicted. They were not "Gaol-manufactured criminals." It is almost unnecessary to repeat that there is also a large class of persons upon whom no system of disciplinary and reformatory treatment can produce permanently good results, owing to their naturally weak and dishonest natures.

In

In my report for last year, and in a memo. to the Minister of Justice, written in September last, which has since been published, I gave an outline of the method pursued in our gaols for the treatment of youthful offenders of the "larrikin" class, who were sentenced to gaol by the various Courts, in order to show that, by that method, they could not be contaminated by evil association, inasmuch as no association with other prisoners was allowed. Statements had been publicly made that boys who were sentenced to imprisonment were herded together with old and degraded criminals, and thus ruined. I find that what I want has been purposed to extend to prove that I want to be a characteristic or the statement of the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been published to the court had been p that what I wrote has been wrongly construed to mean that I am opposed to the establishment of a Reformatory for boys, and I have recently been publicly misrepresented in this matter. I therefore felt

it my duty to address a letter to you, a portion of which I now repeat as follows:—

"My memo. was simply intended as a defence of the system of treating boys who were committed to gaols in the absence of a Reformatory, which was described in the State Children's Relief Department's Report as 'inhuman,' and its effects were stated as likely 'either to seriously affect a boy mentally, or to confirm him in criminal tendencies.' This is not borne out by the reports which have been sent to me by officers of large experience. If any source proposed the stated are related to the surgeon. by officers of long experience. If any young prisoner were affected mentally or physically the surgeon would at once interfere and order a modification of the conditions. Of course there are, and always will

be, incorrigibles upon whom no kind of reformatory treatment has any permanent effect.

"I have never at any time questioned the necessity which exists for the establishment of a Reformatory for boys; but I am of opinion that there is a class of boys who do not need the full treatment of a Reformatory, and who should be dealt with in a stern and sharp manner, either in the form of a week or ten days' imprisonment, under separate treatment on a bread and water diet, or by corporal punishment, to be inflicted within the gaol walls, the boy to be discharged on the same day as the punishment is administered. Such treatment as this would have a strong deterrent effect upon young "larrikins," who amuse themselves by forming gangs or "pushes" for the purpose of assaulting the police with "blue metal," and making themselves a nuisance and a danger to the public peace; also, for boys who wilfully destroy valuable trees in public reserves, and commit other serious offences. A large number of these boys are not naturally criminal, being led on to mischief by the evil example of others older than themselves; but still they should be sternly checked in their lawlessness. I firmly believe that many of them could be effectually checked by such sharp treatment as I have indicated. It would bring home to them in a very unpleasant manner that they had broken the laws, and would teach them such a wholesome lesson as would deter them from again offending. Many of such boys are under 16 years of age.

"It surely cannot reasonably be contended that every boy who is, for the first time, detected in breaking the law should be committed to undergo a lengthened detention in a Reformatory, and his parents thus be relieved of all their responsibility for his training and support. "Larrikinism" does not always spring from the lowest ranks of society, and the parents of many larrikins would be only too glad to have their boys, whom they grossly neglect, trained almost entirely at the cost of the State, no matter in what class of institution such training is carried out. Only boys whose cases are deemed to be serious ones, and unfortunates who break the laws and who have no parents or homes to go to, should, I submit, be committed to Reformatories, vagrants and destitute children being sent, as now, to Industrial Schools, or boarded out. Of course the discretion in such cases must rest with the courts which deal with the I repeat that a boy is disgraced by his conviction of a crime, not by the fact of his having

boys. I repeat that a boy is disgraced by his conviction of the discrete been in gaol. Disgrace cannot be separated from crime.

"A Reformatory for boys is a very valuable and most necessary institution, but its successful results must depend largely not only upon the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the state of the personal administration. Unless a careful, kindly, and firm the state of the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the state of the personal administration. The personal place is the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration of the officer who may be placed in the personal administration in immediate charge of it but also upon the fitness of his assistants. Unless a careful, kindly, and firm supervision is constantly maintained, much evil is engendered among the boys by association, and gaols in all countries contain prisoners who, as boys, have graduated in Reformatories.'

The alterations in the regulations for the Public Works Prison at Trial Bay, referred to in my last report, were adopted by the Government and brought into operation on the 26th February, 1891. Under these amended regulations the term license-holder has been dropped, and the men undergoing the modified servitude at the prison are designated prisoners. A copy of these regulations is attached as Appendix G. The advantages and privileges derived by prisoners from this modified servitude at Trial They are allowed much freedom from restraint, are not dressed like prisoners, and Bay are very great. have also opportunities by regular and instructive labour to earn, by gradually increasing remuneration, a substantial sum to aid them on their discharge.

The construction of the breakwater is carried on by mechanical means, and the labour to be performed is of a skilled kind which commands high wages in the colony. A drunkard or thief who has led prior to his conviction of a crime an idle and worthless life, is taught habits of sobriety and industry. He learns how to use a pick, shovel, and other tools in blacksmithing, road-making, skilled quarrying, and other useful labour. His health and constitution are also greatly improved and strengthened by the regular and steady life he leads in the open air of a fine climate like Trial Bay, under a system which comprises healthy discipling, industrial training and humane treatment, and one which should undoubt comprises healthy discipline, industrial training, and humane treatment, and one which should undoubtedly educate him to habits of self-restraint, and tend to reform him, if any elements of reformation exist

The Superintendent reports that during the past year "the conduct of the prisoners was very good, and they have worked remarkably weil," as will be seen by the attached table marked F.

In order to ensure uniformity in the keeping of the books of the different gaols and also to maintain a proper check over the stock-books relating to the work of the different branches of the larger maintain a proper check over the stock-books relating to the work of the different branches of the larger labour establishments, an officer was appointed, on my recommendation, in April, 1891, to fill a new position as accountant to the head office and examiner of gaol offices. I found it very necessary that an officer should be available to periodically examine the books at the large gaols, and whom I could despatch at any moment to investigate the accounts at any gaol at which I might deem such a course desirable or necessary. The appointment was conferred upon Mr. Samuel McCauley who, at the time, held the post of chief clerk at Darlinghurst Gaol, and had previously served as accountant in the head office. By his training he has gained a thorough insight into the work which he is now required to perform as examiner of gaol offices.

I have nothing special to report in connection with the Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls, excepting that the hospital and additional rooms which were so much needed for the proper treatment and classification of the girls were commenced during the year, and are now almost ready for occupation. The number of girls in the institution on the 31st December last was 32, and their general conduct during

the year was very fair.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to speak generally in high terms of the efficiency of the numerous officers serving under the department. Considering the necessarily strict and exact disciplinary requirements of the service, the few cases of serious default which have occurred may be viewed as evidence of the very satisfactory conduct and bearing of the main body of the officers comprising the staffs

of the prison establishments under my control,

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

(A.)

		nodation		stributio		En	tries and	Dischar	ges	بي			lassification December		
Gaol.	Separate	Asso- crated	31st 1	December	r, 1891.	18	390	18	91.	Distinct.	Trial or Remand.	Transit.	Sentence	Lunatics	Civil
	Ser	• 8 B	Male.	Female	Total.	E	D.	E.	D.		Red	T.	Sen	Lur	[]
Sydney	323	639	494	115	609	6,528	6,514	6,711	6,671	4,774	35	9	565		
Parramatta .	285	403	341		341	868	852	822	847	305	1		340		1
Berrima	76	27	83		83	113	127	154	142	22		١.	83		
Maitland .	110	184	139	9	148	842	837	1,082	1,075	701	8	, ·	140		1
	308			1								١,			
Bathurst .		796	263	17	280	607	554	622	603	167	3	1	276	•••	
Goulburn	182	546	238	9	247	360	355	402	372	125	2		245	••	
Mudgee .	24	72	18	2	20	104	106	118	110	47	2		18		1 .
Armidale	26	72	37	4	41	120	125	157	139	93	4	1	37		1
Young	12	50	36	2	38	155	151	128	126	75	i	,	38		l l
Grafton .	14	42	20		20	171	174	177	168	113	1	1	18		•••
			,	<b>4</b>								1 -		• •	
Albury	24	72	51	į 🐣	55	201	195	221	198	134	6		49	•••	
Deniliquin	16	80	12		12	169	168	170	176	126	3	1	9	•••	
Dubbo	15	70	48	3	51	306	314	392	387	254	8	ĺ	43		
Hav .	12	58	24	3	27	177	174	163	159	74	3		24		<b> </b>
TTT TTT	12	36	27	2	29	260	262	256	251	170	3		26		1
				l .								•••	1	•••	
Wilcannia	8	36	15		15	81	90	166	154	144	2	1	13	•••	
Wollongong	12	36	13	6	19	177	167	196	202	140			19	•••	
Yass	16	48	13	1	14	94	96	105	100	35	4	,	10	•••	
Forbes	7	30	.22	3	25	55	61	96	83	68	2		23	•••	l
Tamworth	12	64	44	3	47	200	201	224	207	121	7		40		1
				_						121	1 -			•••	
Trial Bay Prison	64	108	102	1 . : .	102	110	127	97	108			ł	102	•••	1
Biloela	7	240	83	96	179	2,559	2,510	<b>2,84</b> 9	2,882	1,257		1	179		
Bourke	12	36	16	1	17	251	249	312	317	238	5	2	10		1
Bega	4	7	4		4	19	19	28	26	28	2	_	2		1
	î	7	1		1	22	25	15	14	15	1	•	ī	•••	
Burrowa		1 - 1							_			l	1 1		
Bingera	4	20	2		2	20	18	35	37	30	2		•••	•••	
Balranald	4	12	4		4	35	35	31	28	31		١.	4	•••	
Braidwood	12	36	1	1	2	52	51	41	42	27	١		2	•••	
Campbelltown .	4	12	5		5	91	94	171	167	154	2	l	3		1
A .*	6	27	15		15	109							15	•••	
~ 1				٠,		_	106	136	136	127				• •	•••
Cobar	3	12	3	1	4	4 L	39	60	60	53		•••	4	• • •	
Cooma	5	15	1	••	1	81	80	56	58	45			1		
Coonabarabran .	5	20			١.	25	21	10	11	10					
Coonamble	5	20	10		10	75	80	93	87	68		'	10	•••	
Cootamundra	2	30	21	1	22	123	122	138	125	130	ï	1	20		•••
											1	1		•••	•••
Cowra	4	12	10	••	10	78	74	106	103	68			10	• • •	
Glen Innes	5	20	3	•••	3	67	70	55	54	54			3	•••	
Grenfell	4	12	1		1	18	19	5	4	5		İ	1		1
Gundagai	6	30	4		4	58	59	87	83	69			4		
Gunnedah	4	16	î	•	ī	87	100	94	94	88	l		î		•••
U-llaton				•							•••			***	
Hıllston	4	10	1	•	1	16	15	22	23	16		İ	1	• • •	
Inverell	6	18	6		6	82	78	105	105	78	2		4		
West Kempsey	4	8		•••	l . '	24	24	18	18	18	١.		1. 1		
Milparinka	2	6	2		2	9	8	12	11	11	l		2		
Murrurundi	$\frac{1}{4}$	12			_	27	29	65	65	60	••••			•••	•••
3.C 311 1			•••								• •	••	•••	•••	1
3.0	4	10	•••	•••		28	27	13	14	10	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Moree	3	14	5	•••-	5	39	43	41	39	37	1		4		1
Narrabri	7	28	10	1	11	77	76	126	124	100	5	2	4 1		1 .
Orange	8	33	19	2	21	144	151	179	164	161	7	•••	14	•••	
Port Macquarie	10	20	3	1	4	37	35	37	38	27		•••	4	•••	i '
Oneanhavan		_~	٠ ١	_								•••	1	•••	
Queanbeyan	6	20	1	• •	1	33	33	39	38	35		•••	1	•••	
Singleton	4	20		•_		36	31	40	46	40					
Silverton	7	36	18	3	21	126	121	117	124	93	3		18		١.
Tenterfield	6	18	4		4	67	70	48	45	43	2		2		1
Taree	4	12	- 1			12	14	5				•••	1	•••	l
Wellington				••	•••			i	5	5		• •	ا ہے: ا	•••	•••
Wellington	5	20	6	•••	6	70	71	51	53	44	1	•••	5	•••	1 .
Walgett	6	30	9	•••_	9	51	52	68	64	60	1		8		
Wentworth	12	42	5	1	6	31	39	43	42	41		١.	6		
Windsor	12	36	3	•••	3	79	75	82	83	$\tilde{75}$	l I	١. ١	3		i
	5	20	8		8							••		• •	
*Krokan Hill i	1.7	40	0	• •	0	• •	•••	155	147	126	•••		8		1
*Broken Hill			1										, ,		
Total		4,466	2,325	291	2,616	40.00	16,446					16	2,472		·

# (A.)—continued.

TOTAL	Sydney Parramatta Berrima Mattand Bathurst Goulburn Gratton Dubbo Young Biloela Yass Wagga Wagga Wafga Wagga Wollongong Albury Hay Armidale Wilcannia Deniliquin Forbes Tanl Bay Prison	Gaol.	
40	1. 111 121. 268189	Carpenters and Assistants.	
24	404404 .00 .:	Painters.	
34	# 2 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Blacksmiths and Assistants,	
20	::.:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Tinsmiths.	
<u>.</u>	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Masons.	
28	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Stone-cutters and Assistants.	
258	29 59 773 35 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111	Labourers.	
&_	: 82: 2: 6562422436668210:	Working outside.	
_#]	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Brushmakers.	
_8_	: ю: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Matmakers.	
113	1188	Shoemakers.	
117	20 120 25 25 25	Tailors.	
97	97: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Working at Breakwater, Trial Bay	닭
32	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Bookbinders.	Employed.
	3733344 H : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Writers.	ove
_5	သ ်ထတ္ : ထ · တ တ နေ : က : ထက : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Wood & Water Gang.	ř.
8_	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Bathmen.	•
257	: 2002: 1426 8004	Sweepers & Cleaners.	
00	: 2777772222222222222222222222222222222	Cooks' Assistants.	
8	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Washing.	
_ ₂₈	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	School Assistants. Hospital Attendants.	
817		Barbers.	
18	· D · : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Lunatic Keepers.	
15	. н	Messengers.	
- 28	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Picking Oakum.	1
109	: : : н: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Needlework.	
6	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Servants.	
10.	::1:::421211282:1175407	Otherwise employed.	
1863	9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450 9450	Total employed.	
_6	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	In Hospital.	
_5	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	In Cells.	
_188	: 3: 1: 2: 1:211: · · · · · · 46: · · · 681	Under separate treatment.	<b>2</b>
37	<u>: 6 : : : 3 = : : : : : : : : 2 3 : 13 9</u>	Medical treatment.	앑
162	110: 110: 120: 130: 130: 130: 130: 130: 130: 130: 13	Exempt from work,	Not Employed.
14	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Delegate.	힐
		Keeping themselves.	હુ
-81	22:	Incapables.	ا خ
29	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Received too late to be set to work.	
539	5725774440000000000000000000000000000000	Total not employed.	Į

# (B.)-VALUE OF LABOUR, 1891.

8 04	53,073 3	3 6≱	54,067	19,398 11 94	73,465 15 33	Total£
		4	2,869 1	N ₁ i.	14	Police Gaois
-7	3,496 . 5	6	3,072 1	423 11 1	3,496 5 7	Trid Bay
		6 8	216	Nil.	6	Porbes
				9	12	Tamworth
				4	N	Yass
		17 01		78 6 1½	ယ	Dubbo
				œ	16	Wagga Wagga
				Ξ	ψī	Wollongong
				Ů	0	Hay
					13	Wi'cannia
					10	Deniliquin
				185 2 11	6	Albury
					9	Grafton
				ω	9	Young
		17 1		117 10' 5	7	Armidale
				6	16	Mudgee
				Ö	-7	Goulburn
				ဃ	4	Bathurst
				Ű	4	Maitland
				œ	6	Berrima
		වැ වැ		8	ಲ	Biloela
				2	17	Parramatta
		3 7	11,826 1	œ	Ŋ	Sydney
		٠ <u>.</u>	ზ <del>ა</del>		œ	
alid	labour.					
e Prison ensions, anufac-	Work done for the Prison in buildings, extensions, &c., repairs, manufacturing, cleaning, and		Net Value.	Cost of Material.	Value of all labour, including cost of Material.	Gaol
		_				THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

#### (C.)—Hospital Returns, 1891.

Gaols.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Sydney	723	4.504	6
Parramatta	192	2,548	3
Berrima	27	140	1
Taitland	20	408	3
Sathurst	86	2,353	3
oulburn	121	1,276	7
[av	6	114	1
lbury	23	77	0
rmidale	4	81	1
eniliquin	3	52	. 0
rafton	**********	113	0
amworth	12	204	1
fudgee	9	32	0
895	*******	45	1
oung	18	87	0
Vagga Wagga		145	0
Vollongong	2	66	0
rial Bay	65	457	0
ubbo	48	134	3
ileela	101	986	4
orbes	4	92	0
olice Gaols	49	657	5
TOTALS	1,513	14,571	39

#### (D.)—Education, 1891.

Particulars.	Gaol.		ber of oners.		rite, and oher.	Read ar	nd write.	Read	only.	Cemn	nencing.
I W Wood Was	<b>5.16.7.</b>	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
Number now attending school, and those who have passed through during the year	Sydney Parramatta Berrima Maitland Goulburn Bathurst	385 169 2 19 71 133		57 63 1 2 		179 68  10 39 39		68 17  4 9 15		81 21 1 3 23 19	•••
Number of above uneducated, showing progress	TOTAL Sydney Parramatta Berrima Maitland	779 328 106 1		81 29 1		335 136 48 		113 107 26 		148 4 3  2	
made	Goulburn Bathurst TOTAL	71 73 596		28 12 152		33 53 281		8 144		10  19	ig

#### (E.)—Reconvictions, 1891.

Five y	1st Class. ears and up	wards.	Les	2nd Class. s than five ye	ars.	Im	3rd Class. prisonment o	nly.	Drunkard (omitte	s and petty of from forep	offenders roing.)
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.
16	. 11	21	208	87	138	87	45	35	1069	454	391

#### (F.)-H. M. TRIAL BAY PRISON.

From.	То.	Modified servitude prisoners received during year 1891.	Average number of modified servitude prisoners employed.	Remarks.
1 January, 1891.	31 December, 1891.	97	100.41	

Date of commencement of tipping stone in Breakwater proper.	Amount of stone put in up to 31 Dec., 1891.	Total value of work, including cost of material.	Cost of material.	Net value to 31 December, 1891.
7 November, 1889.	72,527 1 0 0	To 31 Dec., 1890 £24,593 0 4 From 1 January    £14,740 12 5 to 31 Dec., 1891 } £14,740 12 5 Grand total to 31    £39,333 12 9	From 1 January 22,091 16 6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

(G.)

Department of Justice, S. dney, 26 February, 1891.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Additional Regulations for giving effect to the provisions of 4 Victoria No. 29, 37 Victoria No. 14, and the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," 46 Vic., No. 17.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

Additional Regulations for giving effect to provisions of 4 Victoria No. 29, 37 Victoria No. 14, and the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," 46 Vic. No. 17.

Amendment Act of 1883," 46 Vic. No. 17.

1. Prisoners under sentences to penal servitude, or to hard labour on the roads and public works, or to imprisonment with hard labour, will become eligible for employment upon the public works at Trial Bay Prison under the following conditions, viz.:—Prisoners under sentences from three to five years, who have not been punished for misconduct within the previous six months, and who are favorably recommended by the Gaolers, at a period twelve months before they would become eligible for discharge under the ordinary remission regulations, and in anticipation of such discharge; in sentences of five to ten years similarly at a period of eighteen months anterior to discharge; in sentences of ten years and upwards at a period of two years anter or to discharge.

2. The Governor may, under exceptional circumstances, direct the employment at the Prison of any offender at any period of his sentence, and for such period as the Governor may fix.

3. The authority for the granting of the privilege of the nodified servitude at the Prison will be issued by the Governor, and the privilege may be withdrawn by the Governor at discretion. Any prisoner who through misconduct may have rendered it desirable that he be returned to an ordinary Gaol shall have the cost of his transfer deducted from the monetary reward which he may have earned during his servitude at the Prison.

4. The prisoners shall occupy such quarters as may be assigned to them, and shall be liable to ordinary prison punishment for any offences or disorder in like manner as in other prisons, and shall be subject to all the rules laid down for their treatment by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, authorised by the Minister of Justice.

5. The prisoners shall be supplied with rations according to the scale subjoined, and with clothing other than the Prison pattern.

Prison pattern.

6. They will further be allowed reward in money on accomplishment of specified tasks, or on the recommendation of officers directing their work, according to the authorised scale. The money so allowed will be credited to them from time to time until their discharge: but they will be allowed, at the discretion of the Superintendent, a certain proportion, not to exceed one-third, for the purchase of extra articles of consumption. Those who may wish to do so may also remit money, subject to the approval of the Superintendent, to any immediate relatives who are in destitute circumstances; but such remittances must not exceed one-third of the total amount earned. Those who may avail themselves of this concession will still be permitted to expend the proportion allowed for extra articles of consumption.

7. All prisoners to be eligible for the Prison will have to be passed as physically fit for quarrying, or other such labour, by the Surgeons of the Prisons, and the favourable recommendation of the Gaolers must express a belief that the prisoner will conduct himself properly, and not abuse the privilege.

8. In case of prisoners who may not be eligible, either from physical or other causes, and therefore have to serve their sentences in ordinary prisons, the consideration will be allowed of an additional remis ion period beyond that specified in the Prison Regulations, on the following scale:—

In sentences of from 3 to 5 years—2 months.

In sentences of from 3 to 5 years—2 months.

"" " 5 to 10 years—4 months.

"" " 10 years and upwards—6 months.

9. Prisoners serving sentences under convictions for unnatural offences shall not be eligible for the privileges of the Prison, unless under very exceptional circumstances; but they shall be entitled to receive the additional remission provided for under condition 8.

Daily scale of Rations for Prisoners at Trial Bay, referred to in condition No. 5:-

1 lb. bread, of fine wheaten and maize flour, in the proportion of \( \frac{1}{3} \) of the latter.

1\( \frac{1}{3} \) lb. fresh meat.

1 lb. vegetables.

½ oz. salt,

 $\frac{3}{4}$  Oz. suap.

1 oz. sugar.

2 oz. tobacco, weekly.

 $\mathcal{C}$ 

#### 1892-3.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1892.)

Printed in accordance with Acsolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,

Sydney, 9 May, 1893. Sir, I have the honor to forward herewith my Departmental Report to the Minister of Justice for the year ended 31st December, 1892, together with the usual tabulated statistics.

I have, &c.

GEORGE MILLER, Comptroller-General.

#### The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,

Sydney, 5 May, 1893.

I have the honor to furnish you with my Report upon the working of this Department during 92, to which is attached the usual statistical information in tabulated for Sir,

the year 1892, to which is attached the usual statistical information in tabulated form.

These statistics show that the number of gaols in operation during the year was 62. In this number are included the small establishments which have been proclaimed gaols and are occupied partly by this Department and partly by the Police, for purposes of economy.

The total number of prisoners confined on the 31st December, 1892, was 2,622, as against 2,616, at

the close of 1891, while it is estimated that the population has increased from 1,165,300 to 1,197,050.

11,806 distinct persons were received in the gaols during 1892, as compared with 11,265 for the previous year.

The entries and discharges for 1892 were, respectively, 18,910 and 18,904, as compared with 18,047 and 17,854 for 1891. These numbers include prisoners of the incorrigible class, who were convicted more than once during the year and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

The net value of all varieties of work done by prisoners in the different gaols was £52,615 0s. 7d.,

as compared with £54,067 3s. 6d. in 1891.

The number of deaths during the year was the same as in 1891, viz., 40. There were 1,437 prisoners treated in hospital, as against 1,513 for 1891; and 15,062 were treated out of hospital, as compared with 14,571 for the previous year.

The reconvictions at the Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions were—for the 1st class (five years and upwards), 10 second convictions, 16 third, and 29 fourth or more; for the 2nd class (less than five years), 107 second convictions, 38 third, and 83 fourth or more; and for the 3rd class (imprisonment only), 3 second convictions only. Among the drunkards and petty offenders who were convicted more than once during 1892 at the Police Courts, there were 1,100 second convictions, 393 third, and 384 fourth or more.

The regulations governing the remission of sentences have been so amended as to provide that any sentence for escape or attempted escape from lawful custody on the part of a convicted prisoner shall not be included in the period upon which the remission is calculated, but shall be added in full to the term to

be served under such regulations. This amendment was published in the Gazette of 4th May, 1892, and a copy will be found attached to this report as Appendix G.

In view of the necessity for making provision for the detention of prisoners at Bombala, consequent upon the opening of a Court of Quarter Sessions, the lock-up at that place was proclaimed a gaol in January 1892.

January, 1892.

The small gaol at Milparinka was disestablished in September last.

The

The new gaol at Broken Hill was completed and brought into operation in November last, when the prisoners confined at Silverton were removed to this new establishment which more than meets the requirements of both places. Subsequently a proclamation was issued disestablishing the Police Gaols which had been in operation at Broken Hill and Silverton.

A tender for the erection of the new gaol at Grafton was accepted in the month of June, the work to be completed in two years. The contractor is proceeding rapidly with his work, and it is expected that the gaol will be ready for occupation before the end of this year. The present gaol is old, exposed to injury from floods, and of a very inferior design, which renders it quite unsuitable for the detention of long-sentenced or refractory prisoners, the means of repression being very defective.

At Young, proper provision has now been made for the separation of prisoners awaiting trial or under remand from those who are serving sentences. This gaol now presents a greatly improved appearance, and its condition reflects much credit upon the officer-in-charge (Mr. Adamson), who has

been very energetic in keeping his prisoners constantly employed on useful work.

I must again express regret that, owing to want of funds at his disposal, the Government Architect was unable to have the work necessary for the formation of separate yards for committed prisoners at Armidale and Tamworth Gaols commenced during the year. Both these gaols and those at Hay and Dubbo require considerable improvements for the more effective management of the prisoners.

As I pointed out in my last report, the separate cell accommodation afforded by the existing gaols falls far short of what is required to enable the Department to break up the cellular association of prisoners, by providing each man with a separate cell at night, as is contemplated by the regulations in force. This most objectionable association cannot be too strongly condemned. It was properly described by the late Mr. Harold Maclean as the "hot-bed of crime extension." I have strongly impressed upon the officers in charge of the gaols the necessity for separating the prisoners at night as much as they possibly can with the accommodation at their disposal.

The additions to the gaols at Goulburn, Parramatta, and Maitland will be of very great service when completed. The new wing at Goulburn, which was commenced in July last, is being erected by contract, and the work is rapidly approaching completion. The additions to the gaols at Parramatta and Maitland are being erected by prison labour, and will, therefore, not be finished for a considerable period. The progress of the work at both gaols has been much retarded in consequence of the delay in obtaining the necessary material, which was caused by the inadequacy of the funds at disposal to meet the requisitions.

If these much-needed works are to be carried out with reasonable expedition, the requisite material must be on hand so that the prisoners may be kept fully employed. In the interests of discipline and order, and for the prisoners' own good, it is most necessary that constant and instructive work should be found for them. The building of wings and other gaol extensions affords employment of the best description for prisoners under labour sentences, and is, moreover, of great advantage from an economical point of view. There is a great deal of work yet to be done to bring our gaols up to the standard of modern requirements, and thus to make effective administration practicable. This cannot be attained until adequate prison accommodation is available, so that a judicious classification and separation of prisoners may be secured.

Those who complain that prisoners are not reformed in gaols should remember that a gaol is not, strictly speaking, a reformatory, nor is it an asylum. It is a place to which offenders against the laws are sent to serve certain periods under a stern and exact discipline as a punishment for their crimes and a warning to others, as well as for the protection of society. It cannot reasonably be expected that a prisoner who reaches the hands of the gaol authorities a dishonest man, with criminal tendencies, can be transformed into an upright and respectable citizen by prison treatment, however excellent the system may be. Any good effects which that treatment may have had on him are apt soon to be destroyed, inasmuch as he finds, when discharged to freedom, that the causes which led him to commit crime still exist, and, in many cases, he falls again into his old ways of living. If of a naturally weak and dishonest nature, as is very frequently the case, he is almost sure to again commit crime.

In my reports for 1890 and 1891 I dealt with the treatment of youthful offenders of the "larrikin" class, who are sent to good by the Courts, and advocated an alteration of their treatment in the direction of making it more severe, either by the infliction of sentences to corporal punishment of a humane kind, or to shorter terms of imprisonment upon low diet and stringent conditions of separation, so that the punishment might be made a genuine one, and thus exercise a greater effect as a deterrent. Acting upon your instruction, in October last, I submitted draft amendments in the then existing regulations which were framed by my predecessor. The effect of these amendments was to provide for low diet (for certain periods, confined to bread and water) and more uncomfortable conditions of servitude. Before submitting these amendments to you I duly placed them before Dr. Maurice O'Connor, the Visiting Surgeon of Darlinghurst Gaol, for his perusal and approval from a medical point of view, and obtained his written concurrence. At the close of the year they were still under your consideration.

I venture here to again express the opinion that mild corporal punishment should form part of the treatment of the "larrikin" class of offenders, and, in this opinion, I am strongly supported by Mr. Herbert, the Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, who has had long and close experience of youthful offenders. In many cases we feel convinced that youths and boys would be effectually checked in their lawless careers if subjected to corporal punishment inflicted under the usual formalities of gaol discipline. This form of punishment would frequently be more merciful and effectual than a fine, or a sentence to a term of imprisonment. Many people are under the erroneous belief that the punishment would be inflicted upon boys with what is known as a "cat o' nine-tails." This is not the case. The instrument prescribed for the punishment of youths under 18 years of age is a leather tawse, and two descriptions of that instrument are in use, according to the age of the delinquent.

I have been told that a flogging would only have the effect of making a youthful offender a hero among his "mates" on discharge. I cannot believe this. It would be a sort of hero-worship which would very soon come to an end when these youths had learnt by experience what was in store for them as a penalty for their crimes or outrages. It seems to me that a "larrikin" youth who had been fined, or imprisoned for a term, would consider himself a much more important person than one who had been compelled to submit to a flogging inflicted in the usual solemn and formal manner within a gaol.

 $\mathbf{W}$ here

Where it is found that the short and sharp punishment which I have indicated fails in its purpose, and that an offender who has been so punished still continues to misconduct himself when set at liberty, he should be treated as a fit subject for a Reformatory, if within the prescribed age for such an institution. In connection with this subject, I may here refer to a recent work on "Penological and Preventive Principles," by Mr. William Tallack (Secretary of the Howard Association, London), who, in a chapter npon the treatment of Juvenile Delinquents, writes as follows:

"The Town Clerk of an English borough of more than 12,000 inhabitants lately wrote to a public journal: 'It has been our rule for five and thirty years that no boy and no girl under fifteen years shall go from our Town Hall to prison.' The substitute, at least for boys, was a birching. In case of repetition or obstinacy, another birching has been given; in one instance three whippings were inflicted with a couple of days' interval between each. It is added: 'The result is that we have not a known juvenile thief in the place. Thieving is unpopular and contemptible in the eyes of the boys who do not want to be birched, but who probably might not object to become heroes of 'penny dreadful' depredatory adventures.'"

The Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls now presents a much improved appearance by the completion of the new buildings, which were handed over for occupation on the 17th May, 1892. prise two hospital wards, separated by a nurse's bed-room which communicates with each ward, and with kitchen, bath-room, &c., attached. There is also a large separate building containing fourteen small bed-rooms (two of which hold three bedsin each), one large bath-room (with three baths and seven land-basins), two stores (one for bedding, &c., and the other for inmates' clothing), while at the end of the building are situated three punishment cells, for the repression of disorderly and refractory girls. Matron Superintendent reports that she has already found the small bed-rooms of great service, as they enable her to keep apart from the others any troublesome inmates whose conduct renders it desirable that they should be isolated. The general conduct of the girls has been fair. Three absconded from the Institution together, and were subsequently brought before Mr. Smithers, D.S.M., and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, under section 12 of the Reformatories Act (30 Vic. No. 4). The number of girls in the Reformatory at the end of the year was 25, of whom 6 were under the age of 14, and 19 were over that age. Seven girls were received during the year, and 13 were discharged.

Speaking generally, order and discipline have been satisfactorily maintained in the gaols during the Some trouble was experienced at Trial Bay and at Parramatta, owing to the refusal in combination of certain prisoners to go to work; but these exhibitions of insubordination were promptly dealt with by the officers. In each case the offenders were induced to commit these breaches of discipline through listening to the evil counsels of agitators, by whom they permitted themselves to be guided. There were also several individual cases of serious misconduct at Goulburn Gaol, where some of the worst criminals of the Colony are confined. In two cases of violent assaults upon officers corporal punishment was inflicted. At Berrima a prisoner made an attempt upon the life of the senior warder by stabbing him with a shoemaker's knife. He was afterwards tried at the Central Criminal Court at Darlinghurst, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labour. He is a man of a very bad type, and very

During the year the question of the uniform worn by the warders was brought under my notice, and, after consideration of the reports submitted to me, I decided that the tunics or dress coats should be abolished when those in use were worn out, and that, in future, the "jumper" or "sac" should be

worn, which is a more suitable style of dress for prison work.

The effect of the Superannuation Act is very beneficial to the Department, inasmuch as under it old and worn-out officers can be called upon to retire without subjecting them to great hardship as would be the case if no provision were made for them in the torm of a pension. The efficiency of the service is much improved, and opportunities of promoting deserving officers more frequently present themselves than would be the case were there no measure of provision for the retirement of officers who have passed their periods of usefulness.

With the conduct and efficiency of the officers of the Department as a body, I have again to express my satisfaction. Generally speaking, they perform their troublesome and trying duties with superior tact and intelligence.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER, Comptroller-General of Prisons. (A.)

	Accomm	nodation	Dis	tribution	on	Ent	ries and	Discharg	es	ي ا		Cl: 31st	assificatio Decembe	n on r, 1892	
Gaol.	Separate.	sso- ted	31st I	ecember,	, 1892.	18	91	189	92	Distinct	Trial	Transit	Scutence	Lunatics	Civil
•	Sept	Asso- cated	Male.	Female	Total	Entries	Dis charges	Entries	Dis charges	P P	Ĕ.	Tra	Sci	Lun	0
Darlinghurst	323	639	512	104	616	6,711	6,671	6,958	6,951	4,840	53	29	529		5
Parramatta	285	403	331		331	822	847	948	958	259			331	• •	•••
Berrima	76	27	86		86	154	142	142	139	19			86	•••	
Maitland	110	184	122	16	138	1,082	1,075	1,088	1,098	710		6	138	••	
Bathurst .	308	796	277	21	298	622	603	581	563	115	8	2	288 220	•••	•••
Joulburn	182	546	216	8	224	402	372	384	407	103	4		16	•	
Mudgee .	24	72	15	2	17	118	110 139	83 181	$\begin{array}{c} 91 \\ 181 \end{array}$	38 83	3		38	• •	
Armidale Young	$egin{array}{c} 26 \ 12 \end{array}$	72 50	39 30	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	41 31	$\begin{array}{c c} 157 \\ 128 \end{array}$	126	124	131	69	2	ĺ	28		1
roung	14	42	18	1	19	177	168	157	158	105	3	! 	16		
Albury	24	72	49	6	55	221	198	266	266	161	3		52		
Deniliquin	16	80	16	ĭ	17	170	176	204	199	134	2		15	•••	
Dubbo	15	70	61	6	67	392	387	410	394	304	12		55	••	
Hay .	12	58	18	1	19	163	159	201	209	84	2		17		
Wagga Wagga	12	36	18	3	21	256	251	268	276	204	3	_	18		
Wilcannia	8	<b>3</b> 6	24	5	29	166	154	184	170	79	3	1	25	•••	
Wollongong	12	36	14	2	16	196	202	203	206	135			15 15	•••	1 1
Yass	16	48	19	, ,	19	105	100	114	109	34	3		12	•••	1
Forbes	7	30	14	1	15	96	83	134 254	144 266	120 119	$\frac{3}{2}$		33	• •	···
Tamworth	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 64 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 64 \\ 108 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 34 \\ 127 \end{array}$	1	35 127	224 97	207 108	119	200 94	119			127		
Frial Bay Prison	7	210	100	68	168	2,849	2,882	2,717	2,728	1,443			168	•	1
Broken Hill (a)	16	50	27	2	29	2,010	2,002	92	63	43	3		26		
Bega	4	7	4		4	28	26	35	35	35	1		2		1
Bombala (b)	3	9	2	٠, ١	$\overline{2}$	-	_	26	24	26			2		
Bourke .	12	36	20	6	26	312	317	341	332	238	5		21	••	
Burrowa	3	11	1	Į	1	15	14		11	11			1		•••
Bingera	4	20	2		2	35	37	29	29	28			$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$		
Balranald	4	12	2	_	2	31	28	33	35	33			3	• •	•••
Braidwood	12	36	2	1	3	41	42	31 62	30 65	26 55			2	•••	
Campbelltown	4	12 33	2 20	2	$egin{smallmatrix} 2 \ 2 \ \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 171 \\ 136 \end{array}$	167 136	130	123	120	1		21	•••	
Casino	6 3	12	4		4	60	60	64	64	57			4		
Cooma	5	15			_	56	58	$5\overline{2}$	53	45					
Coonabarabran	5	20	3	1	4	10	11	25	21	25	2		2		
Coonamble	5	20	3		3	93	87	76	83	66			3	•••	
Cootamundra	6	26	21	2	23	138	125	218	217	191	1	•••	22	• •	
Cowra	4	12	9		9	106	103	125	126	110		:	9	•••	•••
Glen Innes	5	20	4	1	5	55	54	55	53	53	•••	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	•••	•••
Frenfell	4	12	1	• • •	1	5	4,	17 79	$egin{array}{c} 17 \ 82 \end{array}$	17 55	• •	•	î	•••	
Gundagai	6	30	$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$	87 94	$\frac{83}{94}$	137	132	129	1		5	•••	
Gunnedah	4. 4.	16 10	1	•	1	22	23	21	21	18	i				
Hillston	6	18	4		4	105	105	92	94	$\overline{71}$	ī		3	•••	
West Kempsey	4	8	2		$ar{2}$	18	18	22	20	22			2		
Milparinka (c)	$\tilde{2}$	6				12	11	12	14	10				•••	
Murrurundi	4	12	3		3	65	65	41	38	26		•••	3	•••	
Muswellbrook	4	10	2		2	13	14	12	10	12	•••	••	2	•••	
Moree	3	14	8	1	9	41	39	79	75	52	2	•	7	•••	
Narrabri	7	28	13	1	14	126	124	197	194	155	2	•••	12	•••	
Orange	8	33	11	2	13	179 37	164	$\begin{array}{c} 251 \\ 23 \end{array}$	$\frac{259}{23}$	$\frac{228}{23}$	2	•••	$\begin{bmatrix} & 11 \\ & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	•••	:::
Port Macquarie	10	20	4		4	39	38 38	38	39	31		••		•••	
Queanbeyan	$egin{array}{c} 6 \\ 4 \end{array}$	20 20	•••	• • • •	•	40	46	34	34	34	.				
Singleton	7	36	••	• •	•	117	124	80	101	71		,,,,			
Centerfield	6	18			.3	48	45	40	41	38	2		1	•••	
Taree	4	12				5	5	8	8	6	.				
Wellington	5	20	8		8	51	53	79	77	35			8	•••	
Walgett	6	30	13		13	68	64	96	92	91			13	•••	}
Wentworth	12	42	4		4	43	42	40	42	40			4.	•••	
Windsor	12	36	4		4	82	83	96	95	95		• • •	4.	•••	
Broken Hill Police Gaol	5					155	147	286	294 ———		<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
TOTAL	7 700	4,531	2,354	268	2,622	10 047	17,854	18,910	18 004	209 11	120	33	2,448		9

(a) Prisoners transferred from Police Gaols at Silverton and Broken Hill to new Gaol, Broken Hill, 8th November, 1892.
 (b) Gaol proclaimed at Bombala, 26th January, 1892.
 (c) Proclamation cancelled, 3rd September, 1892

(A.)—continued.

}								_		_		E	mp	loye	ed.										Employed.								ot	Em	plo	yed	i.		
Gaol.	Carpenters and Assistants.	Painters.	Blacksmiths and Assistants.	Tinsmiths.	Masons.	Stone-cutters and Assistants.		Working outside.	Brushmakers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Working at Breakwater,	Trial Bay	Writers.	Wood & Water Gang.	Bathmen.	Sweepers & Cleaners.	Cooks' Assistants.	Washing.	School Assistants.	Hospital Attendants.	Lunatic Keepers.	Messengers.	Picking Oakum.	Needlework.	Servants.	Otherwise employed.	Total employed.	In Hospital.	In Cells.	Medical treatment.	Exempt from work.	Delegate.	Keeping themselves.	Incapanies.	be set to work.	Total not employed.	Not under sentence.	Total confined.
Darlinghurst Parramatta	6 9 1	2 2	9	10 2 2	4		36 34 2	9 2	11 6		7 2 6 2 5 1	7		5 8 6 7	1	3		17	29 17		3		3 1	1 16 1 10	40	10 4 1	84 47 28	474 297 83	7	1	9 14	27	1 1 1	4	5	9 2	84 34 3	58	616 331 86
Maitland	1	3	3	1		11	18				-	1	1	4 5		1	Ì	7	1			1		2	10 5		20 19	126 282		2	5	1		1	1	1	12 8		138 298
Bathurst Goulburn	7	3	6	5	1	3	23	1				0	ı	5 4 2 4	l	1	35	l	1	Ш	3	2 .		3	3			210	1	5	1		1		••		10		224
Grafton	٠.					••	5				.	1		. :	1		2	1					1.		1	1 2	1 2	14 50				3				••	5	1	19 67
Dubbo Young	1			1	-		15 9	l				1	-	2	1 9		3		2 2	1	1	1	1	. 1		1		26			1		1	1		••	3		31
Biloela	1	1					34	-	1 1	ŀ					. 4		1		7 9		2	1.		1 21			i	133	6	1		3	1		18	6	35		168
Yass		ļ					1	3			. :				. .	.   1	2	2	ı			1	2.	.	٠.		4	15	<u>ن</u> ا	ļ			ļ	1			1	3	1
Wagga Wagga		ļ						4						.  .	. .	. .	. 3	3	2				.		١.,	1	••	10	٠.			8	3				8	1	
Wollongong								2				٠.		·· ·	.  •	4	. 2	[	1 1		$[\cdots]$		· ·[·	1	1	1	i	12		::			1		1	••	2	1	16
Albury	1	1	ļ		· ··		3	12			4	1	••	2	1 :	2	7		2	··	1		.	-	2		ŀ			ļ	1	ł	ļ		1	1	10	1	1
Hay		.			$\cdot   \cdot \cdot$			6	U		••			• -   •	1	2			2			1	•		•	. 1		14				]	'			••	8	ŀ	
Armidale	ļ	1	2	-				6	1 1	••	1	1		3		5 .	.  4		2 .	· ··	1	1	1		1	. 2	1	1			-	]	1				3	1	
Wilcannia:	. 1	1	٠٠	1	· ··		1	2	-		$\cdot \cdot  $	$\cdot \cdot  $		$\cdot \cdot  $	1	5.			1			1	-	٠.  ٠	·  '	2 2	1	i		١,		-	l		• •		2		i
Deniliquin	. 1	1			.¦	1	2	2 4		•:				•		· ·	1		1	.		1	.			. 2	· ·	14	1	· ··			. 1			٠٠		1	1
Forbes	·  ···					· · ·				••	•	••	• •	-	-	2	:	3	1	1		::		••]••	٠	•]••	1		7	· ··	. 1		١		3				1
Mudgee	}		· · ·	1	•		1	3 2	1 1	••	•			-			İ		1	٠.	1	1	•	•• •	١.	-	'	1		1	1		1	• •			1		
Tamworth	1	-					1 2	2 8	3	••	•	••		$\cdot \cdot  $	1		1	2	2.	•	1	1		1		.] ]		İ	1	2 .	. 6	1	2 .	·	1		1		1
Trial Bay Prison.	1	:	1 4		1		•	· ·			1	••	72	••	1		1	5	4.	1	1		••]	2	1 -		1	1		1 :	1		8 .	· ··			1	1	127
Broken Hill	1	-	· · ·		1	·  ··	1.	.   2	2			••				4		4	1			1	4		١.		1 3	7 2	6.	1	1	.	1				.	.  1	29
Total	. 39	2	3 35	5 2	4	8 24	25	1 9:	3 11	71	113	41	72	29	32 5	52 1	5 26	9 9	98 7	5	7 30	23	19	16 4	9 8	3 5	3 29	3 204	86	11	5 39	9 5	91	5 7	39	19	25	4 110	2418

#### (B.)—VALUE OF LABOUR-Return for 1892.

Gaol	Value of all labour, including cost of Material.	Cost of Material.	Net Value.	Work done for the Prison buildings, extensions, &c., repairs, manufac- turing, cleaning, and daily work and labour.		
Darlinghurst Parramatta Biloela Berrima Maitland Bathurst Goulburn Mudgee Armidale Young Grafton Albury Deniliquin Wilcannia Hay Wollongong Wagga Wagga Dubbo Yass Tamworth Forbes Broken Hill Police Gaols	10,714 1 11 3,606 10 3 1,380 0 11 6,056 4 5 9,651 7 3 8,119 19 2 228 1 0 936 7 8 1,446 0 9 342 4 1 1,401 17 10 375 19 8 559 19 5 588 11 2 218 5 11 287 3 10 1,063 19 6 276 3 5 723 13 0 217 1 4 66 19 7 3,699 3 3	£ s. d. 7,444 18 0 2,681 5 2 556 16 0 344 5 5 2,301 8 4 2,181 15 8 2,282 17 2 0 9 7 86 15 1 508 16 9	£ s. d. 11,953 0 3 8,032 16 9 3,049 14 3 1,035 15 6 3,754 16 1 7,469 11 7 5,887 2 0 227 11 5 849 12 7 937 4 0 342 4 1 1,218 5 1 372 17 4 529 18 2 571 1 5 2281 7 10 994 3 10 271 9 2 713 1 7 217 1 4 65 14 7 3,677 14 2	£ s. d. 7,180 3 11 8,403 16 5 2,958 13 9 1,066 10 10 5,217 2 0 7,182 8 6 5,209 6 7 224 1 0 575 5 3 1,359 9 3 308 11 0 918 10 8 243 10 2 494 11 10 535 18 2 218 5 11 256 12 10 890 3 1 276 3 5 698 17 0 213 15 4 66 19 7 2,971 14 1		

#### (C.)—Hospital Returns, 1892.

Gaols.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Darlinghurst	. <b>6</b> 66	4.217	
Parramatta	155	2,566	4
Bathurst	73	2,104	1
errima	20	145	•
Biloela	97	1.496	4
oulburn	129	1,589	9
[sitland	13	359	9
rial Bay	74	213	ð
lbury	18		•••••
rmidale	10	122	• · · · · · •
roken Hill	9	74	1
eniliquin	1	24	*****
Pubbo		80	****
	3 <b>5</b>	163	5
orbes	. 9	134	1
rafton	******	274	
ay	.8	112	
ludgee	27	80	*****
amworth	15	201	4.
Vagga Wagga	*****	100	2
Vollongong	3	67	*****
Vilcannia	6	206	******
888	4	51	1
oung	19	73	
olice Gaols	62	612	4
Totals	1,437	15,062	40

#### (D.)—Education Return for year ending 31st December, 1892.

	Gaol.    Total Number of Prisoners.   Read, write, and Read, write, and cypher up to   cypher not up Gaol Standard of to Gaol Standard Education.   of Education.			D	nd write.	Read	l only.	Comp	nencing.				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
	(Darlinghurst	38		l		7		21				10	
Number of prisoners	D-AL.	19				5		5		4		5	
attending school		13	<b> </b>			12		<b></b>				1	
on 31st December, 1892, showing state	Goulburn	16		<b> </b>		5		4		1		6	
of education on reception.		14				2		4		3		5	
	Parramatta	70		6		7		33		15		9	
		170		6		38		67		23		36	
Number of prisoners who have received	Darlinghurst	482				95		291		3		93	
	Bathurst	<b>6</b> 6				4		14		19	<b></b> ;	29	
tuition during the year, and passed	Berrima	23				20				3	<b>,</b>		
out of the school, showing state of education on recep-	Goulburn	47				13	•••	10		9		15	
	Maitland	67	•••			5		17		5	,	40	
tion.	Parramatta	232		•…		15		89		98		30	
		917	•••			152		421		137		207	
	TOTALS	1,087		6		190	,	488		160		243	
Number of prisoners	Darlinghurst	520		35		206		197	•••			82	,,,
above referred to,	Bathurst	85		8		26	,	17	<b></b>	18		16	•••
who were not educated to the	Berrima	36		5		27		3		1		•••	***
gaol standard upon	Goulburn	63		25		26	}	3		2		7	•••
reception into school, showing progress made.	Maitland	81		13		11		29		16		12	***
	Parramatta	296		13		42		.212		29		·	•••
	Totals	1,081	•••	99	•••	338		<b>46</b> 1		66		117	•••

#### (E.)—RECONVICTIONS of Prisoners sentenced at Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions, irrespective of the year in which the previous convictions were recorded.

Five	1st Class. years and upwa	rds.	1	2nd Class. ess than five year	B.	3rd Class. Imprisonment only.					
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more,	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more,	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.			
10	16	29	107	38	83	8	Nil.	Nil.			

#### RECONVICTIONS of Prisoners sentenced at the Lower Courts during the year 1892 only.

	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more,							
Petty Offenders	1,100	393	384							

#### (F.)-H. M. TRIAL BAY PRISON.

Modified servitude prisoners received during year 1892.	Average number of modified servitude prisoners employed.	Date of commencement of tipping stone in Breakwater proper.	Amount of stone put in Breakwater up to 31st December, 1892.
119	104·64	7 November, 1889.	Tons cwt. qrs. lb. 104,442 0 0 0

(G.)

Department of Justice, Sydney, 4th May, 1892.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulation being substituted for No. 79 of the Gaol Regulations, made under the Prisons Regulations Act, 4 Victoria No. 29, viz.:—

#### REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

79. Prisoners will, by continuous good conduct and industry, become eligible to a remission of sentence in proportion to the term served by them in accordance with the subjoined scale. In cases of cumulative sentences, the united period shall be deemed the term of sentence, but any sentence that may be imposed upon a prisoner for escaping or attempting to escape from lawful custody, or from any prison or place of detention, shall not be included in the period upon which the remission is to be calculated, but shall be added to the term a prisoner is required to serve under this regulation.

T. M. SLATTERY.

T. M. SLATTERY.

[In substitution of notice of same date, published in Government Gazette No. 343, of Friday, 6th May, 1892.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893.

[6d.]

. . .... 

.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1891.

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

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

[7s.]

[3,053 copies -- Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £508 12s. 0d.]

### CONTENTS.

			PA	IGE.
LINISTER	's Report			1
PPENDIX		during the	e year	
	1891	· ·	•	53
,,	II.—Applications for aid to Provisional Schools, received during the y	ear 1891		55
,,	III.—Applications for aid to Half-time Schools, received during the year	ar 1891		58
,,	IV.—Applications for appointment of Itinerant Teachers, received duri	ng the vear	1891	<b>5</b> 9
	V.—Applications for the establishment of Evening Public Schools,	received c	luring	
,,	the year 1891			59
	VI.—General Abstract of School Attendance for each quarter of the y	eer 1891		60
,,	VII.—Attendance of children at the Public Schools for the quarter end			00
"	ber, 1891, or for the last quarter during which the schools w			61
				01
,,	VIII.—Attendance of children at the Provisional Schools for the qua			
	December, 1891, or for the last quarter during which the		ere in	0.4
			01	81
"	IX.—Attendance of children at the Half-time Schools for the quant			
	December, 1891, or for the last quarter during which the		ere in	
	operation		• • • •	85
,,	X.—Attendance of children at House-to-house Schools for the qua	rter endin	g 31st	
	December, 1891, or for the last quarter during which the	schools w	ere in	
	operation			89
	XI.—Attendance of children at the Evening Public Schools for the qu		g 31st	
,,	December, 1891, or for the last quarter during which the			
	operation	COMOUND !!		90
	TOTAL ON COLUMN A TOTAL A COLUMN A COLU			91
,,		•••	•••	
	Annex A. Inspectors Allpass and Dawson's Report		•••	95
	,, B. Inspectors Thompson and Pitt's Report		•••	97
	" C. District-Inspector W. Dwyer's Report	•••	•••	98
	", D. Inspector Hookins' Report		•••	100
	" E. Inspector Skillman's Report		• • •	102
	" F. District-Inspector Bradley's Report		• • •	105
	"G. Inspector Blumer's Report			107
	" H. Inspector Beavis' Report			108
	", I. Inspector Parkinson's Report		•••	110
	T District Inspector M'Cradia's Report			113
	Transatay Karin's Rapart			115
*	T Thunsaton Thomas' Roport	•••		116
	Me District-Inspector Johnson's Report			118
	N Inspector Manager's Report		•••	119
	O Transatan Lawford's Parant		•••	120
				120
	,, P. District-Inspector Cooper's Report			
	" Q. Inspector Sheehy's Report	•••	•••	125
	" R. Inspector Durie's Report	•••		127
	.,, S. Inspector Willis' Report	***		129
	" T. District-Inspector Lobban's Report	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		130
	,, U. Inspector Nolan's Report	•••		132
	" V. Inspector M'Clelland's Report		•••	133
	" W. District-Inspector T. Dwyer's Report			134
	" X. Inspector M'Cormack's Report	•••	•••	138
	", Y. Inspector Flashman's Report		•••	139
	"Z. Inspector Waterhouse's Report			141
	", Z1. District-Inspector O'Byrne's Report			143
	72 Inspector Wright's Report			146
	73 Inspector Friend's Report			147
	74. Inspector Pearson's Report			149
	75 District Transactor Long's Report			151
	70 T 1 D 1 D 1	•••	•••	153
	77 Inenector Smith's Report	•••		155
	78 Report of Principal of Training School Fort street	•••		156
	,, Z8. Report of Principal of Training School, Fort-street			
	,, Z9. Report of Principal of Training School, Hurlstone			158
"	XIII.—Report on Drawing	•••		160
**	XIV.—Report on Singing			161
"	XV.—Report on Cookery	•••		162
,,	XVI.—Report on Needlework	•••		165
,,	XVII.—Report on the Public Schools Cadet Force	•••		166
,,	XVIII.—Report on Technical Education, with Annexes			174
"	XIX.—Public School Sites obtained in 1891			210
,,	XX.—The Architect's Report			211
"	XXI.—The Board of Examiners' Report	•••		213
,,	XXII Public Schools in operation at the end of 1891, with Teaching	Staffs, Cla		
27	tions, &c			214
	XXIII.—Provisional Schools in operation at the end of 1891, with Teach	ing Staffs		
,,	0 11 0	ing Dians,		256
	fications, &c	or Staffa		
,,	XXIV.—Half-time Schools in operation at the end of 1891, with Teaching	ng Buans, C		
	cations, &c	m _{a=1}	Ctoff.	
**	XXV.—House-to-house Schools in operation at the end of 1891, with	Leaching		
	Classifications, &c			263
,,	XXVI.—Evening Public Schools in operation at the end of 1891, with	reaching		
_	Classifications, &c			264
	XXVII.—Regulations	•••		265
,, X.	XVIII.—Receipts and Disbursements of the year 1891		•••	29 <b>3</b>

• •

.

#### REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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

#### My Lord,

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the report of the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1891. The report deals fully with the educational work carried on under the provisions of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," and embraces summaries of similar work done in State-aided Institutions of an educational character.

The number of schools on the list in the year was 2,457, embracing 2,670 separate departments, with accommodation for 208,118 pupils. The gross enrolment of pupils was 205,673, the mean quarterly enrolment 178,278, and the average attendance 122,528. The staff of teachers, all grades included, numbered 4,427. In pursuance of the measures adopted with a view to improve school organisation, as explained in last year's report, a large number of school grounds were enlarged; and by additions to 26 existing buildings and the erection of 138 new buildings, accommodation was provided for 11,168 more children than in 1890.

2,628 schools, comprising 2,840 departments, were inspected during the year. In Primary Schools 132,044 pupils were examined, 83,062 in the course of instruction for Classes I and II, and 48,982 in higher class courses. 582 High School pupils were also examined. In the different classes of the Primary Schools 81 per cent. passed in reading, 78 per cent. in writing, 71 per cent. in arithmetic, 74 per cent. in object and science lessons, and 74 per cent. in drawing. In Superior and High School subjects from 66 to 100 per cent. satisfied the standard; while in all the schools inspected the discipline was reported as satisfactory. During the year 80 candidates were successful in obtaining Scholarships and Bursaries for secondary or higher education.

Cookery

Cookery and needlework instruction for girls and manual training for boys were considerably extended; the number of School Savings Banks increased by 48, and the Cadet Force reached an enrolment of 6,888. The Technical Education Branch of the Department also made satisfactory progress.

The total expenditure of the year under the Public Instruction Act was £769,565 6s. 8d., and towards this sum school fees amounting to £75,912 17s. 11d. were collected and paid into the Treasury. The cost of maintaining the Technical Branch was £37,601 6s. 3d., including £5,185 17s. 11d. spent on the Technological Museum. The sum of £3,721 5s. 6d. was paid as fees by students.

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

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

The total school population between the ages of 4 and 14 years, estimated on the basis of the last census returns, was 284,682; and, of this number, 65,140 were from 4 to 6 years, and 219,542 from 6 to 14. years, the statutory school age. 2,457 schools, containing 2,670 departments, were in operation; as compared with 2,423 schools and 2,630 departments open in 1890. During the year 137 schools, or 144 departments, were established, comprising 37 Public, 63 Provisional, 23 Half-time, 14 House-to-house, and 7 Evening Schools. Twentyseven Provisional and 3 Half-time Schools were raised to the rank of Public Schools, and 13 Half-time and 10 House-to-house Schools to the rank of Provisional Schools; while 19 Public and 16 Provisional Schools were reduced to Half-time or House-to-house Schools. 103 of the schools in operation during the whole or some portion of 1890 do not appear on the list of schools open in 1891, and of those actually in operation in that year 70 were closed before the last quarter. number of schools open at the close of 1891 was 2,387, containing 2,600 departments. The net increase for the last quarter of 1891, as compared with the last quarter of 1890, was 21 schools or 27 departments. The whole school accommodation available was equal to 208,118 places.

The schools in operation in 1891 were organised and classified as follows:—

#### Schools:-

- 5 High Schools, 2 for boys and 3 for girls.
- 1,567 Public Mixed Schools for boys and girls, including 4 Kindergartens.
  - 52 Public Schools of 2 departments each.
  - 77 Public Schools of 3 departments each.
    - 1 Model Public School of 5 departments, including Practising School and Kindergarten.
  - 349 Provisional Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 300 Half-time Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 92 House-to-house Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 14 Evening Public Schools for males only.

#### Departments:-

- 5 High Schools, 2 for boys and 3 for girls.
- 1,567 Public Mixed Schools for boys and girls, including 4
  Kindergartens.
  - 41 Separate Primary Departments for boys and girls.
  - 121 Separate Infants' Departments and Kindergartens.
    - 91 Separate Departments for boys, including a Practising School.

Schools.

Departments

- . 90 Separate Departments for girls.
- 349 Provisional Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 300 Half-time Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 92 House-to-house Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 14 Evening Schools for males only.

2,670

# $Classification: -\!\!\!\!-$

77: ..7. . C . 7. . . 7

т.	myn	Benoois	;

$\operatorname{Unclasse}$	i	•••	•••		•••	5	•••	5
2. Public Scho	ools and	Пalf-	time i	School	!s :—		,	
In Class	I	•••	•••	•••		35	••• ,	107
"	II		•••	•••	•••	35		105
"	III:	•••	•••	•••	•••	20	•••	52
,,	· IV	•••	• • •	•••	•••	47	•••	84
,,	V	•••	•••	•••		118		120
"	VI	•••	•••	•••	•••	197	•••	197
,,	VII					200		200
"	VIII		•••	•••		309	•••	309
,,	IX	•••	•••	•••	•••	668	•••	668
,,	X	•••	•••	• • •	•••	<b>2</b> 90	• • •	<b>2</b> 90
$\mathbf{U}$ nclassed	d	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	78	•••	78
3. Provisional	Schools	<u>:</u>						
Class I " III" ", III		•••				349		349
4. House-to-ho	ouse Scho	ools :-	<del>-</del>					
Unclassed		•••	• • • •		•••	92		92
5. Evening Pa	ublic Sch	ools:						
Unclasse		•••	•••	•••		14	• •••	14
	Total		•••		, 2	2,457	•••	2,670

Two hundred and fifty-four applications for the establishment of new schools were received, namely, 54 for Public Schools, 137 for Provisional Schools, 28 for Half-time Schools, 23 for House-to-house Schools, and 12 for Evening Schools. Of these 148 were granted and 74 were declined, while 32 remained under consideration at the close of the year. The total number of children to be accommodated in the new schools granted is 4,407. The department has erected, or is taking steps to supply, buildings for 3,210 children, while for the remaining 1,197 children the local promoters are to provide school-rooms. The school-rooms to be erected by promoters are generally for small settlements whose permanency is very doubtful.

The

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

Applications for the establishment of Schools.

Schools.			Number received.	Number granted.	Number declined.	Number still under consideration.
Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools House-to-house Schools Evening Public Schools	•••		54 137 28 23 12	25 78 22 16 7	18 40 5 6 5	11 19 . 1 1
Total		•••	254	148	74	32

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

The number of schools in operation, with the increases from 1881 to 1891 inclusive, are given in the following table:—

Schools in operation, 1881 to 1891 inclusive.

•	Number of Sc	Number of Schools or Departments in operation.					
Schools.	1881.	1885.	1891.	Increase, 1881–1891.			
High Schools		8	5	5			
Superior Schools	58	90	192	134			
Primary Public Schools	1,042	1,606	1,718	676			
Provisional Schools	246	293	349	103			
Half-time Schools	93	150	300	207			
House-to-house Schools		51	92	92			
Evening Schools	57	12	14	43*			
Total	1,496	2,210	2,670	1,174			
Accommodation	98,721	156,127	208,118	109,397			

^{*} Decrease.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, Evening Schools excepted, all kinds of schools received very considerable increases in numbers for the period under notice. Primary Public Schools increased 676 in the ten years and Superior Schools 134. Provisional and Half-time Schools show increases respectively of 103 and 207, while of House-to-house Schools, first started in 1883, there are now 92. During the ten years referred to the Evening Schools have decreased from 57 to 14.

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

School Premises, Sites.—The number of school sites acquired during the year was 138. Of these 42 were government grants; 61 were resumed, some under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition

Act" (44 Victoria No. 16), and the rest under that Act as embodied in the "Public Works Act of 1888;" 34 were purchased; and 1 was a gift from a private individual. The cost of the purchased sites amounted to £18,642 19s. 4d., and the sum of £5,738 18s. 9d. was paid on account of those resumed. The balance to be paid for the latter, when the claims have been settled, is approximately £16,284. Full particulars as to these sites will be found in Appendix XIX.

A large proportion of the lands purchased and resumed was obtained for the purpose of increasing the areas of existing school sites, the necessity for which was pointed out in last year's report. Among others, the following important schools had their play-grounds enlarged:—Albury, Bingera, Camdenville, Cleveland-street, Canterbury, Forest Lodge, Goulburn North, Goulburn South, Hamilton, Hinton, Homebush, Hurstville, Kempsey West, Kogarah, Leichhardt, Maitland West, Marrickville, Newcastle East, Queanbeyan, Leonards, St. Peters, Sandringham, Smith-street (Balmain), Surry Hills South, Taree, Tempe, Walcha, Warialda, Wickham, and Wool-At Marrickville, Hurstville West, and Singleton South also separate additional sites were purchased with the object of erecting new premises to accommodate numbers of children for whose education the schools already established in those localities could not satisfactorily provide. The schools above mentioned are, it will be easily seen, situated chiefly in thickly-settled centres of population; consequently the enlargement of these sites proved to be by far the most costly of the land acquisitions made by the department during the But, on the other hand, they are among the places which suffered the most inconvenience from small crowded play-grounds, and in which an alternative between the school limits and the street as a place of recreation for the young rarely presented itself. It is in such cases, therefore, that the beneficial results of the outlay will be In purchasing or resuming these lands care was most appreciable. taken to have them valued by reliable valuators, and they have in most cases been acquired at, or approximate to, the prices thus put upon them. Compensation for the resumed lands has, so far, been assessed without a recourse to law on the part of claimants. It may be stated with confidence that there has been a judicious expenditure of the special funds voted for school sites, and the results stand as a permanent and valuable State asset in the shape of improved land devoted to a high public purpose.

With regard to sites on Crown land, it was sought, as mentioned last year, to have the minimum area increased from two to four acres, but the steps taken to that end have not been successful. The applications made to the Department of Lands have had but slight effect, either in granting larger areas for new schools, or in having additional areas set apart in cases where Crown land adjoins the existing sites. Although, doubtless, other public wants have to be considered, such as court-houses and gaols, post and telegraph offices, &c., it is evident that the requirements for those services can be met with much smaller

smaller areas than are necessary for school sites. It must be borne in mind that a large portion of the daily life of children of all ages is passed in school or on the school premises, and that, on the provision of sufficient space for healthy exercises of all kinds, depends in a large measure the physical well being of those who will form our future citizens. A commodious play-ground is a want that has to be satisfied, therefore it is a saving to the public purse to grant an ample area in the first instance, inasmuch as if this be not done the department is compelled, sometimes at great expense, to purchase or resume land after it has passed away from the Crown to private persons.

The return of sites for the year does not include a considerable number that the department is pledged to purchase or has decided to resume, but in regard to which the preliminary action requisite for legally vesting the lands in the department had not been completed at the close of the year. These comprise some 48 cases, costing about £13,300. The greater number are in the hands of the Crown Solicitor for preparation of the deeds of conveyance, the others await survey by the Lands Department's surveyors previous to deeds being prepared for them also. Full particulars of these will be found in Appendix XIX.

Buildings.—138 new school-houses were completed in the year, as well as additions to provide increased accommodation in 26 existing buildings. Twenty-one teachers' residences and 25 weather-sheds were also erected, and repairs and improvements were effected in connection with 988 schools. Places for 11,168 children were provided in the new buildings and additions. The erection of 75 of the new school-houses, 7 of the additions, 2 of the residences, and 11 of the weather-sheds, and also the repairs to 536 buildings were carried out under the supervision of Inspectors of Schools. The other works specified were executed under the Architect for Public Schools. Of the total number of new places, 8,448 were provided by the Architect's buildings, and 2,720 by the buildings erected under the Inspectors' supervision. 1,601 additional places were provided in 42 leased buildings.

At the close of 1891, existing school premises afforded room for 208,118 pupils, about 95 per cent. of this accommodation being in vested premises. Of the school places counted in 1890 about 3,550 were lost in 1891 by the closing of schools and by the giving up of old buildings. The net increase for 1891 was 9,220. Taking the building work done in the last two years, it may be observed that, in 1891, 82 new schools and residences were erected under the Architect's supervision as compared with 49 built in 1890; while the additions numbered 19 as compared with 33; the premises repaired, 452 as compared with 458; and the places provided, 8,448 as compared with 7,834 for the same period. It may also be noticed that the number of small school buildings and residences erected under the Inspectors' supervision was 75 as compared with 100 put up in 1890, and that the number of places provided in 1891 was 2,720 as compared with 3,733 in the previous year,

At the close of 1891 the following additional works were in progress:—34 new buildings, 4 additions, and 20 buildings for small country schools, the whole to provide for about 5,500 children. One new weather-shed was also in course of construction, and repairs and improvements were being carried out in 92 existing buildings.

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

#### Works completed.

	Number.	Places provided,	Total cost, not including cost of sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
Works under Department's Architect:-			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New buildings	63	7,214	54,304 18 10	861 19 8	7 9 11
Additions	19	1,204	5.601 1 7	294 15 10	4 13 0
Weather-sheds	14		1,001 7 0	71 10 6	
Repairs	452		31,912 8 6	70 12 0	
Residences	19		12,505 12 0	658 3 9	•••••
Works under Inspectors' supervision:					
School buildings	75	2,573	5,439 6 2	72 10 5	2 2 2
Additions	7	142	354 0 0	50 11 5	2 9 10
Residences	2		391 14 6	195 17 3	
Weather-sheds	11		333 2 8	30 5 3	
Repairs, &c	536		6.944 6 2	12 19 1	

#### Works in progress.

	Number.	Places provided.	Estimated of not including of sites.	ost, g cost		ge cos ailding		
Works under Department's Architect :-				đ.		s. d		
New buildings	26	4,792	<b>43,295</b> 10		1,665			_
Additions	4.	80	617 17	_	154	9	4   7 14	5
Weather-sheds	1		49 0		49	•	0	
Repairs	63		6,061 16	3	97	15	5	
Residences	8		4,504 7	0	562	15 1	0	••
Works under Inspectors' supervision :-					,		١,	
School buildings	20	650	1,488-11	6	74	8	7 2 5	9
Repairs, &c	30	. <b></b> .	383 8		12		7	

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

							£	s.	d.	
In 1880	•••				•••	• • •	98,903	1	7	
1881		•••	•••				102,688	. 9	3	
1582				•••	•••		228,391	11	2	
1883	•••				• • •		395,961	2	2	
1884	•••				•••	•••	304,383	9	7	
1885		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	178,001	15	7	
1886	•••	•••	•••	.::	•••	٠	155,072	0	7	
1887		•••	•••	•••	•••		119,957	3	10	
1888	•••				•••	•••	$84,\!575$	0	9	
1889	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	109,575	18	10	
1890			•••		•••		150,441	0	<b>2</b>	
1891	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	191,373	17	6	
			Total	•••	•••	£	2,119,324	11	0	

School Attendance.—School returns for the year show a gross aggregate enrolment of 233,719, as compared with 221,864 under instruction in 1890. Deducting the usual 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments,

enrolments, it will be seen that the number of individual pupils at State schools was 205,673. This number equals 17.65 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

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

77		Gross Aggregate		Corrected Aggregate	Increase or Decrease.			
	Years.		Enrolment.	Enrolment of Distinct Pupils.	Gross Enrolment.	Corrected Enrolment.		
1882		•••	189,141	166,611	Increase. 12,172	Increase. 10,175		
	•••	•••	·		Decrease.	Decrease.		
1883	•••	•••	177,079	155,918	12,062 Increase.	10,693 Increase.		
1884			189,852	167,134	12.773	11,216		
	•••	• • • •		,	Increase.	Increase.		
1885	•••		197,090	173,440	7,238	6,306		
					Increase.	Increase.		
1886	•••	••	204,534	179,990	7,444	6,550		
				404040	Increase.	Increase.		
1887	•••	•••	209,158	184,060	4,624	4,070		
• 000			010170	100.000	Increase.	Increase.		
1888	•••	•••	212,150	$186,\!692$	2,992	2,632 Increase.		
1000			017 000	101.01	Increase.	4,523		
1889	•••	•••	217,289	191,215	5,139	Increase.		
1000			001.004	105 041	Increase.	4,026		
1890	•••	••	221,864	195,241	4,575 Increase.	Increase.		
1891			999 710	905 67 <b>9</b>	11,855	10,432		
1091	•••	•••	233,719	$205,\!673$	11,000	10,302		

In addition to the 205,673 pupils enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act, there were 1,077 in attendance at other Stateaided schools, namely:—

The Sydney Gr	ammar School		•••	•••	•••		511
The Industrial	Schools	•••			•••	•••	478
The School for	the Deaf and	Dumb	and the	Blind	•••		88
•	Total			•••			1,077

By the census returns of April, 1891, the population of the statutory school age, not including the children of the aborigines, was 211,839; and on the 31st December such population, with the aborigines' children included, was estimated to be 219,542. Of this number 169,949, or 77.4 per cent., attended State schools, and 49,593, or 22.6 per cent., received instruction in private schools and at home, or else remained altogether untaught. From the latest published returns of private schools' attendance it appears that the total enrolment was 42,612, namely, at 375 undenominational private schools, 9,789; at 64 Church of England private schools, 3,607; at 244 Roman Catholic private schools, 28,552; and at Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Lutheran private schools, 664. Estimating that 35,027 pupils in the private schools' enrolment were between the ages of 6 and 14 years, it will be found that of the total statutory school population of 219,542, about 204,976, or 93.37 per cent, were enrolled at State and private schools while 14,566, or 6.63 per cent., were taught at home, had left school after satisfying the standards of the Act, or remained untaught. In addition to pupils of the statutory school age, 27,879 under 6 years of age, and 16,507 over 14 years, were also enrolled for school attendance, 36,801 at State schools, and 7,585 at private schools. Thus of 308,804 children in the Colony between the ages of 4 and 15 years, 206,750 attended State schools, and 42,612 attended private schools; while the remainder, 59,442, received instruction at home, had completed their education, or were untaught. 205,673 children were enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act,—878 in High Schools, 970 in Evening Schools, and 203,825 in ordinary day schools; and of these, 22,623 were from 4 to 6 years, 169,470 from 6 to 14 years, and 13,580 over 14 years of age.

The average quarterly enrolment was 178,278, and the average attendance 122,528, showing increases, respectively, of 7,921 and 5,863. The regularity of attendance, as tested by comparing the average attendance with the enrolment, was slightly higher than in 1890. In 1890 one quarter's average was greatly reduced through exceptionally wet weather, and in 1891 the last quarter's average fell much below the ordinary standard through the prevalence of influenza among the younger pupils. Had the regularity of attendance in the last quarter of 1891 been equal to that of the last quarter in the previous year, the average for 1891 would have been over 70 per cent. of the enrolment.

In the first half of the year 115,048 pupils, and in the second half 122,701 pupils, attended the ordinary day schools 70 days or more; while the number who attended 140 days or more in the year was 116,424.

The percentages of the enrolment attending 70 days or more in each half-year and 140 days or more in the year, since 1886, are as follow:—

	70 days or more in first half-year.	70 days or more in second half-year.	140 days or more in the year.
1886	64.2 per cent. 56.9 ,, 65.5 ,, 68.8 ,, 58.4 ,, 57.9 ,,	69 0 per cent. 71 7 ,, 76 1 ,, 71 5 ,, 72 3 ,, 68 7 ,,	59.8 per cent. 60.6 ,, 64.8 ,, 67.8 ,, 65.7 ,,

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

## (a) Quarterly Enrolment and Average Attendance for 1891.

Onestere	NT 11 1	Average Attendance.			
Quarters.	Number enrolled.	. Number.	Percentage.		
March quarter	. 178,751	123,356.7	69.1		
June quarter	. 175.205	122,246.7	69.7		
September quarter	.] 181,176	125,238.0	69.1		
December quarter	. 177,980	119,070.7	66.9		
Year's average	178,278	122,528	68.7		

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

			A	verage Attendan	ce.
Years.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.
1881	146,106 166,611 153,918 167,134 173,440 179,990 184,060 186,692 191,215	125,506 134,872 130,205 139,159 146,570 153,244 157,262 160,919 164,701	82,890 90,944 88,546 95,215 100,462 105,538 106,408 112,220 114,569	56·04 54·58 56·79 56·96 57·92 58·63 57·81 60·11 59·92	66·04 67·42 68·00 68·42 68·54 68·86 67·66 69·73 69·56
1890 1891	195,241 205,673	170,357 178,278	$\substack{116,665 \\ 122,528}$	59·75 59· <b>5</b> 2	68·48 68·72
Increase. 1881 to 1891	59,567	53,772	39,638	3.48	2.68

# (c) Number of Pupils, under different ages, who, in 1891, attended School the Statute periods.

	Average Quarterly	Attended 70	days or above.	
	Enrolment for half-year.	Number.	Percentage of Enrolment.	
1st half-year: Under 6 years		8,351 101,855 4,842 115,048	41.4 70.5 42.4 65.3	
2nd half-year: Under 6 years	146,883	8,889 108,338 5,474 122,701	45·7 73·7 45·3 68·7	
	Average Quarterly	Attended 140 days or more.		
	Enrolment for year.	Number.	Percentage of Enrolment.	
The year: Under 6 years The year: 6 to 14 years The year: Over 14 years Total	145,639	8,441 102,930 5,053 116,424	42.6 70.6 43.1 65.7	

# (d) Numbers who attended ordinary Day Schools 140 days or above in each year, from 1881 to 1891.

			Atte	ended 140 days or	more.
Year.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.
i			- H- H-0-	-00.0	40.9
1881	144,667	124,649	57,727	39.9	46.3
1882	$165,\!236$	134,303	73,835	44.6	54.9
1883	155,183	129,880	78,118	50.3	60.1
1884	166,604	138,929	83,541	50.1	60.1
1885	172,616	146,017	85,780	49.7	58.7
1886	178,761	152,510	91,323	51.0	59.8
1887	182,572	156,926	$95,\!153$	52.1	60.6
1888	185,329	160,001	103,680	55.9	64.8
1889	189,650	163,735	111,127	58.5	67.8
1890	193,479	169,268	111,250	57.5	65.7
1891	203,825	177,175	116,424	57.1	65.7
Increase. 1881 to 1891	59,158	52,526	58,697	17.2	19.4

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

•	New Sou	v South Wales. Victoria.		South A	Australia.	Queensland.		
Years.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage In average Attendance.
1881 <b></b>	125,506	66.04	176,782	68.58	30,629	67:42	31,958	70.26
1882		67.42	173,638	68.11	32,622	67.39	31,778	68.00
1883		68.00	172,419	68.62	33,688	70.28	34,727	69.80
1884		68.42	173,812	69.44	37,691	65.08	39,925	69.78
1885		€8.54	173,709	68 78	37,823	71.49	42,643	70.62
1886		68 86	177,836	69.47	37.974	73 73	45,761	70.47
1887		67.66	180,147	67.89	38,947	72.99	49,418	71.46
1888		69 73	185,208	69.02	38,595	73 40	53,269	73 07
1889		69 56	190,497	68 69	38,504	73 28	56,860	72:43
1890		68.48	191,175	69.97	38,540	71.65	57,640	70.84
1891	178,278	68.72	*	*	***************************************	*	*	*
Increase		<u> </u>					<u> </u>	
1881 to 1891.	52,772	· 2·68	14,393	1.39	79.1	4.23	26,682	•58

* Returns for 1891 not available.

The main facts relative to school attendance may be summed up thus: -204,976, or 93.37 per cent. of the statutory school population, were enrolled for school attendance; 169,949, or 77.4 per cent. at State schools; and 35,027, or 15.97 per cent. at private schools. Of the ordinary school population between 4 and 15 years—249,362, or 80.7 per cent. were at school; 206,750, or 66.9 per cent. at State schools; and 42,612, or 13.8 per cent. at private schools. 205,673 children attended schools under the Public Instruction Act; 169,470 being of the statutory school age, and 13,580 above it. The mean quarterly enrolment was 178,278, or 86.6 per cent. of the year's enrolment; and the average attendance was 68.72 of the quarterly enrolment. 65.7 per cent. of the quarterly enrolment attended school 140 days or more in the year; 102,930 being of the statutory school age, and 13,494 being under, or over, that age. Of the average enrolment 68.7 per cent. attended school 70 days or more in the last half-year. Comparing the year's attendance with that for 1890, the following points may be noticed:—The year's enrolment was increased by 10,432, or 5.3 per Owing to the prevalence of influenza the attendance fell off in the last quarter of the year, but still the year's average showed a slight increase on that for 1890. The mean quarterly enrolment was increased by 7,921, or 4.6 per cent. The percentage of the population enrolled quarterly, and the corresponding percentage in average attendance in 1891, were respectively 15.3 and 10.5, as compared with 15.1 and 10.4 in 1890.

The estimated total population used in compiling the report of 1890, was 1,170,000; but, since the census was taken in April, 1891, the previous years' estimated populations have been recast, and greatly reduced. In lieu of 1,170,000 for 1890, the population for that year is reckoned at 1,121,860, and this number is now taken in comparing the percentages of population in school attendance for the year, with the corresponding percentages of 1891.

If, as was suggested in last report, the mean annual population were to be taken as the basis of calculation in reckoning percentages in school attendance, the following would be the returns for 1891:—

Mean Populat	ion for 189	1			•••		•••	1,143,580
	• •••	•••		•••	•••		•••	78.8
Percentage o schools	f statutory	school	popu 	lation,	attendi 	ng pr 	ivate 	16.2
•		Tota	l. <b></b>	•••	•••	•••	•••	95.0
Percentage of State scho	population	betwe	en 4	and 15	years,	atten	ding 	. 68.2
Percentage of private sc	populatio <b>n</b> hools	i betwe	en 4	and 15 	years,	atten	ding 	14.0
		Tota	l. <b></b>		•••	•••	•••	88.2
Percentage of under the	total popu Public Ins	ılation truction	enroll 1 Act	ed qua	rterly	in scł	ools	15.5
Percentage of under the	total popula Public Inst	ation in truction	i avera 1 Act	ge attei 	idance 	in sch 	ools 	10.7

Compulsory Clauses of the Act.—The defects in the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act have been brought under notice in previous reports, and the experience of the past year has emphasised the necessity for their amendment.

In May, 1891, a deputation from the Trades and Labour Council urged the more effective administration of the compulsory clauses, particularly as regards the violation of the law by the employment of children under statutory age. Information regarding the action already taken by the department in this direction was furnished to the deputation, and it was also pointed out that the non-attendance of children at school, and their employment in factories and other industries could not be properly dealt with until the compulsory clauses had been made more stringent in the following directions:—

- 1. Provision to deal effectively with children found idling about the streets during school hours, who are evading the law.
- II. Authority to ascertain conclusively the total number of children in the Colony of statutory age.
- III. Placing the onus of proof of age and of the fulfilment of minimum attendance on the parents or guardians.
- IV. The power to compel teachers of private schools to furnish accurate returns of enrolment and attendance.
- v. The inclusion of a clause making it penal to employ children of school age, unless educated up to standard requirements.

During the half-year ended 30 June, 1891, 22,554 children failed to attend school for seventy days, as required by the Act. As satisfactory excuses, however, were given in 15,413 cases, the number of legal defaulters only amounted to 7,141. The parents or guardians of 5,560 of these were cautioned, and prosecutions were authorised in the remaining 1,581 cases.

For the half-year ended 31 December, 1891, there were 20,700 children who failed to make the prescribed minimum attendance.

Satisfactory

Satisfactory explanations were received in regard to 14,723, the parents or guardians of 3,925 were cautioned, and in 2,049 cases legal measures were taken.

The default for the June half-year amounted to 3.3 per cent. of the average enrolment for that period, while for the December halfyear the percentage was 4.0.

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

It has been decided to abandon the practice of dealing with all first offence cases by the issue of a caution, and to prosecute or caution according to the circumstances of each case.

In the early part of the year steps were taken with a view to the inspection of the factories and other industries in Sydney. The department had no power to make these inspections without the permission of the proprietors concerned, but the School Attendance Officer reports that he was offered every facility in the pursuit of his inquiries. Sixteen factories were visited, and 96 cases were investigated, 33 of which proved to be clear breaches of the Act. Legal proceedings were instituted in 20 instances, and suitable action taken in regard to the remaining cases.

• Similar inquiries were made in the Newcastle and Maitland districts, with the result that 2S children under the age of 14 years were found to be at work. Action appropriate to the circumstances was taken in each of these cases.

Collection of School Fees.—Although the grounds for dissatisfaction with regard to the collection of school fees for the year 1891 were not greater than in former years, much trouble and friction were experienced in connection with cases in which people were either unable or unwilling to pay for their children's schooling. A large number of debts were cancelled during the year; in many instances the department accepted payment of arrears in instalments; and in 196 cases legal action was resorted to for the recovery of school fees.

The total amount of fees collected during 1891, and paid into the Consolidated Revenue, was £75,912 17s. 11d.

#### II.—INSPECTION.

Notwithstanding a substantial increase in the number of schools, the Inspecting Staff remained the same in point of strength as in the preceding year. Including the Chief Inspector and his deputy, the staff numbers thirty-seven officers. These are not sufficient to ensure more than one thorough yearly inspection of each school even when the conditions for carrying on the work are favourable; when however these conditions are unfavourable, the task becomes one

of great difficulty. The question, therefore, of adding to the staff will soon have to be considered. A sound efficient system of inspection is the best safeguard to the maintenance of a healthy, vigorous, and enlightened educational policy, as without it, school-teaching and schools are bound to deteriorate in efficiency and usefulness. Hence money spent in this direction will be well spent.

Several causes combined during the year to render the work of inspection more difficult, the chief of these being a prolonged period of wet weather, and a general and severe visitation of influenza. Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances all the Inspectors, with one or two exceptions, performed their duties with vigour and effect. Of 2,662 schools in operation, no less than 2,623 received a full or regular inspection, while as regards the few not examined, the majority were established after the Inspector had visited the district. It is satisfactory to find that incidental visits are becoming more frequent in the metropolitan district. Nothing is better calculated to keep schools in a healthy condition than inspections of this kind.

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

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of Inspections,	No. of Schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of Inspectors.
1989	2,627	2,535	848	3,383	35	122,052	32
1890		2,587	704	3,291	40	127,515	35
1891		2,623	986	3,609	39	132,044	35

### The particulars for each district stand thus:-

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of Schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined
Armidale	4	297	294	88	382	3	- 9,899
Bathurst	3	254	251	80	331	3	9,142
Bowral	3	216	215	87	302	1	6,800
Goulburn	4	376	366	142	.508	10	9,765
Grafton	3	266	264	59	323	2	9,464
Maitland	4	304	303	202	505	1	17,710
Metropolitan	4	184	184	142	326	•••	36,385
Sub-Metropolitan	3	200	199	36	235	1	14,776
Wagga Wagga	4	327	316	104	420	11	11,168
Wellington	4 3	238	231	46	277	7	6,935
Totals							
	35	2,662	2,623	986	3,609	39	132,044

#### The inspected and the uninspected schools were:—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,902	334	283	91	13	<b>2</b> ,623
Uninspected	12	10	11	5	1	39
Totals	1,914	344	294	96	14	2,662

The Course of Secular Instruction and Standards of Proficiency.—Constant attention has been directed to the branches constituting the prescribed school course, to the time devoted to the teaching of the different subjects, and to the standards laid down for determining

determining the degrees of proficiency required of the several classes in schools. Modifications, usually unimportant in character, have from time to time been made in these matters, and the general tendency of these modifications has been to give greater satisfaction to the teaching body and to add to the efficiency of school instruction.

The working of the Standards of Proficiency will necessarily depend on the Inspectors applying them. It cannot be expected that these officers will in all cases agree in their estimates of the pupils' work, but it is expected that they will endeavour so to conduct their examinations as to ascertain as far as practicable the true value of the teachers' labours.

Estimated Proficiency of the Pupils in all Schools.

·			. I	Estimated Proficienc	<b>y.</b>
Sub	oject.		Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed.	Percentage up to o above Standard.
Reading—					
Alphabet	•	•••	14,023	10,356	73
Monosyllables			31,477	24,535	77
Easy Narrativ		• • •	37,562	30,271	80
Ordinary Pros		•••	48,982	41,869	85
	Totals	•••	Ì32,0 <b>44</b>	107,031	81
Writing—					
On Slates			55,341	43,183	78
In Copy-books	and on Paper	•••	75,826	60,368	79
1	Totals	•••	131,167	103,551	78
Dictation	,	•••	103,883	75,973	73
Arithmetic—					_
Simple Rules		•••	79,258	58,295	73 .
Compound Ru	ıles	• • •	31,361	21,495	68
Higher Rules		••	18,011	12,190	67
	Totals	•••	128,630	91,980	71
Grammar—			2.22		
Elementary	•••	• • • •	24,919	17,583	70
Advanced	•••	•••	23,938	17,151	71
	Totals	•••	48,857	34,734	71
Geography—	•		99 105	10005	7.3
Elementary	•••	•••	23,185	16,925	72 77
Advanced	•••	•••	25,442	19,769	
	Totals	•••	48,627	. 36,694	75
History—					
English	•••	•••	50,108	34,584	69
Australian		•••	11,734	8,545	72
Scripture and Mor	al Lessons	•••	126,924	94,275	74
Object Lessons	•••	•••	126,283	94,432	74
Drawing	•••	•••	127,903	88,619	69
Music	•••	•••	119,354	89,794	75 CO
French	•••	•••	2,586	1,793	69
Euclid	•••	•••	8,552	6,128	71
Algebra	•••	•••	3,045	2,169	71 60
Mensuration Latin	•••	•••	7,298 2,858	4,384	69
Natural Science	•••	•••	6,741	1,987 5,238	77
Trigonometry	•••	•••	111	85	76
Maadlamanh	•••	•••	40 901	38,606	83
בוי כד	***	•••	100 101	93,391	74
Drill	***	••.	120,121	00,001	1 7

Character of Pupils' Attainments and Progress in Learning.—132,044 pupils were present at inspection, being an increase of 4,529 scholars, or 3.6 per cent. over the number examined in 1890, and of 9,992 scholars, or 8.2 per cent., over the number in 1889. All were examined in reading, 99.3 per cent. in writing, 78.7 per cent. in dictation, 97.4 per cent. in arithmetic, 37 per cent. in grammar, 36.8 per cent. in geography, 46.8 per cent. in history, 96.1 in Scripture and moral lessons, 95.6 per cent. in object lessons, 96.9 per cent. in drawing, 90.4 per cent. in music, 1.9 per cent. in French,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Euclid, 2.3 per cent. in algebra,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in mensuration, 2.2 per cent. in Latin, 0.08 per cent. in trigonometry, 80 per cent. (of girls) in needlework,  $95\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in drill, and 5.1 per cent. in natural science.

Of the 132,044 pupils examined in reading, 10.6 per cent. were in the alphabet, 23.8 per cent. were in monosyllables,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were in easy narrative, and 37.1 per cent. in ordinary prose. Of 131,167 pupils examined in writing, 42.2 per cent. wrote on slates and 57.8 per cent. in copy-books or on paper. Of 128,630 pupils examined in arithmetic, 61.6 per cent. were tested in simple rules, 24.4 per cent. in compound rules, and 14 per cent. in the higher rules. Of 48,857 examined in grammar, 51 per cent. were learning the elementary part and 49 per cent. the advanced part of the subject. In geography, of 48,627 examined, 47.7 per cent. were tried in the elementary portions of the subject, and 52.3 per cent. in the advanced part.

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

		1890.	1891.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	Total number of pupils examined	127,515	132,044	3.6	
Percentages of pupils examined in	Reading, who were tested in ordinary prose		37·1 57·8 14·0 49·0 52·3 46·8 96·1 95·5 96·9 95·6	0·7 1·7 5·3 11·2 5·4	0 7 3 4 2 0 7 0 5 2

This table shows a decrease in the percentages of pupils examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography,

An increase of over 5 per cent. in each of the subjects of drill and object lessons is observable, with slightly higher percentages in history and in Scripture and moral lessons. A noteworthy feature is the great advance in the number of examinees in drawing, as, under the revised course of instruction and its extension to Infants' Schools,  $11\frac{1}{5}$  per cent. more pupils received systematic teaching in that subject than was the case in 1890. Viewing the attainments generally, it will be seen from the information here given that, in addition to reading, which is taught to all scholars, more than 95 per cent. of the children in our schools are instructed in the following subjects:—Writing, arithmetic, Scripture, and moral lessons, object lessons, drawing, and drill.

drill. Music is taught to 90 per cent.; dictation, to 78 per cent. From 36 to 46 per cent. learn geography, grammar, and history; 80 per cent. of the girls learn needlework; while other subjects, such as can be taught to the elder pupils only, range from 1 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

With regard to the proficiency of the pupils examined, the results of inspection show that in reading 81 per cent. of the examinees passed, in writing 78 per cent., in dictation 73 per cent., and in arithmetic 71 per cent. 71 per cent. satisfied the standard in grammar, 75 per cent. in geography, and 69 and 72 per cent. in English and Australian History. Further, 74 per cent. passed in Scripture and moral lessons, 74 per cent. in object lessons, 69 per cent. in drawing, and 75 per cent. in music. In other subjects the percentages were:—French, 69; Euclid, 71; algebra, 71; mensuration, 60; Latin, 69; trigonometry, 76; needlework, 83; drill, 74; and natural science, 77. Compared with last year, the above percentages show, on the whole, little alteration. The proportion of "passes" was slightly higher in reading, dictation, and arithmetic; 4 per cent. higher in drawing; and 3 per cent. higher in French. It was also higher in mensuration, Latin, and drill; while decidedly better results were obtained in trigonometry. In that subject, the number of examinees increased from 28 in 1890 to 111 in 1891, and the "passes" rose from 61 to 76 per cent. On the other hand, the percentages were lower in several subjects, but only to the extent of 1 or 2 per cent., except for Australian History and algebra in which a falling off of 3 per cent. of "passes" was noticeable.

Of 1,902 Public Schools examined 1,757 or 92 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 145 or 8 per cent. were below it. Of 334 Provisional Schools 236, or 71 per cent., were up to or above the standard; while 98, or 29 per cent., were below it. Of 283 Half-time Schools 229, or 81 per cent., satisfied the standard, and 54, or 19 per cent., did not. Of 91 House-to-house teaching stations, the standard was reached in 74, or 81 per cent., and 17 or 19 per cent. were below; while out of 13 Evening Public Schools 12 were up to or above the standard, and 1 failed to reach it. Taking all the schools, out of 2,623 examined, 2,308, representing 88 per cent., either reached or were above the standard, and 315, or 12 per cent., were below it.

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

Class of Sals	1.		Percentage up to or above the Standard.							
Class of Schools.			1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.			
Public	•••		84	85	86	88	92			
Provisional	•		65	65	62	56	71			
Half-time	•••	•••	74 .	72	74	69	81			
House-to-house	•••	•••	75	67	73 .	70	81			
Evening Schools			<b>7</b> 9	87	90	100	92			
All Schools	•••		80	80	82	81	88			

It will be seen that the results are considerably better than in 1890. There has been a marked increase in efficiency of the Provisional, Half-time, and House-to-house Schools, and 4 per cent. more of the Public Schools have satisfied standard requirements. The general efficiency of schools was greater in 1891 than for any period in the last five years, while the tests applied were if anything more vigorous. Very satisfactory progress has been made, and a high standard set for maintaining in future years.

			Е	stimat	ed Proficien	cy of	Pupils.			
Subjects.	1881.	,	1885.		1890.		1891	l <b>.</b>	Increa 1881 to 1	
	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	In number examined.	In percentage passed.
Reading— Alphabet	11,704 27,509 23,667 22,311	64 71 70 78	12,167 14,908 29,607 39,083	82 85 85 90	11,559 ² 27,636 40,233 48,087	75 76 80 85	14,023 31,477 37,562 48,982	73 77 80 85	2,319 3,968 13,895 26,671	9 6 10 7
Total	85,191	72	105,815	87	127,515	80	132,044	81	46,853	9
Writing— On slates On paper	40,186 45,137	78 82	46,504 58,091	90 91	48,911 77,258	81 78	55,341 75,826	78 79	15,155 30,689	
Total	85,323	80	104,601	90	126,169	79	131,167	78	45,844	
Dictation—					92,007	72	103,883	73		•••
Arithmetic— Simple Rules Compound Rules Higher Rules	55,765 15,256 7,376	54 46 51	65,734 20,005 15,165	74 60 58	75,133 28,330 19,653	72 65 64	74,258 31,361 18,011	73 68 67	23,493 16,105 10,635	19 22 16
Total	78,397	52	100,904	69	123,116	69	128,630	71	50,233	19
Grammar— Elementary	23,598 19,608 43,206	59 58 59	11,472 28,230 39,702	81 79 80	21,257 26,944 48,201	$     \begin{array}{r}       72 \\       74 \\       \hline       73     \end{array} $	24,919 23,938 48,857	70 71 71	1,321 4,330 5,651	11 13 12
Geography — Elementary Advanced Total	28,413 19,549 47,962	61 64 62	14,616 26,643 41,259	85 81 83	20,548 27,774 48,322	75 77 76	23,185 25,442 48,627	72 77 75	5,893 665	11 13 13
History— English Australian			26,933 10,271	73 80	46,037 12,757	70 75	50,108 11,734	69 72	50,108 11,734	
Scripture and Moral Lessons Object Lessons Drawing Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Natural Science Trigonometry Needlework Drill	22,615 81,012 41,662 58,894  3,139 2,172 567 1,126  26,615 48,050	72 66 65 73  57 57 68 62  79 66	77,825 71,449 28,139 75,569 75,727 4,527 1,632 3,145 1,045 2,598 32 34,062 85,665	80 86 83 85 82 76 72 54 83 91 92 85	120,397 115,012 109,347 110,993 1,728 7,237 2,402 6,001 1,985 6,361 28 43,969 115,065	75 76 65 77 66 73 74 58 68 79 61 85 72	126,924 126,283 127,933 119,354 2,586 8,552 3,045 7,293 2,858 6,741 111 46,381 126,121	74 74 69 75 69 71 71 60 69 77 76 83 74	104,279 45,271 86,241 60,468 2,586 5,713 873 6,731 1,732 6,741 111 19,766 78,071	2  4 2  14 14  7  4 8

Vocal Music.—Of 119,354 pupils present at inspection 75 per cent. reached the prescribed standard in music. In each year an improvement is apparent in this branch of our school curriculum, noticeable

noticeable especially in the greater freedom with which the upper classes sing music at sight. This, with voice culture, is the great object of musical education. In the lower classes of the large schools music is chiefly taught by pupil-teachers, and the results are not always satisfactory; but, at the same time, many pupil-teachers are fully competent for this work, and a fair number of them teach music to even the upper classes with success. As evidence that reading at sight is carefully practised throughout the schools, it may be mentioned that the Arbor Day Cantata was produced with success in hundreds of schools, notwithstanding that, through delay in printing, the music was not supplied to many of them till within a week of the Arbor Day celebration. With a limited time at their disposal, it cannot be expected that our teachers can give that refinement, style, and voice culture, which can alone be obtained by arduous private study, but, at the same time, satisfactory work is done in the schools, and music is a favourite study with the pupils. In the Infants' Departments especially, much trouble and pains have been bestowed upon the pupils by their teachers.

All the Metropolitan Schools were examined by the Superintendent of Music. That officer reports that throughout the schools visited the attainments of the pupils range from "fair to very fair," while in a considerable number of them the mark awarded is "good to very good."

Discipline.—The schools appear to great advantage in this Inspectors are all agreed that the discipline ordinarily met with is of a high order. In thus aiming to secure good discipline teachers do well, as without it the best teaching must prove abortive. It is rare that low or unsatisfactory educational results are found associated with good discipline, sound effective teaching being the ordinary characteristic of a well-governed orderly school. To place the discipline on a healthy basis, a teacher needs not merely to display high personal qualities, but to provide for the constant and profitable occupation of the pupils and to see that all the school movements are regulated by an efficient system of drill. A weak uncertain government begets a disorderly school, while a harsh unsympathetic rule rarely leads to success. The best schools are usually found in charge of earnest, zealous, energetic teachers.

Drill.—The progress made and the proficiency shown in this important school subject are reported as satisfactory. Of 126,121 pupils examined in drill, 74 per cent. were found to be up to or above the standard.

The Superintendent of Drill, Captain Mulholland, has during the year regularly instructed the students at Hurlstone Training College, and the third and fourth class female pupil-teachers assembling on Saturdays at Fort-street. A special course of lessons has also been given to a class of female teachers. The instruction thus given in the different classes includes general school drill, school drill for infants, marching and gallery exercises, play-ground orders, calisthenics, and dumb-bell

dumb-bell and wand exercises. The Superintendent has also visited all schools in the metropolitan district, and examined the pupils in military drill, calisthenics, gallery exercises, and physical drill. As to results, he reports that all the schools visited are up to or above "fair" in the standard of proficiency. He further states that the pupils like drill, and that the teachers are fully alive to its importance as an aid to good discipline.

High Schools.—The High Schools in operation during the year were the same as in 1890, namely, the boys' and girls' schools, Sydney; the Maitland boys' and girls' schools, and the school for girls at Bathurst. The total enrolment for the year was 878, and the average daily attendance 624.3. For 1890 the numbers were 848 and 598 respectively. There was an increase, therefore, of 30 in enrolment and of 26 in average attendance. The figures for each school are shown in the following table:—

Scho	School.		School. Total enrolment.		Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.	
Sydney (Boys) ,, (Girls) Maitland (Boys) ,, (Girls) Bathurst (Girls)				354 354 63 44 63	282 281 42 41 49	263·5 250·1 35·9 35 39·8	
Total	s	•••	-	878	695	624:3	
Total	s for 1	890	•	848	669	598	

As mentioned in the report for 1890, the overcrowding of the Sydney High Schools rendered it necessary that extra accommodation should be provided. With that view it was decided to erect new school buildings in Harris-street, Ultimo, in proximity to the new Technical College. These were completed before the close of the year, and will be occupied as a Boys' High School from the beginning of 1892. They afford excellent accommodation, and are furnished with all the requirements of a first-class school. The premises in Castlereaghstreet vacated by the boys will be appropriated for the use of the girls' school. Hitherto the girls have been taught in the up-stairs portion of the building, but now they will occupy the whole of it.

In March last a contract was entered into for the erection of a new Boys' High School at East Maitland, to take the place of that now conducted at West Maitland; and it is anticipated that the buildings will be ready for occupation in April, 1892. New premises will also be provided for the Maitland Girls' School as soon as the question of a suitable site has been definitely settled.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that there has been a general advance in the proficiency of the High Schools. Each school has been subjected to an exhaustive examination by officers of the department, who report that excellent work is being done, and that,

in respect to both attainments and discipline, the results of inspection are very satisfactory. The percentages gained at examination range from 75 per cent. for trigonometry to 100 per cent. for botany, the average for all subjects being 83.4 per cent. As regards the examinations instituted by the University, the following table shows the results achieved by High Schools:—

School.		No. of Passes Junior Examination.	No. of Passes Senior Examination.	No. of Passes Matriculation Examination.	Total Number of Passes.
Sydney (Boys)		37	- 3	19	59
" (Girls)	•••	48	8	8	61
Maitland (Boys)	•••	12	1	2	15
" (Girls)		10	3		13
Bathurst (Girls)	•••	6	.1	1	8.
Totals	•••	113	16	. 30	159

As compared with previous years, there is an increase in the number of passes in the case of every school but one. For all schools the total number of passes in 1891 was 159, as against 149 in 1890.

But, apart from the high educational advantages received by the pupils actually in attendance at High Schools, it may be claimed that these institutions have rendered very important service by means of the influence exerted by them on private schools. The standard of secondary education maintained in them has made it imperative on the conductors of private establishments to keep their own schools in a satisfactory state of efficiency, especially as regards the attainments of the pupils, as only by so doing can they expect to retain the confidence of parents, and prevent the removal of pupils. In this way, therefore, High Schools have conferred considerable benefit on the Colony at large.

Under the Bursary System, 4 candidates—1 boy and 3 girls—were successful in obtaining bursaries at the University Matriculation examination in March last.

The total expenditure on High Schools for the year was £7,913 18s. 5d., while the amount received from fees was £4,735 17s. 8d. The actual cost to the State was, therefore, £3,178 0s. 9d., or at the rate of £3 10s. 9d. for each pupil enrolled.

State Scholarships and Bursaries.—Under the Scholarship and Bursary Scheme, explained in last Report, examinations were held during the year, 80 candidates being successful. Of these, 24 males and 24 females obtained scholarships for High Schools and Superior Schools; 17 males and 11 females bursaries for High and Superior Schools; and 1 male and 3 females University bursaries.

The following are the Public Schools from which successful competitors for High School Scholarships and Bursaries were sent up, namely:—

For Scholarships:—Blackfriars, Bathurst, Burwood, Crown-street, Darlinghurst, Dubbo, Fort-street, Forest Lodge, Maitland West, Maitland East, Macdonaldtown, Moruya, Marrick-ville West, Parramatta South, Penrith, Pyrmont, Stanmore, Surry Hills South, St. Peters, Warialda, Wagga Wagga, Waverley, and Wingham.

For Bursaries:—Blackfriars, Bowling Alley Point, Bungowannah, Colyton, Cleveland-street, Galwadgerie, Gosford, Grafton, Helensburgh, Kempsey, Maitland West, Nundle, Port Macquarie, Redfern, Wallerawang, Wickham, Woonona, Wallsend, Warkworth, and Young.

Of the 48 successful competitors for High School Scholarships, 13 boys and 13 girls have since attended the Sydney High Schools; 9 boys and 6 girls the Maitland High Schools; 1 girl has attended the Bathurst High School; and 2 boys and 4 girls have enrolled themselves at Superior Schools. Of the 28 successful competitors for High School Bursaries, 6 boys and 4 girls have attended the Sydney High Schools; 5 boys and 4 girls the Maitland High Schools; 2 girls the Bathurst High School; 3 boys and 1 girl Superior Schools; and 3 boys the Sydney Grammar School.

Ten University Bursaries are available annually. In 1891, however, only 7 candidates presented themselves for examination, and of these, 4 (one boy and three girls) were awarded bursaries. All the successful competitors were pupils of the Sydney High Schools.

In addition to the 76 competitors who obtained High School Scholarships and Bursaries, 1,006 candidates passed the examination for admission to High Schools. The total number of examinees was 1,287, and of these 82.9 per cent. were successful.

Superior Schools. - At the close of 1890, Superior Public Schools totalled 64. This number increased by 14 during 1891. schools newly created are situated at East Maitland, Tumut, Maclean, Narrabri, Quirindi, Camdenville, Cowra, Goulburn North, Goulburn South, Forest Lodge, Cooma, Gunnedah, and Kogarah. Public Schools comprise 192 departments, with an enrolment for the closing quarter of the year of 57,206 pupils. These figures show an increase of 9,993 pupils on similar totals for 1890, and afford evidence that the instruction imparted in Public Schools, both as regards quality and range, is improving at a satisfactory rate. No Public School can be promoted to the rank of a Superior Public School unless the attendance thereat is sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than twenty children, who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a fourth class. Although primarily intended to meet the educational wants of places unprovided with anything higher than elementary instruction, this

class of schools has, owing to the liberal provisions under which they are established, greatly multiplied in the neighbourhood of Sydney and other large towns.

The course of instruction prescribed for Superior Public Schools embraces Mathematics, Natural Science, French and Latin, in addition to the subjects taught in ordinary Public Schools. As far as practicable, the instruction in English Grammar, Geography, and History, is made to correspond with that presented for the Senior and Junior Examinations at the University.

Evening Public Schools.—Twelve applications for the establishment of Evening Public Schools were received. Seven were granted, and 5 declined. The total number of schools in operation was 14, but one collapsed before the close of the year.

Evening Schools do not meet with public favour. Even when started under the most encouraging auspices, they do not last long. This phase of their history is not peculiar to this Colony. The pupils attending them are required to be over 14 years of age. The course of instruction is confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic.

House-to-house Schools.—Including 15 established during the year, the number of House-to-house Schools in operation was 92. Nine of these closed after a brief existence, leaving 83 at the end of the year. Schools of this class can only exist in the remote and isolated parts of the Colony where families reside at long distances from each other, and it is not practicable to form Provisional or Half-time Schools.

The authorised course of instruction is necessarily limited in range, the teacher's attention being confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. He is required to work in accordance with an approved programme on which, in addition to the ordinary school instruction, provision is made for a systematic course of home lessons. Teachers not fully trained may be employed in House-to-house Schools, but they must be of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education. The remuneration of teachers engaged in the work is at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance up to a maximum of £100 per annum. As population extends, these schools usually grow into Half-time or Provisional Schools. Of the 92 in operation, 91 underwent inspection, the examination disclosing results of a satisfactory kind.

Technical Education in connection with Public Schools.— Technical education in its preparatory stages continues to be carried on in connection with Public Schools, under the provisions explained in previous reports. These include kindergarten schools and classes, drawing, oral lessons on common objects and in elementary science, planting and cultivating school gardens and play-grounds, manual training in workshops for boys, and needlework and cookery for girls. Kindergarten.—The Kindergarten Schools at Fort-street, Riley-street, and Australia-street (Newtown) continued in operation during 1991, and similar schools were opened at Alexandria and Armidale West. In addition to these fully organised institutions, kindergarten classes have been started at the following schools:—Burwood, Braidwood, Goulburn, Goulburn North, Goulburn South, Kegworth, Newcastle, Paddington, Queanbeyan, Rockdale, Smithstreet (Balmain), Waverley, and Wickham. The five complete kindergarten schools have an attendance of 1,413 pupils; while, in the Infants' departments and junior divisions of the 13 schools where kindergarten classes have been formed, there is an enrolment of about 3,000.

Froebel's kindergarten is a system specially designed for children of tender years. At the same time the main principles of kindergarten training are those upon which all correct teaching of children is based; and they have always been carefully observed by the trained and fully qualified teachers engaged throughout our school service. These principles may be shortly summarised as follows:—

The activities, energies, and natural instincts and habits of children, as shown in their attention to play, are aided and developed by placing suitable common objects within their reach. means the children are made acquainted with the world around them, and are trained to observe, to compare, and to reason, so that when they reach an age to enter upon abstract study they are already disciplined to exercise their faculties upon all that comes within their range. In all things, the concrete before the abstract is the method of cultivating the faculties; and the children, if trained to accuracy in visible things, will have little difficulty in dealing with the abstract when that is brought under their notice at a later period of their school career,—self-development and action on the part of the pupils being the strong point of the kindergarten system. A love of knowledge is thus kindled in the child's mind which is deemed more important than the extent of acquirements, and hence care is taken to stimulate and gratify the children's natural curiosity by as far as possible answering the what, the how, and the why, with accuracy and interest. In moral training associations are created that lead to kind feelings and right actions, and make the child to discover for himself their beauty and happy consequences.

The manner of using Froebel's "gifts" in the Kindergarten Schools and classes established under the department has been fully described in previous reports. The progress made in extending and carrying out the system during the past year is of a satisfactory character.

Drawing.—This important subject is now taught throughout our schools to all classes of pupils. In the Kindergarten and Infants' Departments suitable drawing work is practised with care and thoroughness, gradual progress being the object aimed at, so that the pupils may be properly prepared to enter upon the work of the upper departments.

departments. At the regular inspections of the schools held during the year the Inspectors examined 127,903 pupils in drawing; and, of this number, 88,619, or 69 per cent., were found to have reached, or exceeded, the prescribed standard of proficiency. The work of the year is also favourably reported on by the Superintendent of Drawing, Mr. F. W. Woodhouse. This officer himself visited 181 school departments in the Metropolitan District, and examined 31,456 pupils, namely, 10,510 boys, 9,870 girls, and 11,076 infants. Of the number thus examined, 20,263, or 64.4 per cent., were up to or above the standard.

In the pupil-teachers' classes, in the Sydney High Schools, and in the Training Schools at Fort-street and Hurlstone satisfactory progress in drawing has been made during the year. Details will be found in the Superintendent's report, Appendix XIII.

Object and Science Lessons.—Object lessons and lessons in agriculture, horticulture, and elementary science generally, are regularly given in the schools in accordance with the provisions of the standard of proficiency; and the instruction thus imparted is followed up by different kinds of practical work. Under the direction and supervision of their teachers, the pupils in a large number of schools receive practical instruction in cultivating flowers and vegetables in the school grounds, and in the planting and tending of useful trees The special instructor, whose business it is to assist teachers in this work, reports favourably of the progress made. schools in the Central, Northern, Western, and Southern Divisions of the Colony were visited by this officer, who remarks, with regard to results, that "it is not too much to say that in another three or four years, if play-ground cultivation goes on as it has during the last two years, unadorned school premises will be the exception, and not the rule as they used to be." During the year 33 sets of gardening tools, for the use of pupils, were supplied to 21 schools.

Annual bonuses of from £1 to £5 are still granted to teachers for their encouragement, in accordance with the system detailed in last report. In 1891, 88 teachers succeeded in qualifying themselves for these bonuses, as compared with 35 in the previous year. Arranged in order of merit as regards the results achieved, the following are the first six on the list:—

Teacher.				School.
John Halstead	•••		• • •	Eglinton.
John Lumsden		•••	•••	Goulburn South.
Henry Tonkin		***	•••	Hillgrove.
J. F. Lane		•••	•••	Euroka.
R. A. Smith				Young Wallsend.
J. W. Clark				Tarago.

Arbor Day and the Planting of School Grounds.—Under any circumstances the proper planting of Public School grounds is an important work that should not be neglected; and when such work is systematised and the school pupils are trained to take their part in it,

great benefits will undoubtedly accrue, not only to the pupils themselves, but also, through them, to the public at large. The school grounds become beautified, summer shade, so necessary in a climate like ours, is provided for the pupils in their play-ground exercises, and through the instruction and training received in connection with the work, their minds are stored with useful knowledge, and they are imbued with a love for nature by being brought into touch and sympathy with nature's work. A right feeling for nature, moreover, comprises more than this planting and cultivation of trees as by a necessary law of association it embraces important conditions regulating our every day life. As expressed by an American gentleman (Professor G. F. Null), "It means a greater exhibition of tenderness, thoughtfulness, and gentleness in our social intercourse; it means a greater regard for orderliness, neatness, and beauty in our surroundings. tree planted needs attention and care, which cannot be bestowed upon it without entering into the general habit of the planter; the plant may need a box to protect it; the shrub, or bed of flowers, suggests the well-kept lawn, or the more modest grass plot; and these in turn point to a neat fence, a clean yard with trim walks, a painted house, and within, tidy rooms, decorated walls, pictures and books, good It will be readily admitted that these things cheer and comfort. cannot be without affecting wholesomely, and only for good, the moral tone of family life, and through it, that of the community."

Other practical results may also be expected from the work. In view of the great destruction and waste which have, in past years, been so widely practised in connection with our natural forests, there is urgent need that public attention should now be directed to tree-planting, and the public schools certainly form the best medium through which this can be effectively accomplished.

For years past, supplies of trees for planting public school grounds have been granted, free of cost, to teachers applying for them, upon their undertaking to bestow upon them the needful care and attention. Under this arrangement many school grounds throughout the Colony have already been planted, and through the forethought and industry of those teachers who voluntarily engaged in the work, are now stocked with well-grown trees.

The inauguration of "Arbor Day" in 1890 not only gave impetus to the tree-planting movement, but provided for the participation of school pupils in the work, and afforded opportunities for their practical instruction in arboriculture. During the planting season of 1890, as pointed out in the last annual report, 140 schools throughout the Colony held "Arbor Days." These were granted free supplies of trees and shrubs, with aid to the amount of £600 towards the expenditure incurred in connection with the planting.

Early last year it was decided that in lieu of each school having its own separate Arbor Day, one general day should be appointed annually for all schools in the Colony; and Friday, 21st August, was fixed upon for 1891. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Jersey have

have manifested a warm interest in the matter, similar to that shown by Lord and Lady Carrington at the inauguration of Arbor Day in 1890. It may be stated, as an evidence of her goodwill, that Lady Jersey kindly contributed the words of the Cantata or Floral March, composed by Herr Alpen, to be sung by the school children on Arbor Day. The following amended circular, issued for the information and guidance of teachers and School Boards, will explain the action taken by the department since the report for 1890 was issued:—

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 6 June, 1891.

School Arbor Day.

In the month of June last School Arbor Days were inaugurated in the Colony, at the Ryde Public School, under the patronage of His Excellency the late Governor and Lady Carrington, and, during the planting season of 1890, over 140 schools were granted free supplies of trees and shrubs, and aid towards planting expenses, in accordance with provisions notified in a circular previously issued.

As pointed out in the circular referred to, the improving of school grounds by tree-planting is recognised as a work of educational importance. By such means the school will be made attractive, and an interest in nature and a love for the beautiful will be stimulated and encouraged among the pupils. In time, also, the summer shade, so necessary in our climate, will be provided for the children, and thus the general comfort and happiness of their school life will be promoted. Much useful knowledge respecting the nature and growth of plants will, moreover, be obtained by the pupils, and from working to improve their school grounds they will be led to plant and beautify the grounds about their homes. In this way the information and advantages gained will be likely to have a permanent effect.

It has now been decided that in lieu of each school having its own separate Arbor Day, one general day shall be appointed annually for all schools in the Colony; but any school may, if more convenient, celebrate the festival on a Saturday immediately before or after the general day. Friday, 21st August next, is fixed as general Arbor Day for the current year. To facilitate the necessary work a catalogue of trees, shrubs, &c., suitable for school grounds has been arranged by Mr. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests, and is now being printed for circulation. Mr. Brown is also preparing an appropriate lesson-lecture on arboriculture for the information of school pupils. In connection with the movement, Lady Jersey has very kindly promised to write the words of a short cantata and floral march. These will be set to appropriate music by Herr Alpen, and will be taught to the school children, to be sung by them on Arbor Day. The catalogue, lesson-lecture, and cantata will be forwarded to all schools as quickly as possible.

The position of the proposed plantations in the school grounds must be approved by the Teachers and their Inspectors, and in every case the ground for planting should first be well trenched and, if necessary, properly drained and manured. A neat guard-fence or railing, in keeping with the school surroundings, should also be provided.

The Department will provide and deliver on the school grounds all trees and shrubs necessary; and, towards the expense of preparing and planting the grounds, grants not exceeding the following scale will be made to the schools in the different classes upon the basis of £1 for every £1 subscribed by residents, parents, or pupils, namely:—

To 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class schools	s	 	£12
To 4th or 5th class schools	•	 •••	10
To 6th or 7th class schools		 •••	. 8
To schools below 7th class		 	5

The Minister wishes the following arrangements to be observed on Arbor Day:—
In the morning.—Instruction to be given suitable to the occasion, and the lessonlecture herein referred to to be read and explained to the pupils.

In the afternoon.—A few trees to be planted in the school ground by leading residents and the better pupils of the school.

In

In the evening.—A concert, arranged by Teachers and residents, may, perhaps, be given, the cantata and floral march already mentioned being included in the programme. The proceeds of the concert should be devoted to the Prize Fund, Arbor Day objects, Piano Fund, Library, or other school purposes.

The planting in the school grounds, properly carried out under the Teacher's supervision, may be done at any time, suitable weather being chosen; but a few good trees should be reserved for the general Arbor Day purposes. Trees, &c., will be supplied whenever they are required. Application for the supply should be made at once, and should be accompanied by a certificate from the Teacher that the ground either has been prepared or will be ready on the arrival of the trees.

EDWIN JOHNSON, Under Secretary.

In 1891 planting operations were carried out at no less than 601 schools, at which the routine prescribed for "Arbor Day" celebration was generally observed. The trees and shrubs planted were principally furnished by the Director-General of Forests (Mr. J. Ednie Brown, F.L.S., &c.) from the Gosford State Nursery. The stock of the Botanic Gardens was also placed at the department's disposal by Mr. Moore, and from this source many schools were supplied. Mr. Brown, moreover, prepared a catalogue of the trees in the Gosford Nursery, and an "Arboricultural Lecture for Public Schools," which were issued to schools for the information of teachers and the instruction of their pupils.

The principal "Arbor Day" celebration of the year took place at the Liverpool Public School, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Jersey, the Minister of Public Instruction, and other visitors. For this celebration special arrangements were made by the Department and the local Public School Board, and the day's proceedings may be regarded as a creditable representation of a complete "Arbor Day" celebration. In some cases it was found that school grounds were either fully stocked with trees or were not adapted for tree-planting. In order, therefore, that the pupils of such schools should not be deprived of the pleasure and instruction accruing from planting operations, it was decided that streets and public parks should be availed of for the purpose wherever the co-operation of the authorities concerned could be secured.

Money grants towards the expenditure incurred were made to the amount of £1,462 15s. 4d. to 260 of the 601 schools at which planting operations were carried out, and in connection with 330 schools freight payments were made amounting to £104 16s. 11d. Thus the total amount granted by the Department towards school ground planting was £1,567 12s. 3d., as compared with £600 granted in 1890, while the number of schools at which planting operations were carried on was 601 as compared with 140.

The results of the year's work may be regarded as evidence of the fact that "Arbor Day" has now developed into a permanent and popular institution. There is little doubt that tree-planting and the improvement of school grounds will shortly become general throughout the Colony. Manual Training.—The classes organised at Fort-street in 1890 for the students of the Training School and for boys attending the Superior Public School have been continued throughout 1891. Owing to the popularity of these classes the accommodation provided was found to be too limited, and the workshop has therefore been considerably enlarged. Similar workshops have been opened during the year in connection with the Public Schools at Crown-street, Blackfriars, and Sussex-street. In the Maitland workshop, established in 1890, manual training is provided for pupils from the Maitland High School, and for boys from the Public Schools at West Maitland, East Maitland, and St. Ethel's. At Goulburn also a class has been formed which provides for pupils from the Public Schools at Goulburn, North Goulburn, South Goulburn, and Eastgrove.

It will thus be seen that, in different localities, six workshops have now been established, and these provide manual training for students from thirteen separate schools.

The manual training carried on and the progress made by the students in the different workshops are very favourably reported on by the instructors and examiners employed in connection with the work. The total number of students attending the classes was:—

Fort-street			•••		118
Crown-stree	t		• • •	• • •	62
Blackfriars		•••	•••		44
Sussex-stree	t			·	40
Maitland		• • •	•••		59
$\operatorname{Goulburn}$	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	42
•					
	$\operatorname{Total}$		•••		365

Cookery Instruction.—The Cookery classes in operation in 1890, at Hurlstone Training College and at the Fort-street and Blackfriars Superior Public Schools, were continued through 1891. No new classes were organised during the first half of the year. In July, however, an extension of cookery instruction was decided upon; and, subsequently, classes were brought into operation for the Bathurst High School, and for the Superior Public Schools at Crown-street (Surry Hills), Darling Road (Balmain), and Bathurst. These classes were carried on with success, and were subjected to a searching examination before the close of the year. Classes were also started at the Glebe and Newtown Superior Public Schools, but through a scarcity of qualified teachers, they had to be temporarily closed.

To meet this difficulty a Teachers' Training Class has been established in the Central School of Cookery at Fort-street. To obtain students for this class, applications were invited from Hurlstone students and from first-class pupil-teachers. Many were received, and, from among the applicants, twelve were selected to form the first class. These are now pursuing their course of instruction and training with pleasing aptitude and earnestness, and at its conclusion will, no doubt, be qualified to undertake teaching work.

In September, Mrs. Story, the Instructress in cookery, was appointed "Directress of Cookery," and made responsible for the initiation and control of all cookery classes in connection with technical education, those carried on in the Sydney Technical College excepted. At the close of the year, the cookery teaching staff consisted of the directress, one senior and two probationary teachers, and one junior assistant; and the plant provided included one permanent kitchen, four portable kitchens, and two sets of utensils for large classes in temporary kitchens.

The total number of pupils who received cookery instruction during the year in the High and Public Schools was 757, and the practice classes from which students attended examinations had an enrolment of 390. The number actually examined was 310, of which 6 failed and 304 passed, namely, in honors, 101; in first grade, 89; and in second grade, 114. Of those who passed, 25 were students from Hurlstone College, 35 from Bathurst High School, 32 from Bathurst Superior Public School, 39 from Crown-street Superior Public School, 36 from Darling Road Superior Public School, and the remainder, 137, from the Superior Public Schools at Fort-street and Blackfriars.

On the whole, the progress made in cookery instruction in 1891 may be considered fairly satisfactory, and, under the arrangements now in operation for the special training of teachers for such work, greater progress will, no doubt, be accomplished. It is expected that not fewer than eighteen separate classes will be found in operation before the end of 1892.

In addition to the work done in connection with Public Schools, Mrs. Story continues to take a cookery class in the Girls' Industrial School, Parramatta.

Detailed information respecting the whole work done under Mrs. Story will be found in her annual report, Appendix XV.

Needlework.—The girls throughout all the classes are taught this subject. In the first and second classes simple plain sewing of different kinds is taught; in the third class more difficult needlework is practised and aprons, pinafores, and garments of underclothing are made up; while in the fourth and fifth classes the pupils have to set their own sewing, and those over 14 years of age are instructed in dressmaking, and are required to cut out and fit any garment to be made in the school.

The Inspectors have reported upon 46,381 girls examined in needlework; and, of this number, 38,606 or 83 per cent. are up to or above the prescribed standard of proficiency. Seventy-eight schools in the Metropolitan and sub-Metropolitan districts have been visited by the Directress of Needlework, and 12,000 pupils have been examined. The Directress reports that "the system of instruction in needlework throughout the classes is effective, universal, and well maintained according to the standard."

The female pupil-teachers throughout the schools are also favourably reported on as regards attention to needlework. The Directress states that the aptitude and eager industry displayed by them generally in connection with this subject cannot be too highly commended.

Public School Savings Banks.—602 banks were in operation at the close of 1891, being an increase of 48 on the number open at the end of 1890. The amount deposited in the year was £12,452 6s. 6d., or an increase of £1,260 15s. 11d. on the sum deposited in 1890; and this increase would, no doubt, have been still larger had not the influenza epidemic which prevailed in the last quarter of the year greatly interfered with school attendance.

The moneys withdrawn during the year for current use totalled £8,183 8s. 8d., or £99 10s. 6d. less than was withdrawn in 1890, while the sums transferred to accounts in the Government Savings Bank reached £3,574 11s. 10d., which is a slight increase on the amount transferred in the previous year.

For the five years school banks have now been in operation the aggregate deposits are £55,222 9s. 11d.; and the number of banks has steadily increased from 255 in 1887 to 602 in 1891. Of the total sum deposited in the five years £31,182 12s. 7d., or  $56\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., has been withdrawn by depositors for current use; £16,572 0s. 8d. has been transferred to children's own separate accounts in the Government Savings Bank; and the balance, £7,467 16s. 8d. still remains in the school banks to the credit of depositors.

The opening of 48 additional school banks in 1891, while only 7 were opened in the previous year, indicates that substantial progress is being made in developing these important aids to public education; and, should no special hindrance arise to retard this progress, it may be expected that, before long, school banks will be found attached to all Public Schools having the required classification.

Teachers.—An ample supply of teachers is obtained from three sources, namely—(1) the two Training Colleges; (2) ex-pupil-teachers who do not enter a Training College; (3) young persons, not less than 18 years of age, who, with few exceptions, have been educated in the Public Schools of the Colony, and who undergo a short course of training in schools taught by teachers holding classifications of not lower than III A. Few teachers trained outside the Colony find employment under the department; those only who are possessed of exceptionally high qualifications have any chance of joining the school service.

The number of teachers on the roll in the last quarter of 1891 was 4,427, being an increase of 246 on the enrolment for the corresponding quarter of 1890. They were composed as follows:—2,175 classified teachers, 101 students in the Training Schools, 856 unclassified teachers of small schools, 1,196 pupil-teachers, 68 work-mistresses, and 31 High School teachers. Of the whole number 50·2 per cent. were males, and 49·8 per cent. females; and of the teachers

teachers in charge of schools or departments 64 per cent. were males and 36 per cent. females. The following table will exhibit full information respecting the several classes into which teachers are divided:—

	1	Α.	I	В.	11	<b>4.</b>	1	I B.	111	Α.	111	В.	111	C.	Uncla	ssified.	To	tals.	Grand
	м	F.	М.	F,	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	Г.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Principal Teachers Mistresses of Depart- )	31		53		265		136	5	433	54	205	93	101	80	340	432	1,564	664	2,228
ments		17 	13	37	80	149 64	32	91	14	4 134	 4	60		12	10	2 72	 153	217 433	217 586
Schools not yet examined for classification.			<b>.</b>			•		 								····	56	45	101
Totals	31	17	66	37	345	213	168	104	447	192	209	153	101	92	350	506	1,773	1,359	3,132
	(	Class I		Cl	ass II.	ass II. Class III.			Class IV. Probationers.		rs.	· · · · · · · · ·							
	М.		F.	М.	F.	.   1	M.	F.	М.	F.	M,	]	F.						
Pupil-teachers	74		172	78	16	36 1	.07	186	140	189	33	5	1				432	764	1,196
Workmistresses		••••								•••••						•• ··	,. <b>.</b>	68	68
High School Teachers		••••	•••••		•••••		••••	<b></b>			•••				· · · • • •		18	13	[ <b>31</b>
Tot	al te	cher	s of a	ll raı	nks			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •									2,223	2,204	4,427

Exclusive of High School teachers, workmistresses, and pupil-teachers, the number was 3,132, or 151 more than in 1890. Of these 56.6 per cent. were males and 43.4 per cent. females; while 72.7 per cent. were classified teachers and Training Schools students, and 27.3 per cent. were unclassified teachers. The latter have passed, the usual examinations and been certified, and nearly all are in charge of small country schools. Of the total number of classified teachers, 7 per cent. were in Class I, 38.1 per cent. in Class II, and 54.9 per cent. in Class III. In 1890 the percentages in the three classes were, respectively, 6.5, 37.8, and 55.7; and in 1889 they were 6.2, 38.7, and 55.2.

The next table shows the number of classified schools, the number of classified teachers required, and the number of such teachers actually in the service at the close of 1891.

December, 1891.	Service on 31st	ts actually in the	hers and Student	Classified Teac	ned by	achers, &c , requi	Classified Te			d School	
	ents.	Teachers. Students		Teac	ools in of 1891.	or the classed sch the last quarter o	operation in	quarter	the last 1891.	eration in of	ın op
Total.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Total.	Assistants.	Principal Teachers.	Requiring Teachers of Class.	Of Class.	Depart ments.	Schools.
48, IA	•••••	., ,,,,	17, IA	31, IA	214 26	107 of Class I, and 26 of Class III.	107, IA	ΙA	I	107	35
103, I B 558, II A			37, IB 213, IIA	66, IB 345, IIA	105 589	453 of Class II.	105, IB 52, IIA 84, IIA	IB IIA IIA	II III IV	105 52 84	35 20 47
272, II B			104, II B	168, [II B	$rac{120}{197}\{$		120, II B 197, II B	II B	V VI	$\frac{120}{197}$	118 197
639, III A			192, III A	447, III A	200		200, III A	III A	VII	200	200
362, III B 193, III C			153, III B 92, III C	209, III B 101, III C.	291 578)		291, III B 578, III C	III B III C	VIII IX	309 668	309 668
101 (nıl)	45	56	,		248		248, III C	III Č	X	290	290
2,276	45	56	808	1,367	2,568	586	1,982		••	2,132	1,919

The following points may be noticed in the information given in the last table. At the close of 1891 the number of classified teachers in the service was 2,276, as compared with 2,147 in 1890. The actual number, however, required to fill positions in classed schools was 2,568, namely, 319 of Class I, 906 of Class II, and 1,343 of Class III.

Pupil-teachers.—The number of pupil-teachers in the service was 1,196, consisting of 432 males and 764 females. They were classed as follows:—1st class, 246; 2nd class, 244; 3rd class, 293; 4th class, 329; probationers, 84.

As many as 852 applications for appointment to the office were received, and 586 of the applicants passed the entrance examination. It would appear, therefore, that the position of pupil-teacher has some attractions for parents and pupils.

The examination to which applicants are subjected is regarded as somewhat searching, taking cognizance as it does not merely of the literary attainments of the examinees but of their aptitude for teaching, and of their personal qualifications. Before receiving permanent appointment pupil-teachers are employed on probation for three months, and their appointments are not confirmed unless they give promise of becoming useful and efficient teachers. They are engaged for four years, and after completing this term of service and passing the prescribed yearly examinations, they are permitted to enter one of the Training Schools for an extended course of training upon their proving successful in the yearly competition for scholarships.

The reports upon the work of the pupil-teachers are very gratifying. They are, with few exceptions, diligent in the performance of their duties, studious in their habits, and anxious to do well.

Fort-street Training School.—The training of male teachers continues to be carried on at Fort-street. Every endeavour has been made to render the premises as suitable as possible for carrying out the object in view, but, at the best, they can only be looked upon as a make-shift pending the erection of a residential College within the University. I am glad to be able to say that arrangements towards that end have been completed, and that plans for the necessary buildings have been prepared and approved of. A sketch plan of the proposed premises appeared in the report for last year. The College is designed to accommodate fifty students, and comprises lecture and class rooms, a dining hall, dormitories, &c., and a residence for the Principal. The estimated cost is £37,500. The erection of the buildings will be proceeded with when the necessary funds are available.

Fifty-six students have attended the course of training during the year, four being seniors admitted to a third year's course, twenty-six seniors in second year, and twenty-six juniors. Thirty-six of the number hold full scholarships, nineteen half scholarships, and one is attending at his own cost. Of the seniors, one, already a Bachelor of Arts, is studying for the degree of Bachelor of Science, seven

matriculated in March, 1890, sixteen in March, 1891, and two failed to matriculate, of whom one has since recovered his lost ground by attendance at evening lectures. Among the juniors, eleven matriculated in March last, and the remainder, with one exception, received instruction with a view to passing the departmental examination at the end of the year and the Matriculation examination in March, 1892.

At the close of the session all the students were examined in School Management, Music, and Drawing. The various examinations attended by them are shown in the subjoined table:—

	Number of Students.				
Nature of examination.	· Seniors.	Juniors,			
University, 1st year	•••		18	12	
University, 2nd year	•••	•••	9	*********	
University, 3rd year	•••	•	2	***************************************	
Bachelor of Science, 2nd year	•••		1	***********	
Special Training School Examinations				14	
Total		•••	30	26	

The Practising School has been of very great benefit to the students in the development of their knowledge of practical school management. Test, criticism, and specimen lessons have been regularly given, and the students, both senior and junior have been employed, in rotation, for a week at a time, as assistant teachers. They have also been afforded frequent opportunities of observing the working of the kindergarten system under Miss Banks, from whom they have received valuable instruction on the application of that system to the teaching of junior classes in Primary schools.

During the year the workshop erected for the manual training of the students has been considerably enlarged, thus affording increased facilities for instruction. The result of the examinations held at the end of the year is as follows:—

		Nature	of Pass.	Failure.	Total.
		1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	fanure.	Total.
First year students		. 9	28	3	40
Second year students		. 0	14	1.	15
Totals	•••	. 9	42	4	55*

A new feature in connection with the Training School is the establishment of a Rifle Corps at the beginning of the year. Later on it was decided that the corps should be incorporated with the pupil-teachers' corps, the whole to be designated the "Training College Battalion." The battalion now consists of 220 members, exclusive of officers.

No alteration has taken place in the staff during the year. Mr. Conway continues to discharge the onerous duties of Principal with fidelity and zeal, and receives hearty and effective support from his Assistants. Mr. J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A., is Classical Master; Mr. J. M. Taylor, M.A., Assistant Training Master and Science Lecturer; Mr. F. W. Woodhouse, Drawing Master; and Mr. Hugo Alpen, Instructor in Music.

Hurlstone Training School for female students.—The students attending Hurlstone Training School reside upon the school premises, which are situated upon a high and healthy site in the neighbourhood of Ashfield. In connection with the institution there are 26 acres of ground which afford ample space for recreation and gardening by the students, as well as for the pasturage of cows and the rearing of poultry for the purposes of the household.

The buildings are in good repair, and are well equipped with modern educational appliances. During the year a new fence was erected around the grounds, which has improved greatly the appearance of the premises.

The number of students undergoing training last year was 45, two being seniors in their third year, 15 seniors in second year, and 28 juniors. Of these, 33 held full scholarships, 11 half scholarships, and 2 attended at their own cost. Seventeen of the seniors and 1 junior attended the Matriculation Examination in March last. All passed with the exception of 3 seniors, who failed in Latin only. These took up the ordinary work of the Training School for the remainder of the year, and will make a second attempt to matriculate in March, 1892. Twenty-seven of the juniors are also preparing for the Matriculation Examination at that time. The respective examinations attended by the students are shown in the subjoined table:—

Nature of Examination.		Number of Students.			
Nature of Examination.			Seniors.	Juniors.	
University, 1st year			12	1	
" 2nd year			2	. 0	
Special Second-class Certificate			3	0	
Special Training School Examination		•••	0	27	
Total	•••		17	28	

The practical training of the students was carefully attended to throughout the year. Each student had the advantage of one month's attendance at the Practising School under the supervision of the Mistress, Miss Nicholls, and was required also to give, periodically, special criticism lessons in the presence of her fellow-students. Lectures were also given every Saturday by Miss Banks, Mistress of the Kindergarten, Fort-street, on the kindergarten method, and visits were paid by the junior students to Fort-street to observe the system in actual operation.

In addition, systematic instruction has been given in music, drawing, cookery, needlework, drill, and calisthenics. In music, of 42 students examined 39 passed; in cookery, certificates of proficiency were awarded to 25 out of 26 examined; and all (27) examined in needlework and drill satisfied the Examiners.

It may be mentioned that 43 of the students were examined under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association for "First Aid to the Wounded" certificates, all of whom were successful in obtaining certificates.

The staff of teachers remained the same as for the year 1890.

Teachers' Examinations.—The total number of examinees reported on during the year was 3,533, showing an increase of 1,411 on the number for 1890. The percentage of passes of teachers was 51·1, as against 32·1 in 1890; of pupil-teachers 85·5 as against 76·9; and of applicant pupil-teachers 68·7 as against 63·5. As was anticipated in last year's report, a marked improvement was noticeable in the quality of the work sent in by teachers under examination, a result no doubt attributable to the greater familiarity of examinees with the prescribed text-books.

The average attainments of pupil-teachers continue to show advancement, the percentage of passes being 8.6 higher than in 1890, and 10.6 higher than in 1889. Greater care in preparation was evidenced also by applicant pupil-teachers of whom a larger number than in the preceding year succeeded in satisfying the Examiners.

Of the first-class pupil-teachers examined in December last, it has been ascertained that the male examinee who succeeded in obtaining the highest number of marks was Mr. Richard A. Wearne, of the Model Public School, Fort-street; while Miss Mary J. Bruce, of Kiama Public School, headed the list of female pupil-teachers. Mr. Wearne obtained 696 marks out of a total of 850, nearly 82 per cent., and Miss Bruce 556 out of 700, slightly over 79 per cent. To these pupil-teachers, therefore, it has been decided to present the Jones' Memorial Medals which are awarded annually to the best first-class male and female pupil-teachers of the year. Mention should be made of the fact that Mr. Septimus Thornton, of Balmain Public School, came within four marks of Mr. Wearne, and Miss Catherine M. Anglim, of Mudgee Public School, within one mark of Miss Bruce.

The duties entrusted to the Board of Examiners were carried out with zeal and efficiency. As before stated there were 1,411 more examinees in 1891 than in 1890, an increase of 66 4 per cent.; but notwithstanding the extra labour occasioned by the large increase in the number of papers, the work of revision was effected with promptitude and despatch.

In this connection it is with pleasure that I record my appreciation of the assistance rendered to the Board by the local committees who kindly undertook the work of supervising the examinations of pupil-teachers and High School candidates in centres of population where there are no resident inspectors. This arrangement obviated the necessity for preparing many extra sets of questions, and tended to secure greater uniformity in valuing the papers, inasmuch as all pupil-teachers of the same class were thus examined in identical papers which were all valued at the same time.

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

•		Results.	
Persons examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Teachers and Assistant Teachers	175	167	342
Examined in Drawing only Not otherwise reckoned	*****		$\begin{array}{c} 43 \\ 2 \end{array}$
Students in Training School	136		136
Pupil-teachers	752	125	877
## The state of th	•		
Applicants for the office of Pupil-teacher High School Candidates	586 1,082	266 199	852 1,281
Totals	2,731	757	3,533

Teachers' Mutual Assurance Association.—During the year five members of this Association died, and, in each case, the claim, amounting to about £80, was promptly met. Since the formation of the Association in 1869, the average annual death rate has been 1.2 per cent., a very low rate of mortality. Taking the years 1880 to 1891 inclusive, the amount paid annually by way of premium has averaged £1 5s. 3d., being slightly over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the sum payable at death.

Ordinary members continue to pay a call of 5s. on the death of any of their number, but in accordance with a rule adopted in 1889, teachers joining the Association under 25 years of age are required to pay 3s., and between the ages of 25 and 30 years 4s. only per call. The smallness of these payments should have the effect of popularising the Association among the younger members of the teaching profession.

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

Kind of Teachers		Males		Γemales.			
	Salary	Value of Residence	Income.	Salary	Value of Residence Income		
Teachers of J A in charge of 1st class schools of departments    I B	£400 336 202 240 228 216 180 132 108 96 84 72 72 220 150 150 150 170 48 42	+ £100 - + 100 = + 80 = + 80 = + 50 = + 50 = + 20 =	332 320 308 296 230 206 182	£300 252 204 192 168 120 100 144 114 48 36 30 30 24	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
(a) Work mistresses in 1st class schools, with i		than 250 guls , 150 ,,	£120 r £100 £90	er annu	m		

Evening School Teachers' Salaries —In addition to school fees, a salary of £20, £25, £32, or £38, according to the number of pupils in average attendance, is paid to Evening School Teachers

#### LOCAL SUPERVISION.

During the year the work of reorganising the Public School Districts has steadily progressed. Twenty-seven additional sub-districts have been formed and Boards appointed thereto. In addition to the appointment of these Boards, 113 members have been added to 57 already existing Boards. At the end of the year the number of Boards in operation was 268. On 52 of these ladies have been appointed to the number of 109.

Gratification was expressed last year that the anticipations formed of increased activity and earnestness on the part of Boards had been in a great measure realised, and that members of Boards had made their influence for good perceptibly felt. It is with pleasure that

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

that testimony can be again borne to the usefulness of a large number of the existing Boards. In many cases the members, with inconvenience to themselves, and at the sacrifice of their own time, have interested themselves, in conjunction with the teachers, in providing entertainments for the children and in raising funds for the purchase of prizes, and have exerted themselves in other ways to promote the welfare of the children and the comfort and well-being of the teachers.

But notwithstanding the intelligent interest taken by the Boards above referred to, it must be admitted that local supervision still remains the least satisfactory feature of the Public School system. While many Boards have earned the thanks of the department by their zeal and efficiency, it is to be regretted that in a large number of cases a different spirit is manifested, and that the duty undertaken, when discharged at all, is performed perfunctorily, without interest and with little care.

#### · IV.—Scientific and Technical Education.

The Technical Education branch is responsible for carrying out this portion of the department's work.

The new Technical College at Ultimo, which it was expected would be fit for occupation in 1891, had not been completed at the close of the year. The buildings will, however, be ready for the reception of students early in 1892.

Commodious workshops were erected and occupied at Ultimo during the year, and those in Kent-street, previously used, were given up. Beyond this no change was made in the buildings devoted to technical work in Sydney. Branch schools were successfully carried on at Petersham, Newcastle, West Maitland, Goulburn, Bathurst, and Broken Hill. The suburban and country classes generally met in the Public School buildings, or in rooms attached to the local Schools of Arts, and, as a whole, were satisfactorily provided for.

Owing to unavoidable delay in securing the selected site, and to the failure of local contractors to tender for the required work, the erection of the buildings planned for a Technical College and School of Mines at Broken Hill could not be proceeded with. A beginning, however, will be made at an early date, and no unnecessary delay will be permitted in the completion of the work. The workshop and class-room in the proposed building are urgently needed.

Six of the classes for technical instruction, existing in 1890, were discontinued in 1891, but, during the year, 76 new classes were formed. These consist of 4 in the Sydney Technical College, 22 in the suburbs, 36 in the country, and 14 in connection with Public Schools. The total class enrolment in 1891 was 8,466, as compared with 6,580 in 1890, and the number of individual students 6,688, as compared with 5,207. The average attendance for the year was 4,642.

The teaching staff employed for actual technical work numbered 134 persons, or an increase of 21 on the previous year. It comprised 12 lecturers, 5 resident masters in charge of branch schools, 100 teachers, and 17 assistants. Of these 63 were employed in Sydney and 71 in the suburbs and country districts.

In addition to the class work in the Sydney Technical College and the suburban and country schools, popular science lectures were given by the permanent officers employed under the Technical Education Branch, which were well attended, and will, it is hoped, be productive of good results.

The results of the examinations held during the year are satisfactory. 2;178 students were examined, as compared with 1,538 in 1890, of whom 1,491 passed, as compared with 864. In 1890, 56 per cent. of those examined under the Technical Branch passed, and, in 1891, the per centage rose to 68. Students from the Sydney College also gained a good position at the Science and Art Examinations held at South Kensington in May last, while, in connection with the technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, 49 candidates from the Sydney College were examined and 31 passed. The numbers in 1890 were 33 and 20 respectively.

The Technological Museum in Sydney, under Mr. Maiden as Curator, continues to render good service to the cause of technical education. During the year the Museum was visited by 112,632 persons, and numerous inquirers received much useful information and instruction from the Curator. The branch Museums, established in country towns towards the close of 1890, report 25,842 visits. A contract was entered into, in July last, for the erection, in Sydney, of a suitable new building to accommodate the collections now lodged in a temporary structure, and the work is well advanced. This new building is estimated to cost £19,365, and will afford ample space and improved facilities for the Curator's important work.

The total expenditure on Technical Education during the year, including £5,185 17s. 11d. spent on the Technological Museum, amounted to £37,601 6s. 3d. Of this sum £33,880 0s. 9d. was a Parliamentary grant, and £3,721 5s. 6d. was paid as fees by students.

Details of the Technical Education work carried on in 1891 will be found in the report of the Superintendent, Appendix XVIII.

#### V.—Public School Cadet Force.

During 1891 the Cadet movement has continued to progress under the scheme of reorganisation adopted in 1889, and its stability has now been assured. New School and Senior Infantry Corps have been established, and further interest has been added to the movement by the formation in Sydney of Corps for the Training School Students, and for Pupil-teachers, and also of an Ambulance Corps. Cadet Cavalry Troops have been organised at Casino, Picton,

and Parramatta. At the close of the year the strength of the Force was as follows:—

Training School Battal	ion—							
Students	• • •	•••	•••				58 ·	,
Pupil-teachers	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	$\frac{58}{158}$	<b>2</b> 16
Seniors—								
Cavalry	• • •	•••	•••	•••.	•••	•••	99 -	} 576
${f Artillery}$	• • • •		•••	•••	•••	•••	45	576
Infantry	• • •	•••	•••		•••		432	)
School Cadets		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,684	`
School Bands	• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	5,684 358 .	6,042
Ambulance Corps	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	45
Staff	•	•••	•••	•••		•••		9
		Total	l		•••	•••	•••	6,888

This enrolment shows the satisfactory increase of 5,840 in the last two years, and of 1,204 in 1891; and by the formation of the Training School and Pupil-teachers' Corps the necessary training will be given to teachers to qualify them for imparting instruction in Cadet work to their pupils.

Camps of Cadets were held as follows:—At Easter 560 Senior Cadets went into camp with the Military Forces at Campbelltown; from the 2nd to the 5th October the Artillery Cadets camped at Long Bay for shot and shell practice; from the 11th to the 18th October the Country Corps were in camp for special instruction and training at the Royal Agricultural Society's Grounds, Moore Park, and from the 6th to the 9th November the Casino Cadet Cavalry was in camp locally in conjunction with the Richmond River Cavalry.

The camp held at Moore Park during the week ending October 18th comprised 75 School Cadet Corps from different parts of the country, Troops of Cadet Cavalry from Picton and Parramatta, Senior Cadet Infantry from Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle, and West Maitland, and the Sydney Ambulance Corps, numbering in all 2,262. Every facility for instruction and training was afforded, and the week was one of hard work for officers, teachers, and cadets. The value of the work done was, moreover, enhanced by the services of the leading Metropolitan and Country Military Instructors, whose attendance for the week in camp was kindly allowed by Major-General Richardson, C.B., and the officers commanding the Volunteer Force.

The City and Suburban Cadets went into camp on the Friday and Saturday for instruction, and on the Saturday afternoon the whole body was reviewed on Moore Park by His Excellency the Governor. The force present at review numbered 5,223 of all ranks, representing Cadet Cavalry, Artillery, Senior and School Infantry, the Training School Battalion, and the Ambulance Corps. The review passed off very satisfactorily, and the Cadets obtained the strong approval of His Excellency for their appearance, discipline, drill, and general conduct.

During the year all City and Suburban Corps were officially inspected, and most of the Country Corps were seen in camp. The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Paul, reports that "the results of inspection show that attention has been paid to drill, and that greater steadiness in the ranks and improvement in discipline are everywhere noticeable."

Further information respecting the progress and management of the Cadet Force will be found in the Commanding Officer's Annual Report, Appendix XVII.

#### FINANCE.

The sum available in 1891 for expenditure under the Public Instruction Act was £775,014 3s. 8d. make up as follows:—

	•				-			
						£	s.	d.
Balance from 1890				•••	•••	793	9	10
Amount received fro	m Trea	sury on	accou	nt of	Vote			
for 1891							0	0
Amount received fro	m Loar	vote-	–Build	$_{ m lings}$		105,000		
Amount received fro	m Loan	Vote-	-Land		•••	25,000	0	0
Amount received fro	m Publ	ie Scho	ol Pro	pertv '	Trust			
Account			•••			1,055	10	2
Amount received fro	m Trus	t Fund	š		•••	6	0	0
Amount refunded by	Crown	Solicit	or	•••		186	3	8
•						£775,014	3	8

The total outlay in the year was £769,565 6s. 8d., namely, £191,373 17s. 6d. on school premises, and £578,191 9s. 2d. on maintenance of schools, administration, &c. The balance at the close of the year was £5,448 17s.

#### General Statement of Expenditure for 1891.

#### I. On School Premises:-

For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, &c. ... 191,373 17 6

#### II. On Maintenance of Schools, &c.:-

						£769,565	6	8
3. Administration, inclu Schools and en- school attendance	forcement	of	57,233	10	6		9	2
State Scholarships a			1,318	11	6			
2. High School salarie tenance expenses		in- 	6,809	19	10			
Other Maintenance such schools			24,030	2	5			
1. Teachers' salaries as in Primary Schools	nd allowand	es	488,799	6	11			
L. On Maintenance	or senior	.s, (	xc.:—					

The amount of school fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £75,912 17s. 11d., namely, £71,177 0s. 3d. from Primary Schools, and £4,735 17s. 8d. from High Schools. Deducting this sum from the total expenditure, there will remain £693,652 8s. 9d. as the net school expenditure derived from State funds, showing an increase for the year of £61,219 7s. 9d. as compared with the like outlay for 1890.

The total expenditures under the following heads in 1881, 1885, 1890, and 1891, were:

	1881 Expendi		Per centage of total expen diture	1885 Expenditure	Per centage of total expen diture	1890 Expenditure	Per centage of total expen- diture	1891 E\penditure	Per- centage of total expen- diture.
I. School Previses and Architect's Emploses — For sites, buildings, additions, &c	£ 120,903	s d 11 2	25 49	£ 9 d 178,001 lo 7	26 82	£ s d 150,441 0 2	21 36	£ s d 191,373 17 6	24 87
II MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS, not including administration — 1 Primary Schools- Salaries and allowances	303,830	8 5	61 08	391,192 9 4	58 95	<b>466,362</b> 9 5	66 22	488,799 4 11	63 52
2 ,, Other maintenance expenses	8,097	5 3	1 71	22,893 12 10	3 51	23,917 9 6	3 40	24,030 2 5	3 13
3 High Schools—Salaries and allowances				5,241 17 9	79	6,212 9 4	88	6,542 10 7	.85
4. ,, Other maintenance expenses, including Scholarships				136 6 9	62	857 7 1	12	1,586 0 9	20
III. Administration Enpenses — 1 General management	9,312	6 1	1 96	11,659 7 1	1 76	12,658 4 0	1 80	12,869 15 2	1 67
2 Chief Inspector's Branch, including Training Schools	24,982	8 3	5 28	37,024 18 11	5 57	42,333 13 10	6 91	42,938 10 4	5 58
3 Chief Examiner's Branch	1,700	0 0	35	2,465 13 3	37	1,477 3 3	21	1,425 5 0	18
4 School Attendance Branch	5,331	2 9	1 12	13,815 17 3	2 08				
IV RETIRING ALLOWANCES - To certain Teachers of Public Schools				S66 19 0	13				
Refund to Treasury						7 3 2			
Totals	474,157	5 7	100 00	663,696 11 9	100 00	704,266 19 9	100 00	769,565 6 8	100 00

^{*} Included under Chief Inspector's Branch.

The foregoing statement shows that of the total year's expenditure of £769,565 6s. 8d., nearly 25 per cent., was spent on school premises,  $66\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on the maintenance of Primary Schools,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on administration and inspection (including the training of teachers and the enforcement of school attendance), and 1 per cent. on High Schools. In 1890 the corresponding percentages were:—Premises,  $21\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; maintenance of Primary Schools,  $69\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; administration, 8 per cent.; and High Schools, 1 per cent.

The following table exhibits the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the State expenditure for each of the eleven years elapsed since the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1580:—

									The	e State Ex	pen	dıtı	ıre					
Ye				On School Premises			On Maintenance of Schools, including Administration, &c		Total		Less School Fees		Net State Expenditure					
				£	s (	a	£	5	đ	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d.
1881	1,	667	146,106	102,903	11	2	371,253	14	5	474,157	5	7	46,347	5	4	427,810	0	3
1882	1,	795	166,611	228,401	11	2	390,398	17	7	618,800	8	9	51,312	5	11	567,488	2	10
1883	1,	706	155,918	391,000	2	7	430,852	13	8	821,852	16	3	51,427	7	10	770,425	8	5
1884	1,	912	167,134	304,383	9	7	469,973	16	5	774,357	6	0	56,766	13	1	717,590	12	11
1885	2,	046	173,440	178,001	15	7	485,694	16	2	663,696	11	9	58,925	17	11	604,770	13	10
1886	2,	170	179,990	155,072	0	7	499,338	18	4	654,410	18	11	63,164	10	7	591,246	8	4
1887	2,	236	184,060	119,957	3 1	0	505,025	12	11	624,982	16	9	63,895	17	5	561,086	19	4
1888	2,	271	186,692	84,575	0	9	512,527	1	6	597,102	2	3	69,553	14	4	527,548	7	11
1889	2,	373	191,215	109,575	18 1	.0	525,932	19	6	635,508	18	4	72,317	17	6	563,191	0	10
1890	2,	423	195,241	150,441	0	2	553,818	16	5	704,259	16	7	71,826	15	7	632,433	1	0
1891	2,	457	205,673	191,373	17	6	578,191	9	2	769,565	16	8	75,912	17	11	693,652	8	9
To	otal 11 years' e	- expend	ituie £	2,015,683	11	9	5,323,008	16	1	7,338,694	7	10	681,451	3	5	6,657,243	4	5

It thus appears that the net State expenditure under the Public Instruction Act for the eleven years ending December, 1891, was £6,657,243 4s. 5d., or an average of £605,203 18s. 7d. per year, and that

that in 1891 the expenditure was £61,219 7s. 9d. more than in the previous year, but considerably less than it was in 1834 or in 1883. Of the expenditure for the eleven years £2,015,685 11s. 9d., or 30.2 per cent., was spent in providing school premises.

The subjoined table will show the expenditure more in detail:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1881			1885.			1890.			1891.		
I. School Premises: 1. Sites	£ 9,538	s. 4	d. 8	$\pounds$ 26,525		d. 2	£ 14,820		d. 1	£ 26,939	s. 16	d. 0
2. Buildings, &c. (including Hurlstone, in 1881)	73,366	17	7	71,240	6	1	84,748	11	5	103,304	3	7
3. Tents	2,574 13,908		0	123 49,612		$\frac{0}{2}$	34,596		· 7	44,138		7
5. Weather-sheds	7,083		7	2,455	6	9	1,564		3	1,542		8
6. Architect's expenses	6,149		2			O,	6.757		7	6,991		5
7. Rent	8,282	3	0	19,943	18	5	7,954	2	3	8,465	0	3
	120,903	11	2	178,001	15	7	150,441	0	2	191,373	17	6
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS:			_									
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances			5	393,313			472,574			495,341		6
2. Teachers' travelling expenses	1,054 $380$		6 8	2,09 <b>7</b> 1,023		8	2,379 . 1,818		10	2,748 1,905		<b>2</b> 5
3. Teachers' forage allowances 4. School fuel allowances	448		3	804		0	803		6	984	9	6
5. School cleaning allowances			Ĭ	8,617		7	8,244			7.980		2
6. School materials	<b>5</b> ,576	4	6	12,725	1	10	9,925	12	7	9,921	19	2
7. Miscellaneous expenses, including advertising	637	9	4	1,279	19	2	1,603	4	8	2,076	6	9
:	311,927	17	8	419,862	0	8	497,349	15	4	520,957	18	8
III. Administration and Training Schools:												
1. General management	9,312	6	7	11,659	.7	1	12,658	4	0	12,869	15	2
(a) Inspection	17,512	6	O	26,618	14	1	33,214			33,475		
(b) Fort-street Training School				6 098		6	5,324		0	5,774		2
(c) Hurlstone Training School	9,470	<b>2</b> 0	3	$\frac{4,307}{2,465}$		4 3	3,563 1,477		3	3,688 1,425		4 0
3. Chief Examiner's Branch 4. School Attendance Branch	1,700 5,331	2	5	13.815		3	Included					
4. School Attendance Branen	0,501	2		10,510	11					ranch.		
	42,325	16	9	64,935	16	6	56,469	1	1	57,233	10	6
IV. RETIRING ALLOWANCES: To Public School Teachers	••••		_	866	19	0					••••	
Total expenditure£	474,157	5	7	663,693	11	9	701,259	16	7	769,565	6	8

The last table shows that the total expenditure has increased in the year by £65,305 10s. 1d. Of this increase £40,932 17s. 4d. was for school premises, repairs, sites, and new buildings, and £22,766 16s. 9d. for salaries of the increased number of teachers necessary for enlarged schools, and for the 40 new schools. These two items account for £63,699 14s. 1d. of the gross increase, and the balance of £1,605 16s. represents the increase for the whole of the remainder of the services under the Public Instruction Act. The cost for administration is larger in amount than it was last year, but is less as a percentage of the total expenditure. It also remains less in amount than it was in any year from 1883 to 1887 inclusive.

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

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

Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.		
1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890	 $\begin{array}{c} \pounds  \text{s.}  \text{d.} \\ 0 \ 14 \cdot \cdot 1 \\ 1 \ 7 \ 5 \\ 2 \ 10 \ 1^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 1 \ 16 \ 5 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 6^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 \ 17 \ 2^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ 0 \ 13 \ 0^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ 0 \ 9 \ 0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 \ 15 \ 4^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ 0 \ 18 \ 7^{\frac{1}{4}} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d. 3 4 $10\frac{3}{4}$ 3 14 $3\frac{1}{4}$ 5 5 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 4 12 $7\frac{3}{4}$ 3 16 6 3 12 $8\frac{1}{9}$ 3 7 $10\frac{3}{4}$ 3 3 $11\frac{1}{2}$ 3 6 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 3 12 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 3 14 10		

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

	Year.		For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	•••		$0 \ 16 \ 4\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{9} \frac{9}{8\frac{1}{4}}$	$0 \ 9 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 6
1882	•••	[	$1 \ 13 \ 10^{\frac{1}{4}}$	2 10 8	$0 7 2\frac{1}{2}$	$4 11 8\frac{3}{4}$
1883			$3  0  0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$2\ 15\ 9\frac{1}{4}$	$0 \ 10 \ 4\frac{3}{4}$	$6 \ 6 \ 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$
1884			$2  3  8\frac{3}{4}$	$2 17 7\frac{1}{2}$	$0.9 10\frac{3}{4}$	$5 \ 11 \ 3$
1885			$1  4  3\frac{1}{4}$	$2 \ 17 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 0	4 10 $6\frac{3}{4}$
L88 <b>6</b>	•••	•••	$1  0 \cdot 2 \frac{3}{4}$	$2 \ 16 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$	$0  9  0\frac{1}{2}$	4 5 $4\frac{3}{4}$
1887	•••	• • • •	$0 \ 15 \ 3\frac{1}{4}$	$2 \ 16 \ 6\frac{3}{4}$	$0 7 7\frac{3}{4}$	$3 \ 19 \ 5\frac{3}{4}$
L888			$0 \ 10 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$	$2 \ 16 \ 11\frac{1}{2}$	$0 6 9\frac{1}{4}$	$3 \ 14 \ 2\frac{1}{4}$
1889			$0 \ 13 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	$2 17 4\frac{3}{4}$	$0 \ 6 \ 5\frac{1}{4}$	$3 \ 17 \ 1\frac{1}{4}$
L890	,	• • •	0 17 8	$2\ 18\ 4\frac{1}{2}$	$0 \ 6 \ 7\frac{1}{2}$	4 2 8
l891		•	$1  1  5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\ 18\ 5\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 5	4 6 $3\frac{3}{4}$

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

		 			•
	Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Tota'.
1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887		 £ 8. d. 1 4 $9\frac{3}{4}$ 2 10 $2\frac{7}{4}$ 4 8 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 3 3 11 1 15 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 1 9 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 0 15 1	£ s. d.  3 15 3  3 15 $1\frac{3}{4}$ 4 2 $0\frac{1}{4}$ 4 4 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 4 3 7  4 1 6  4 3 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 4 1 $7\frac{3}{4}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d.  5 14 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 6 16 $0\frac{3}{4}$ 9 5 $7\frac{1}{4}$ 8 2 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 6 12 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 6 4 0 5 17 $5\frac{1}{3}$ 5 6 5
1889 1 <b>89</b> 0 189 <b>1</b>	•••	 $egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 19 & 0 \ 1 & 5 & 9rac{1}{2} \ 1 & 11 & 2rac{3}{4} \end{array}  .$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 9 & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 9 & 8\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 9 & 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 10 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 & 0 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ 6 & 5 & 7\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$

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

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

	In 1881.	In 1885.	In 1890.	In 1891.	Average cost per child for 11 years.
Cost per child, calculated upon the— Year's enrolment of distinct children Mean quarterly enrolment	£ s. d. 2 18 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 3 8 2 5 3 $2\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 3 9 8½ 4 2 6¼ 6 0 4¾	£ s. d. $3   4   9\frac{1}{4}$ 3 14 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 5 8 5	£ s. d. 3 7 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 3 17 $9\frac{3}{4}$ 5 13 $2\frac{3}{4}$	4 0 114

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

	In 1881.	· In 1885.	In 1890.	In 1891.	Average cost per child for 11 years.
Cost per child, calculated upon the— Year's enrolment of district children Mean quarterly enrolment Average attendance	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d. 2 9 2½ 2 18 3 4 4 11¾	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 2 & 16 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	£ s. d. 2 8 10 2 16 4 4 1 $11\frac{3}{4}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ 2 & 15 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

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

	Number of Schools,	Mean quarterly enrolment.	Average attendance.	Average number of pupils per School.	Cost per head of mean enrolment.	Cost per head of average attendance.
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	2,457 2,170 621 563	178,278 191,175 57,640 38,450	122,528 133,768 40,836 27,552	72 88 93 69	£ s. d. 4 6 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 4 8 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 4 0 7 3 11 $0\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 6 5 $7\frac{1}{4}$ 6 6 5 5 13 9 4 19 $1\frac{3}{4}$

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

				æ	s.	α.
New South Wales		•••	 	693,652	8	9
Victoria			 	845,566		
Queensland	•••		 	232,262	17	7
South Australia			 	108,294	4	<b>2</b>

The following table of statistics gives a general summary of our school work done in 1891, and also shows the progress made under the department since the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880:—

Statistics of 1891, compared with those of 1881, the first complete year of work under the Public Instruction Act of 1880:—

			Inc	rease.
·	1881.	1891.	1891. Nun ber.  32,234 350,969  65,140 22,648 619,542 66,386  284,682 89,034  2,457 911 2,676 911 1,603	Per centage
Estimated population—Total	781,265	1,132,234	350,969	44.9
Population, aged 4 to 6 years 6 to 14 years (statutory school age)	42,492 153,156	65,140 219,542		53·3 43·3
" 4 to 14 years	195,648	284,682	89,034	45.5
Number of schools in operation— Institutions Departments	1,667 124,721 146,106			58 9 60.0 66 8 40.7 52.2
,, in average attendance	<b>82,</b> 890	122,528	39,638 50	47 8 70·4

	1881.	1891.	Inc	leasc.
		1691.	Number.	Per centage
Number of Mixed Schools for boys, girls, and infants	1,471	2,322	851	57 8
Number of Departments for older children, boys and girls ,, boys only	25 50	41 91	16 41	64 0 82 0
girls only	50	90	40	80.0
Number of Superior Public School classes, boys	18	52	34	188 8
,, girls boys and girls	18 2	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 25 \end{array}$	34 23	188 8
Number of Public High Schools, boys		23	23	
girls		3	3	
Number of scholars examined in Course of Instruction	<b>c</b> o 000	00.000	00.102	000
for Classes I and II	62,880 22,311 	83,062 48,982 582	20,182 26,671 582	32 0 119 5
Number of scholars who passed in—		<u> </u>	\	
Reading	61,605	107,031	45,426	73 7
Writing Dictation	68,700	103,351 75,9 <b>73</b>	34,651 75,793	50.4
Arithmetic	41,457	91,980	50,523	121 8
Grammar (Advance)	11,568	17,151	5,583	48.1
Geography ,,	12,558	19,769	7,211	57.4
Object lessons	53,732 96	94,432 34,584	40,700 3 <b>1</b> ,488	75.7
Drawing	27 324	86,619	61.295	224.4
Vocal Music	43,352	89,794	26,4 +2	60 9
Scripture Lessons	16,528	94,275	77,747	4703
Drill	$21,328 \\ 31,771$	38,606 93,391	17,278 61,620	81 0 193 9
Geometry	1,813	6,128	4,315	238 0
Ingonometry	27	85	58	2148
Natural Science	1 049	5,238	5 238	
Latin	$\substack{1,243\\704}$	2 169 1,98 <b>7</b>	926 1,283	74 4 182 2
French	29	1,793	1,764	
Number in Public High Schools who passed		518	518	
Number of classified Principal Teachers—Males	785	1 224	439	55 9
,, ,, Females . Males .	$\begin{array}{c} 253 \\ 272 \end{array}$	447 340	194 68	76.3
Females	225	435	210	25 0 93 <b>3</b>
,, classified Assistant Teachers—Males .	29	143	114	393.1
,, ,, Females	194	360	166	85 5
, unclassified ,, Males ,, Females	1 13	$\begin{array}{c c} & 10 \\ & 72 \end{array}$	9 59	450.0
", ", "Females ", Training College Students waiting appoint-	28	56	28	453·8 100·0
ment—Males. Number of Training College Students waiting appointment—Females.	26	45	19	73.0
Number of Pupil-teachers—Males	233	432	199	85.4
" " Females	414	764	320	720
,, Work Mistresses	109	68	:	
" Teachers in High Schools		31	31	
Total number of Teachers (all grades)	2,612	4,427	1,815	69.4
Number of Evening Schools in operation	57	14	••• · · · · · ·	
Average number of scholars attending	456	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 219 \end{array}$		
_				-  <del></del>
Number of Public School Savings Banks	• •••••	602	602	
,, Bank depositors	•••	£12,452	44,000 £12,452	
Amount transferred to children's accounts in Govern-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£3,574	£3,574	
ment Savings Bank.		00.400		
Amount otherwise withdrawn		£8,183 £7,468	£8,183 £7,468	
Number of Public School workshops		6		
,, boys instructed in workshops	······································	365	365	
Number of Public School Cadet Corps		174	174	
,		6,879	6,879	
Number of Public School Cookery Classes ,, gurls instructed in Cookery		5 426	5 426	
Number of Public School Sub-districts		268 268	268 268	
		<del></del>		
Amount of Parliamentary Grants, &c , for Public In	£	£	£	
struction	486,226	775,014	288,789	59· <b>3</b>
Amount of School Fees collected and paid into Treasury	<b>4</b> 6, <b>3</b> 47	75,913	29,566	63.7
Expenditure on School Premises	120,903	191,374	70,471	58 2
Maintenance of Schools	311,928 41,326	520,958 57,233	209,030 15,907	67 0
Auministration, we	**************************************	01,400	15,907	38 4
Total expenditure under the Public Instruction Act		ļ	<del></del>	

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

#### THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

The number of students attending lectures in 1891 was 532, being an increase of 123 on the attendance of the previous year.

Of 264 who presented themselves at the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 182 were successful. In addition to these, 7 passed the entrance examination for Medicine and Science, 37 the Articled Clerks Examination, 17 the Senior Public, and 62 the Junior Public Thus the total number of matriculants for the year Examination. was 305, which it may be stated includes 26 students from the Training Schools, and 4 pupils of the Sydney High Schools who were awarded Bursaries. The number of Professors and Lecturers on the University staff during 1891 were as follows:—14 Professors and 30 Lecturers. Of these, 7 Professors and 4 Lecturers were paid out of the Challis Fund, while two Lecturers who delivered courses of University Extension Lectures gave their services gratuitously. Suitable temporary premises have been rented, in which it is intended to carry on the Women's Affiliated College pending the erection of the proposed buildings within the University grounds.

Out of a large number of applicants for the position, Miss L. Macdonald, M.A., has been chosen as the first Lady Principal. It is anticipated that Miss Macdonald will reach Sydney shortly, and that the College will be opened in the first term of 1892.

The year's expenditure was £34,933 9s. 6d., of which sum £18,300, or about  $52\frac{1}{3}$  per cent., was granted by the Government. The year's total income, including students' fees, and £8,000 from the Challis bequest, was £34,821 2s. 11d.

# THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The total enrolment of pupils in 1891 was 511, of whom 184 were under and 327 over 14 years of age. Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease of 82 in the number of pupils 14 years of age, an increase of 67 below that age, and a decrease of 15 in the total enrolment. 166 new pupils were admitted, 12 less than the number for 1890. Of these, 87 were under 14 years and 79 above. The mean quarterly enrolment was  $404\frac{1}{2}$ , and the average daily attendance  $381\frac{1}{2}$ , showing a decrease from last year of  $24\frac{1}{2}$  and  $23\frac{1}{2}$  respectively. The latter, it is explained, was greatly affected during the year by sickness, principally influenza. The University examinations were attended by 72 pupils as against 55 in 1890. The results were as follows:—Junior Examination, 29 attended, 28 passed; Senior Examination, 8 attended, all passed; Matriculation, 35 attended,

32 passed; Law Matriculation, 2 attended, both passed. The income of the school for the year amounted to £9,958 7s. 9d., being comprised of:—

			£	s.	d.
Balance from last	year		 1,354	15	7
State grants	•••	•••	 2,841	19	<b>2</b>
School fees			 5,630	0	0
Other sources	•••		 131	13	0
			£9,958	7	.9

The year's expenditure reached £10,255 2s. 5d. The cost per pupil in average attendance was £26 18s. 4d., of which £22 13s. 9d. represented tuition, and £4 4s. 7d. the cost for additions to the school buildings and improvements to play-ground. In 1890, the cost per pupil was £22 15s. 7d. The expense to the State was £7 9s. 2d. per head of the average attendance, as against £9 0s. 3d. in 1890.

From the Head Master's report it is gathered that there has been distinct improvement in the teaching of Modern Languages, and an extension of Natural Science teaching to a large proportion of the scholars. Such extension was facilitated by the completion of the Laboratory and Theatre, and by the appointment of a teacher from England, who is a specialist in that subject. The teaching of Latin has been kept up to a high standard, but the numbers who studied Greek were comparatively small. The Commercial Side is being gradually and consistently developed; the teaching in the Lower School is reported to be sound, and the discipline and organisation thorough.

At the University Examinations, pupils of this school gained the Classical Scholarship at Matriculation, the Senior and Junior University prizes, and several silver medals, the standard of passes being the highest yet reached.

#### FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of 1891 was 91,945; an increase of 5,661 over the number for 1890. The number of new works added was 5,806, being 1,153 more than were received during 1890. 114,947 persons visited the reading-room, as against 102,279 in 1890, while 58,258 visits were made to the Lending Branch: the total number of visits, therefore, paid to the institution during the year was 173,205. Twenty-seven persons were employed on the staff.

The year's expenditure is shown hereunder:—

·	<u>.</u>						
On.	buildings, rep	oairs, &	tc. (ui	$_{ m nder}$	. £	8.	d.
	Governmen				707	5	1
,,	Books	• • •	• • •		2,907	10	10
,,	Salaries	•••	•••	• • •	5,058	0	0
,,	Maintenance	•••	•••	• • • •	1,264	11	4
					£9,937	7	3

#### THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Museum was, on week-days, 91,910; on Sundays, 40,935; total, 132,845. As compared with 1890, this shows an increase of 8,121 visitors, being 4,010 more on week-days and 4,111 on Sundays. Twenty-two persons were employed in the institution. The Trustees report that the year's expenditure was as given below:—

						£	s.	$^{\mathrm{d}}$ .
On	show-cases,	buildin	gs, rep	airs, &c	· · · ·	1,048	19	3
,,	Maintenanc	е.		•••		517	9	0
,,	Specimens (	purcha	se, colle	ection, a	$\operatorname{and}$	•		
	carriage)					764	14	9
,,	Books			•••	• • •	414	7	3
,,	Salaries	·		• • •	• • •	4,362	6	6
,,	Catalogues,	&c.	•••	•••		<b>5</b> 30	2	6
				-	-	£7,637	19	3

#### NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

During the year 238,131 visits to the Gallery were registered, showing an increase of 26,587 on the attendance for 1890. On weekdays the visits numbered 139,863, and on Sundays 98,268, as against 128,513 and 83,031 respectively for the previous year. Five persons were permanently employed, and three extra assistants for Sundays and holidays. The following is a statement of the year's expenditure:—

For works of art purchased	•••	$\stackrel{\pounds}{5,170}$	s. 16		
For maintenance	•••	936		4	
For Salaries	•••	962	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
Total	-	£7.069	5	1	

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

The number of inmates during the year was 88, as compared with 99 for 1890. Of these, 59 were under and 29 above 14 years of age. The new admissions were 16—15 under the age stated and 1 above it. Twelve inmates were discharged—5 under 14 years and 7 over that age. The income was—

	•		æ	s.	α.
From State grants			849	0	0
From other sources	•••	•••	5,184	$15_{-}$	4
Total			£6,033	15	4

showing a decrease of £5,432 14s. 10d. on the previous year's receipts. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that, during 1890, the Institution benefited by legacies to the amount of £6,198 18s. 5d. The expenditure for the year was as follows:—

			æ	s.	a.
For buildings, &c	•••		5,753	4	2
For maintenance		• • •	1,814	0	4.
For salaries and wages		•••	$2,\!426$	12	9
Total		,	£9,993	17	3

INDUSTRIAL

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

The number of girls enrolled during 1891 was 117, of whom 37 were under and 80 above the age of 14 years. There were 44 new admissions, 16 under and 28 over 14 years old. Thirty-seven inmates, of whom 35 were more than 14 years of age, were discharged during the year as follows:—

For apprenticeship		16
On attaining the age of 18 years	•••	5
Transferred to the Boarding-out Officer		14
By order of the Governor-in-Council		<b>2</b>
		37

The number remaining in the school at the end of the year was 80. Compared with 1890, the enrolment was 6 less. The new admissions showed an increase of 8, and the discharges were fewer by 21. The expenditure for the year was—

				£	s.	d.
For maintenance.		•••	••••	1,713	0	<b>2</b>
For salaries	•••	•••	•••	1,038	18	8
Total				£2.751	18	10

Calculated on the number enrolled, the expenditure was equal to £23 10s. 5d. per head.

The Superintendent, Mr. Spier, reports that the behaviour of the girls has steadily improved. They are obedient and respectful to the officers, and, with few exceptions, courteous and kindly to one another. Their health was remarkably good, except that nearly every inmate suffered from influenza. As many as 25 were laid up at the same time, and received careful attention from the Visiting Surgeon and nursing at the hands of the Matron. The ordinary work of the Institution was carried on with vigour and success; the school work and sewing were satisfactory, and the cookery class was successful. The girls appear to take great pride in the laundry work, started during They washed 42,777 pieces for Hurlstone College students, representing a saving to the Government of about £350, and 112,825 articles for their own institution, at a work-value of about £330. The influence of this industrial work upon the inmates has proved highly beneficial. Much attention was given to the garden plots, and the introduction of pets, such as doves and canaries, and the keeping of poultry, added to the home-like life of the Institution. Considerable alterations and additions to the buildings are approaching completion, which will assist greatly in the proper classification of the inmates. The Superintendent states that, of 67 inmates discharged in the last twenty-one months, 55 have turned out well, 7 have reverted to their former immoral lives, and 5 have been lost sight of.

# NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

In this Institution 361 boys were enrolled, 199 of these being under, and 162 over 14 years of age; 153 new inmates were admitted, 109 less and 44 more than 14 years old. The number discharged was 131—under 14 years 36, and above 95. The discharges were made as follows:—

For apprenticeship	101
On attaining the age of 18	5
Transferred to Boarding-out Officer	6
Sent to Hospitals	3
Released by the order of the Governor-in-	
Council	16
	131

220 boys remained on the ship at the close of the year. These figures, as compared with those of 1890, show an increase of 21 in the enrolment, and of 40 in the new admissions, while 1 boy less was discharged. The total expenditure was £7,195 2s. 10d., made up as follows:—

For Maintenance For Salaries	 	 4,613 2,581		
		£7,195	2	10

The cost per head of the enrolment was £19 18s. 7d.

The Superintendent, Captain Neitenstein, reports as follows:—
"Included in the above expenditure is the cost of certain repairs to the ship, rendered necessary by the decayed condition of the hull. The expense incurred in the supervision of the ship's apprentices is also included. The daily average number of apprentices has been about 430, and more than 90 per cent. of these lads received favourable reports during the year. On the ship, the inmates behaved satisfactorily, and the institution worked quietly and smoothly. Three new-comers arrived in a diseased condition and were sent to hospital, otherwise no sickness occurred, and during the influenza epidemic the boys enjoyed a clean bill of health. Various improvements have taken place in the routine, notably in the school department, and the efficiency of the establishment has been materially increased.

"The new Training Ship is approaching completion, and will shortly take the place of the 'Vernon,' which has been engaged in reformatory work for twenty-five years. During that time, 2,581 boys have been committed to the ship. Eleven of these died on board or in hospital, 230 remain on board, and 2,340 have been apprenticed or otherwise discharged. Comparatively few of these latter have gone astray after leaving the ship, and the reformations effected by the ship's operations amount to fully 90 per cent. of the boys sent here."

F. B. SUTTOR, Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 31st March, 1892.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I.

Applications for the establishment of Public Schools, received during the year 1891.

		Distance of earest School.	N	umber	of Child	ren re	siding	in the	e local	ity.	]	Numbo	er of Chi	ldren j	promis	sed to	attend	l.	Nun	iber o dertal	f Pare	nts or send	Guard Childi	dians ren.	Minister's Decision.
Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distan	Boy s.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	CE.	R.C.	Pres	Wes.	Ors	Total	1
Austral (Hoxton Park) Badgery's Croek Ballast Quarries Ballina South Beecroft Belara Copper Mine Bomen Bourke Ward Bournda North Budgambi Burke Ward	Liverpool . Luddenham Culcairn Ballina Pennant Hills Goolma Wagga Wagga Tamworth Bega Copmanhurst Broken Hill	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29 16 23 17 20 8 23 39 14 13 200	15 11 20 12 23 11 22 35 18 14 200	44 27 43 29 43 19 45 74 32 27 400	20 14, 6 9 37 15 9 48 22 9	8 1 28 5 1 22 17 7 12	5 2 8 8 4 2 · 1 6	5 2 1  2  12 9 2 	6 8  7 3  	29 16 23 17 13 8 23 64 14 13 200	15 11 20 12 21 11 22 52 18 14 200	44 27 43 29 34 19 45 116 32 27 400	20 14 6 9 30 15 9 80 22 9	8 1 28 5 1  22 23 7 12 	5 2 8 8  4 2  1 6	5 2 1   12 13 2 	6 8 7 3 	10 7 2 2 9 3 3 3 6 4	2 1 10 1 1 1 4 9 2 4 	2 2 3 2  1 1 1 2	3 1 1  3 6 1 	2 2  2 1  	19 13 16 7 11 4 11 54 10 10	Granted, 27th July.  Declined, 2nd October.  Granted, 14th September.  Under consideration.  Under consideration.  Declined, 31st August.  Under consideration.  Under consideration.  Under consideration.  Granted, 31st July.  Granted, 20th May.
Cardiff Carlingford, East Clarke's Creek	Charlestown		36 19	56  19	92 50 38	12  28	8	72  10			36 10 19	56 15 19	92 25 38	12 15 28	8	72 2 10	6 	2 	4 6 9	3 	29 1 2	 2 	" 1	36 10 11	Granted, 22nd January. Declined, 29th July. Declined, 23rd February.
Dalwood Dog Trap Dundee Railway Station Enfield	Rous Mill	3 4 1½	20 16 7 65	12 12 19	32 28 26	25 11 18 82	5 9 2	3 6 4	2 3 	2 	20 15 4 65	12 11 15 51	32 26 19	25 11 11 82	5 9 2	 3 6 4	2 3 	  17	9 3 6 ' 26	3 3 1	1 1 1	1 4			Granted, 8th June. Declined, 8th June. And granted to a Provisional School, 23rd February. Declined, 21st November.
Glen Martin Graham Town (Newstead) Guse's Flat	Lower Wallamba	3 3½ 6 	23 6, 20 14	17 14 15 14	40 20 35 28	9 7 4	10 5 16 19	6 1 5	 1	10	6. 21 14	17 14 17 14	20 38 28	9 7 4	5 17 19	6 6 1 5	2	 11	9 3 3 1	3 1 7 5	1 2 1 1	i i	 3 	13 6 15 7	Granted, 15th April.  Declined, 11th May.  Granted, 15th December.  Under consideration.
Hamilton Saw Mills	Port Macquarie	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1$ $2\frac{1}{4}$	20 20 51	15 16 46	35 36 97	24  77	5  3	1  11	5 	6	20 20 51	15 16 46	35 36 97	24  77	5  3	ii	5 	6	9 27	3 i	1  4	2 	 2	15  34	Declined, 5th January. Granted, 22nd April. Granted, 23rd November.
Kingsgrove	do Penrith	$egin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	25 41	38 33	63 74	35 			4	24	25 41	38 33	63 74	35 			4	24	16 			3	7	26 26	Declined, 23rd November. Granted, 28th May.

		Distance of sarest School.	Nu	ımber	of Child	ron res	siding	in the	locali	ty.	1	Numbe	er of Chi	ldren p	oromis	ed to	attend	• •	Nun une	ber o	f Pare	nts or send	Guare Childi	lians en.	
Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distar nearest	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R C.	Pres	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C E.	R C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C E.	R.C.	Pres	Wes	Ors.	Total	Minister's Decision.
Leadville	Denisontown	Miles.	20	12	32	16	8	8			20	12	32	16	8	8			4	2	2		Ì	8	Granted, 6th August.
Meadow Bank Mitchell's Flat, Lower Moorbank Mount Kembla	Singleton		5 24 19 37	8 35 17 38	13 59 36 75	6 5  7	4, 51  8	 3  11	3  9	 40	5 24 19 47	8 35 17 50	13 59 36 97	6 5  9	51	3       17	3  10	  52	2 2 6	1 15 4	 1  9	1  4		18  45	Declined, 17th February. Declined, 29th October. Declined, 29th July. Declined, 15th December.
Niangala	Niangala	10	20	16	36	25	3	5	3		20	16	36	25	3	5	3		9	1	2	1		13	Granted, 16th July.
Pennant Hills Road	Parramatta	11/3	26	22	48	35	4		7	2	26	22	48	35	4		7	2	15	1		3	1	20	Granted, 24th July.
Rose Bay, East	Watson's Bay	14 14	22 40 51 19	19 27 38 15	41 67 89 34	30  26 29	8	 4	35 	3 17 	22 28 34 19	19 24 26 15	41 52 60 34	30 10 16 29	8 6 6 5	3   	28 29 	3 5 9 	11 4 7 11	3 2 2 2	2 	10 11 	1 2 3	23	Granted, 2nd July. Declined, 20th April. Declined, 30th December. Granted, 16th July.
Sturt Ward	Broken Hill		200 118	200 131	400 249	99	16	 48	10	76		200 131	400 249	99	 16	48	10	76	35	8	i6	4	<b>3</b> 3		Granted, 20th May. Under consideration.
Tanner's Creek	Broken Hill	$ \begin{array}{c c} 40 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 \end{array} $	46 21 10 17 25	40 14 14 15 16	86 35 24 32 41	26 16 16 21 35	54 13 8 4 6	6 2  6 	4  1		46 21 10 17 20	40 14 14 15 9	86 35 24 32 29	26 16 16 21 23	54 13 8 4 6	6 2  6 	4.  1		14 6 6 7 11	26 5 2 2 2	2 1  2	1		42 13 8 11 13	Granted, 18th March. Under consideration. Declined, 9th March. Declined, 30th December. Granted, 5th June.
Ulmarra, West	Ulmarra	11	140	110	250	66	65	47	72		36	32	68	25	14	29			9	3	9		¦	21	Granted, 24th April.
Wallaby Hill	Wolumla Sydney West Tubbul, via Young Gosford Burrawang Hunter's Hill	4 6 2½ 1¾	17 23 93 16 24 21 70	15 14 100 15 27 22 70	32 37 193 31 51 43 140 416	13 92 4  33  241	17 1 17   72	 4 16 10  7  31	42	 42  3  26	17 23 93 16 24 21 70	22	32 37 193 31 51 43 140 416	13 92 4  33  241	17 1 17   72	 4 16 10  7  .31	3 42    46	42  3  26	34 2  8  94			1 17    18	16  1 1  8	12 73 9 19 10	Granted, 14th September. Granted, 15th January. Under consideration. Under consideration. Granted, 20th May. Declined, 29th October. Granted, 8th September. Under consideration.

A D)	Post Town.	Distance of earest School.	Nur	nber o	f Child	ren res	iding	in the	locali	ty.	N	lumber	of Chil	dren p	romis	sed to	attend		Nan un	ber o	f Parei	nts or send	Guar Childi	lians en.	Minister's Decision.
Name of Place.	FOST TOWN.	1 =		Girls.	Total.	C E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total	
Gay's Hill	Spring Vale Narellan Barrington		17 7 9	10 9 8	27 16 17	9 6 4	5 4 	7 6 9	6  4		17 7 9	10 9 8	27 16 17	9 6 4	5 4 	7 6 9	6		4 2 2	2 3 	4 2 3	2		12 7 7	Aid granted, 27th October. Aid granted, 10th November. House-to-house Teacher to be appointed, 26th August.
Goldsworth (Beli's Swamp) Gorman's Hill, West Green Hills Gulgulandah Gungal Haif Way (Barmedman Road) Hanng Herron's Creek Hoskinson's Creek Hulbert's Ridge Kallara Kangarooby Creek Karrang King's Plains Lisgo Farm Loanga Lobb's Hole Lomolong Lost River Lower Booerie Creek McKinley Main South Road Mangoplah Manilla, Central	Coff's Harbour Wellingrove Old Junee Bendemeer Knandra Bungendore Crookwell Lismore Gunbar Wingello Mangoplah	25 6½ 10 6 8 8 5  3 50 6 9 4¼ 6 14  4 4¼	13 14 5 11 16 15 14 5 11 5 7 7 11 12 12 9 18	13 3 11 7 9 9 6 12 11 4 11 3 7 10 10 8 5 7 9 8 9	19 12 23 20 22 14 17 28 16 14 12 18 28 15 22 19 26 24 13 21 17 18	6 11 13 16 17 9 4 22 14 12 11 7 4 22 5 7 13 10 4 12 1	5 1	8 4 6 8 2 4 8 1 5 4	6 2		6 9 12 13 11 15 11 16 15 14 5 11 5 7 10 12 12 12 9 18 19 6 6 12 9 9	13 3 11 7 7 9 6 12 11 4 11 15 3 10 10 8 5 7 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	19 12 23 20 18 14 17 26 18 16 14 12 18 25 15 22 19 26 24 13 21 17 18	6 11 13 16 17 9 4 22 14 12 11 7 4 22 5 7 13 10 4 12 1	5 1 1 5 5 6 4 4 4 16 10 4 5 11 7 14 19 7 3 17 5 17	2 4 8 1 5 4	2    1 2    4 		1 3 4 4 5 6 4 2 7 5 5 4 2 2 1 7 1 2 2 3 5 1 3 1	2 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	2 1 1 1		547675687743578476866545	Aid granted, 5th August. House school granted, 21st December Declined, 15th August. Aid granted, 9th April. Aid granted, 20th May. Declined, 12th October. Declined, 8th September. Under consideration. Aid granted, 27th July. Declined, 8th June. Aid granted, 21st May. Declined, 19th May. Aid granted, 31st August. Under consideration. Aid granted, 27th October. Aid granted, 15th January. Aid granted, 15th January. Aid granted, 21st August. Under consideration. Aid granted, 17th November. Under consideration. Declined, 29th October. Aid granted, 15th August. House-to-house Teacher offered,
Maria River	Telegraph Point	. 7	13	10	23	11		12			13	10	23	11		12			6	•	2			8	23rd September.  Aid granted to Half-time School, to be worked with Telegraph Point, 3rd Nov.
Martin's Creek	Rous Mill	. 24	14 12 5 9	12 9 8 9	26 21 13 18	18  6 1	8 2 4 17	"	16 3 		14 12 5 9	6 8	26 18 13 18	18  6 1	8 2 4 17		16 3			2 1 1 5		7 1 		8 8 4 6	Aid granted, 31st August. Declined, 9th July. Declined, 17th February. Half-time School granted, to be worked with Rhyanna, 16th Oct.
Miller's Point Mimosa Mingolo Mitchell's Creek Moore Creek, Upper Moorwatha Moredun Morongla Creek Muscle Creek Nanegai (Goodwood Island) Naughton's Gap Now Vale Niminbah Noraville Numulgi	Schastopol Peak Hill Wellington Moore Creek Howlong Wandsworth Cowra Muswellbrook Palmer's Island Casino Esk Bank Whittingham Wyee	5 3 7 6 4½ 6 4 7 4 ½ 3 6 10	32 9 10 10 7 15 15 9 26 8 7	9 10 7 27 11 16 9 12 10 7 6 13 8 11 13	18 24 19 59 20 26 19 25 22 15 39 16 18 28	18 5  29 5 17 14 4 16 12  18 13 18	23 15 4  9 5 9 13 3	5 5 6 4 	7 	   2 5	15 9 26 8 7	10 7 15 11 16 9 12 9 7 6 13 8	18 24 19 29 23 26 19 19 21 22 15 39 16 18 27	18 5 15 8 17 14 4 13 12	15 4  9 4 9 13 3	5  5 6 4 4 	5 4 	2 5	3 · 7 4 5 4 1 4 4 · · · 6 2 4	2 3 4 2 2 2 3 7 1 1 4	1 2 2 1 		   1 2	5 7 8 8 12 3 4	Declined, 3rd December. Declined 2nd October. Aid granted, 9th March. Aid granted, 16th October. Aid granted, 16th October. Aid granted, 30th April. Declined, 9th March. Under consideration. Aid granted, 21st April. Aid granted 3rd February. Declined, 27th July. Aid granted 12th March. Decined, 10th November. Aid granted, 9th April.

4.51		ice of School.	1	vumbe	er of C	hildre locali		ding in	the			Numbe	r of Ch	ildren	promis	sed to	attend						Guard Childr		
Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Boys. G	irls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total	Mińister's Decision.
Panton (Willi Willi)		miles 7 10	10 10	9 5	19 <b>15</b>	9 11	8	2		 4	10 10	9 5	19 15	9	8	2		 4	2 4	2 	1		 1	5 5	Aid granted, 22nd December. Half-time School granted, in conjunction with Clifton, 31st Aug
Pleasant View	Moonbah	5	10	14	24	6	18				3	9	12	3	9				1	2				3	Half-time School opened wir Moonbah, 1st July.
Ravensdale Red Hill Rhine Falls Rivertree Sheep Station Creek Sidebottom Smoky Cape South Passage Station Point Strathbogie	Coolamon Yarramalong Bigga. Cooma Wilson's Downfall Muttama Pampoolah Smoky Cape. Oxley Island Lower Mookerawa Emmaville Wentworth Wallabadah		12' 16 6 5 8 6 7 6 6 15 3 18 11	13 13 9 8 12 14 12 3 6 13 7 12 8 14 10	25 25 25 14 17 22 18 10 12 19 22 15 26 25 20	15 4 18 14 7 16 7 8 4 15 11 11 11 9	10 5  10  11  5 4 10 14  6 5	6 8 8 3 3 1 15 12	  2  2   	 3 2  1     5	11 12 16 6 5 8 6 7 6 6 15 3 18 11	10 13 9 8 12 11 12 3 6 13 7 12 8 14	21 25 25 14 17 19 18 10 12 19 22 15 26 25	14 18 14 7 16 7 8 4 15 11 11 9	10 5  10  11  5 4 10 14  6 5	3 8   3  1  15 	  2  2 	3 2 1	6 1 5 6 2 6 2 3 2 7 3 1 3 2 1	2 2 2  3  4  1 2 5 5  2	1 2 1 3 2	1 2 1 1 1	1 1  1  	968658654996665	Aid granted, 9th April. Aid granted, 18th September. Aid granted, 30th April. Aid granted, 27th October. Aid granted, 27th October. Aid granted, 30th November. Declined, 30th June. Declined, 13th January. Declined, 10th November. Declined, 27th October. Aid granted, 23rd March. Aid granted, 23rd March. Aid granted, 14th December. Aid granted, 9th March. House-to-house Teacher offered,
unnyside	Elsmore	4' 2\frac{3}{4}		l1 l1	25 20	10 15	2 5	8	5		14 8	11 10	25 18	10 13	2 5	8	5 		5 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 	2		10 5	26th August. Under consideration. Aid offered to Half-time School, to worked with Mount Lawson, 1st June
Celegraph Point	Port Macquarie	4	7 .	6	13	7		6			7	6	13	7	···.	6			4		2	•••		6	Half-time School granted in conjunct with Maria River, 3rd November.
Willundry Winburndale Wombrook Wongwauk Wood End Yarranoo	Currabubula Canowindra Newbridge Huntingdon Hill End Maclean Wombat Young Ungarie Stewart's Brook Quirindi Hickey's Creek Laggan Glendon Brook Grenfell Acacia Creek Temora Duramana Cooma	4\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2	7   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	8 8 9 1 1 8 1	21 20 13 24 14 22 14 21 22 24 21 16 16 16 23 27 19 22 14 18 21 22 24 21 19 22 21 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	11 12 4 16 14 22  16 10 13 16 12 3 11 15 11 11 12 20 21 9 9	10 5 9 8  10 5 19 7 9  20 11  4 11  4 11 8  14 4 	3 4 4 3 4		1    		10 13 5 14 8 10 5 13 9 10 14 6 6 5 12 12 13 11 8 8 8 11 11 8 8 11 11 8 11 8	21 20 13 24 14 15 14 22 21 20 28 21 22 14 18 24 22 14 22 12 22 22 14 22 22 14 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	11 12 4 16 14 15  16 12 13 16 12 13 15 11 17 14 20 21 9 17 9	10 5 9 8  10 5 19 7 9  20 12 4 11  4 1 8  14 4	3 4 4 4 3 4 4	2		3 3 2 6 3 3 .: 5 .: 3 7 6 4 1 4 4 2 4 3 5 8 6 4 5 3		1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1		1	7 5 5 8 3 3 3 8 7 6 6 6 6 8 5 5 5 6 9 10 6 8 6 4	Aid granted, 6th August. Aid granted, 19th May. Aid offered to Half-time School, 19th Medical Declined, 9th March. Under consideration. Declined, 10th November. Aid granted, 3rd November. Aid granted, 3rd November. Aid granted, 3rd June. Declined, 19th November. Aid granted, 30th June. Declined, 19th November. Aid granted, 30th June. Declined, 16th October. Declined, 16th October. Declined, 18t June. Under consideration. Declined, 29th March. Declined, 29th October. Aid granted, 14th September. Under consideration. Under consideration. Under consideration. Aid granted, 20th May. Declined, 19th May.

APPENDIX III.

Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the year 1891.

Name of Place	Post Town.	Dis- tance of	Nu	mber (	of Child	ren re:	siding	ın the	locali	ty.		Numb	er of Cl	nıldren	prom	sed to	atten	d.	um	ber o	f Parei	nts or send	Guar Childi	dians ien	Minister's Decision.
<u> </u>	Fost 10wn.	nearest School.	Boys.	Girls	Total	CE	R C.	Pres	Wes	Ors	Boys	Gırls	Total.	CE	R.C.	Pres	Wes	Ors	C.E	R.C	Pres	Wes	Ors.	Total	
Bagawa and	Glenreagh Reid's Flat Ben Lomond	5 { 4 6 {	6 11 7 7 5	7 2 4 4 9	13 13 11 11	13 7 9 9	6 2 2 2				6 11 7 7 5	7 2 4 4 9	13 13 11 11 14	13 7 9 9 12	6 2 2 2				4 3 3 4	2 1 1 2				4 5 4 4 6	Granted, to be worked with Reid's Flat, 30th June.
Bielsdown and	Armidale Upper Run Upper Burra-	7	4 5 9 6	8 9 4 11	12 14 13 17	7 5 2 8	8 11 9	5 1 			4 5 9 6	8   9   4   11	12 14 13 17	5 2 8	8 11 9	5 1 			4 2 1 2	2 3 2	1 1			5 5 4 4	Declined, 29th July.
Green Creek	gorang. § Forbes	6 7	4 7	7 8	11 15	6	11 9				4 7	8	11 15	6	11 9				1	3 2				3 3	Granted; to be worked with Budgerabong, 21st April.
Cooper's Run	1	2 6	6	8 6	14 10						6	6	14 10											4	Granted, to be worked with Clifton Hill, 6th November. Granted; to be worked with Greenbank,
Eualdrie and	Grenfoll Adaminaby		5 3	8 3 	$13 \\ 6 \\ 24$	4	4	5 6			5 3	8 3	13 6 24	4		5 6			1	1	1 2	ļ		3 2	21st April. House-to-house Schools re-opened, 8th
Fairview and	Moree	$\left[\begin{array}{c}4\\3\frac{1}{2}\end{array}\right]$	3 2 10	5 2 11	$rac{8}{4}$ 21	8	4.		8		3 4 10		8 7 21	13	7 		8		5	1		4		$\begin{array}{ c c } 2\\1\\9\end{array}$	
Gingkin	Oberon	3 3½	7 5 6	4 4 10	11 9 16	8 3 4	3  6	6		6	7 8 6		11 12 14	8 6 4	3  5	5		6	3 3 2	2,	1		2		Granted; to be worked with Chatham Valley, 8th June. Declined, 19th November. Granted, to be worked with Limeburner's
Green Wattle (Thalaba)  Junction Creek			7 9	7	14 23	17	10			6	7 9	1	14 23	17	10			6	2 4	3			2	5	worked with Diamond, 12th Oct.
Keepit and	Keepit		6 9 7	8 7 10	14 16 17	2 6	12	···	 4.	2	6 9 7	8 7	14 16 17	2				2	1	2  1		 		3	Granted, 17th February.
Moredun and	Wandsworth		10	9	19 16	16 12	3	4			10 11	9 5	19 16	16 12	3	4			3 3	1	2			4.5	March. Granted, 3rd November.
Murrah and Cuttagee	Wapengo {	11	8 5 10	7 4 5	15 9 15	7 3 11	4 3 4		4	3	8 5 10	4 5	15 9 15	7 3 11	3 4		1	3	4	1		2		5	Granted, 17th Bearrhan
Currawoodgn Numbin and Goolmangar Piallaway and Clifton Rats' Castle	Nimbin	5 10 41	8 7 17 11 6 9	3 4 13 5 3 4	11 11 30 16 9	5 8  12 7 2		1	2	2 4 	8 7 8 11 6 9	4 5 5 3	11 11 13 16 9 13	5 8 4 12 7 2	2	1 5 	2  2	2  4	1 3 1 4 4 1	1 	":	1		4 5 5	Declined, 5th June. Granted, 31st August.
Spring Creek and	Windellama	. 7.	13	5 3	18	14 7					13	5	18 7	14	4				3		1			4	26th August. House School offered at Wirramanga; to be worked with East and West Win
Surveyor's Creek	Walcha Road	. 5			15			.				i i	15		1						•••			1	

# APPENDIX IV.

Applications for the appointment of House to-house Teachers, received during the year 1891.

Teaching Stations.	Post Town,		ber pro		Minister's Decision.
•	-	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Abington Apple-tree Clump (Renewal) Bland, Bland East, and Euroka Bogan Gate and The Wilgas Boginderra Box Creek Burnt Flat Clarence Siding Deepwater and Ganmain Heslington (Terry-hic-hie)	Armidale Narrabri  Bimbi Bogan Gate  Morangarell Balranald Upper Burragorang Western Railway Wagga Wagga Mores	11 12 5 6 10 13 4	11 7 8 5 9 5 12 3 13 8 9	19 14 19 17 14 11 22 16 17 12 14 13	Granted, 10th November. Declined, 17th February. Granted, 6th April. Declined, 23rd March. Granted, 10th November. Granted, 21st December. Declined, 3rd February. Declined, 20th April. Declined, 23rd March. Under consideration. Provisional School at House- to-house rates granted, 22nd
Lalla-rookh and	Yerong Creek	8 3 4	2 6 1	10 9 5	December.  Granted, 8th September.  Granted, to be worked with Bell's Swamp and Forest Farm, 17th February.
Millie, West Mount Vale	Wee Waa Bendemeer	6 	6 	12 12	Granted, 23rd June. Granted, to be worked with
New Gunyerwarıldi and	Warialda Glen Alice	7 7 15 11 14 9	6 5 12 6 10 12 9 6	11 } 12 } 19 13 25 23 23 15	Rocky Gully, 23rd March. Granted, 26th May. Granted, 17th February. Granted, 23rd March. Granted, 15th August. Granted, 5th June. Declined, 16th July. Granted, to be worked with Oakey Creek, 26th May. Granted, to be worked with Warburton, 31st August.

#### APPENDIX V.

Applications for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, received during the year 1891.

Name of School.	Period for which attendance	Numbe	r of Persons attend.	who will	Minister's Decision.
	is guaranteed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	minister's Decision.
A James Assessed					
Adamstown		27		27	Granted, 17th February.
Alma	4 ,,	- 25		25	Granted, 9th April.
Broken Hill	6 ,,	20		20	Granted, 16th June.
Doughboy Hollow	6 ,,	14		14	Declined, 15th August.
Garra	3 ,,	14		14	Declined, 14th September.
Glen Innes	6 ,,	11		11	Declined, 16th June.
Hillgrove, West	6 ,,	16		16	Declined, 20th August.
Miller's Forest	4 ,,	25		25	Granted, 23rd September
Moruya	6 ,,	9	2	11	Declined, 8th June.
New Lambton	4 ,,	31		31	Granted, 9th April.
Wallsend, West	6 ,,	17		17	Granted, 20th May.
Yarrunga	6 ,,	19		19	Granted, 15th August.
· .					

APPENDIX VI.

General Abstract of School Attendance for each Quarter of the year 1891.

				N	. 61.711				- <del></del> 1						<del></del>		
			,	Number of	Children o	n the Rolls.				Averag	ge Daily Atten	dance.	Amount of	Amount of School		Free Pupils.	
<b>M</b> = == 0=====	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	School Fees paid.	Fees in arrear.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
MARCH QUARTER.  High Schools Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools House-to-house Schools Evening Schools	323 86,413 3,390 2,050 933 356	385 79,182 3,064 1,763 892	708 165,595 6,454 3,813 1,825 356	380 85,310 3,193 2,040 963 183	34 23,492 2,039 1,301 560 66	97 17,196 693 253 191 24	78 21,271 406 180 84 24	119 18,326 123 39 27 59	708 165,595 6,454 9 3,813 1,825 356	306·4 60,025·6 2,452·3 1,524·7 732·2 176·0	343·0 53,752·9 2,211·5 1,325·6 .706·5	649·4 113,778·5 4,663·8 2,850·3 1,438·7 176·0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	# s. d.  1,662 6 9  37 3 0  23 4 8½  4 10 10½  0 14 0	6 3,795 211 96 47	6 3,257 151 61 60	12 7,052 362 157 107
Total	93,465	85,286	178,751	92,069	27,492	18,454	22,043	18,693	178,751	65,217.2	58,339.5	123,556.7`	18,663 15 7	1,727 19 4	4,155	3,535	7,690
JUNE QUARTER.  High Schools Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools House-to-house Schools Evening Schools	309 84,618 3,235 2,121 924 424	374 77,507 2,952 1,859 882	683 162,125 6,187 3,980 1,806 424	371 83,870 3,030 2,051 923 188	33 22,718 1,975 1,367 561 92	108 16,818 646 307 195 38	74 20,761 398 211 98 20	97 17,958 138 44 29 86	683 162,125 6,187 3,980 1,806 424	291.7 59,632.9 2,326.3 1,515.0 731.2 228.6	332·0 53,033·3 2,101·1 1,349·8 704·8	623·7 112,666·2 4,427·4 2,864·8 1,436·0 223·6	1,194 3 11 16,690 4 5 560 13 1½ 188 19 10 98 16 3 101 11 6	1,455 3 3 37 17 8 19 18 1½ 3 8 3 1 7 0	6 3,779 197 98 50	7 3,356 134 66 61	13 7,135 · 331 164 111
Total	91,631	83,574	175,205	90,433	26,746	18,112	21,562	18,352	175,205	64,725.7	57,521.0	122,246.7	18,834 9 01	1,517 14 3½	4,130	3,624	7,754
SEPTEMBER QUARTER.  High Schools Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools House-to-house Schools Evening Schools	354 87,458 3,349 2,031 853 552	384 80,441 3,051 1,850 849 4	738 167,899 6,400 3,881 1,702 556	402 86,864 3,148 1,974 834 209	44 23,305 1,943 1,360 542 127	113 17,632 642 295 213 67	79 21,740 456 214 89 47	100 18,358 211 38 24 106	738 167,899 6,400 3,881 1,702 556	327·5 61,064·7 2,387·8 1,452·0 651·4 266·3	338·7 54,623·5 2,135·5 1,330·0 659·6 1·0	666·2 115,688·2 4,523·3 2,782·0 1,311·0 267·3	1,242 8 4 17,510 7 1 602 15 8 186 16 6 90 0 9 149 16 0	1,802 1 1 39 14 8 18 4 10 2 12 10 6 7 0	10 3,917 158 99 57 1	8 3,506 101 70 65	18 7,423 259 169 122
Total	94,597	86,579	181,176	93,431	27,321	18,962	22,625	18,837	181,176	66,149.7	59,088.3	125,238.0	19,782 4 4	1,869 0 5	4,242	3,750	7,992
DECEMBER QUARTER.  High Schools	311 85,746 • 3,371 2,029 871 387	348 79,136 3,065 1,828 888	659 164,882 6,436 3,857 1,759 387	359 85,380 3,146 1,998 870 154	37 22,627 2,008 1,323 592 109	97 17,600 671 291 177 44	76 21,410 411 225 96 26	90 17,865 200 20 24 54	659 164,882 6,436 3,857 1,759	273·6 57,958·8 2,311·7 1,390·3 656·7 204·3	285·4 51,893·8 2,109·9 1,308·0 678·2	559.0 109,852.6 4,421.6 2,698.3 1,334.9 204.3	1,059 15 6 17,441 18 6 606 17 0½ 187 4 2½ 94 4 3 103 13 0	1,522 14 1 29 3 6 17 9 6 1 8 0 7 18 0	11 4,019 159 114 17	9 3,622 101 80 . 15	20 7,641 260 194 32
Total	92,715	85,265	177,980	91,907	26,696	18,880	22,244	18,253	177,980	62,795.4	56,275.3	119,070.7	19,493 12 6	1,578 13 1	4,323	3,827	8,15

# APPENDIX VII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Public Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1891, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

	Chile	Sumber diren on l	of Rolls.	Week	Average			Expend	iture from Public	: Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Euildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Aberdeen Aberglasslyn Acacia Creek Acacia Dam Adaminaby Adamistown Adelong Adelong Crossing Adelong, Upper Albion Park Albion-street Albury Aldavilla Alexandria Alfredtown Alexandria Alfredtown Alandale Alma Alstonville Altcar Alumny Creek Amaroo Amosfield Anarel Angledale Angledool Annandale Anson Appin Arable Arakoon Araluen Araluen, West Aramagong Argent's Hill Armidale Armidale Armidale Ashfield Ashfield Ashfield Ashfield Ashfield Ashford Ash Island Ashlea Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Balland Balgowlah Baslast Quarries Ballengarra Ballina Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra Ballina Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra Ballina Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra Ballina Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra Ballina Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra Ballina Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra Ballina Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra Ballina Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra Ballina Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra Ballina Ballarah Baranglore Bango Banks' Meadow Bankstown Bara Creek Barmedman Barnsley Barrenjoey Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington Barrington	30 30 12 40 242 283 103 25 9 40 242 283 17 30 122 15 31 421 11 421 5 37 11 25 31 421 421 5 37 11 25 13 30 67 94 483 13 13 13 14 15 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	30 25 14 39 45 292 113 30 5 28 258 309 14 14 287 11 16 16 407 15 17 26 23 9 13 249 13 249 14 27 17 26 27 11 16 16 407 15 16 16 407 17 18 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	60 55 26 79 80 615 216 55 14 68 500 597 271 605 69 20 38 30 40 25 37 828 20 64 23 42 57 51 20 22 22 53 40 23 42 57 51 20 20 31 32 33 33 40 21 32 33 40 21 33 40 21 33 40 21 33 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	$\begin{array}{c} 18.2\\ 17.6\\ 10.4\\ 24.8\\ 21.0\\ 224.8\\ 16.8\\ 21.0\\ 24.3\\ 172.8\\ 194.6\\ 4.3\\ 172.8\\ 117.3\\ 24.3\\ 172.8\\ 117.3\\ 24.3\\ 172.8\\ 117.3\\ 24.3\\ 172.8\\ 117.3\\ 24.3\\ 172.1\\ 16.3\\ 117.3\\ 293.4\\ 11.7\\ 179.8\\ 293.4\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11$	$\begin{array}{c} 16.3\\ 14.5\\ 7.7\\ 25.2\\ 0\\ 189.7\\ 7.7\\ 18.2\\ 9\\ 173.5\\ 201.0\\ 9.8\\ 4.8\\ 9.8\\ 8.9\\ 8.8\\ 9.8\\ 8.9\\ 8.8\\ 9.8\\ 8.9\\ 9.8\\ 8.9\\ 11.5\\ 2.5\\ 10.2\\ 11.5\\ 2.5\\ 10.2\\ 11.5\\ 2.2\\ 11.5\\ 2.3\\ 10.9\\ 11.5\\ 2.2\\ 11.5\\ 2.3\\ 10.9\\ 11.5\\ 2.3\\ 10.9\\ 11.5\\ 2.3\\ 10.9\\ 11.5\\ 2.3\\ 10.9\\ 10.2\\ 11.5\\ 2.3\\ 10.9\\ 10.2\\ 11.5\\ 2.3\\ 10.9\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.$	65·7 137·4 636·2 18·5 48·2 22·3 16·8 19·6 322·5 164·9 19·1 166·3 18·6 22·4 24·9 20·9 13·9 19·0 9·9 13·9 11·1 21·4 29·5 12·7 204·0	£ s. d. 174 0 0 264 0 0 120 0 0 194 0 0 300 0 0 1,483 0 4 473 0 0 216 0 0 180 0 0 1,74 11 11 1,546 14 5 150 0 0 120 0 0 1,74 11 11 1,546 14 5 150 0 0 120 0 0 1,74 11 11 1,546 14 5 150 0 0 120 0 0 1,74 14 1 1 1,546 14 5 150 0 0 1,74 14 18 202 10 0 158 0 0 120 0 0 1,74 14 18 202 10 0 158 0 0 132 0 0 134 0 0 132 0 0 134 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150	£ s. d.  0 5 6 6 0 2 3 6 18 9 5 4 1 25 11 0 9 14 0 3 4 0 4 15 3 5 15 8 5 5 11 5 8 17 1 1 16 9 6 1 12 7 13 10 1 1 1 1 1 58 17 1 1 16 9 6 1 12 7 1 3 8 10 1 1 1 1 8 9 1 1 1 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 8 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 8 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1	3 0 0	£ s. d. 22 15 10 24 12 3 42 13 3 3 15 0 404 18 1 217 8 0 46 5 6 5 5 0 16 8 1 117 8 1 117 18 0 138 1 8 93 9 10 5 12 1 17 18 0 138 1 8 93 9 10 5 12 1 10 0 131 10 2 16 10 3 17 10 0 151 10 0 2 16 10 3 17 10 0 151 10 0 2 9 8 5 8 6 3 7 0 16 11 5 72 3 9 114 1 10 2 0 0 16 11 5 72 3 9 114 1 10 2 0 0 16 11 5 72 3 9 114 1 10 2 10 10 10 0 151 10 0 2 9 8 6 3 7 0 16 11 5 72 3 9 114 1 10 2 0 0 16 11 5 72 3 9 114 1 10 2 0 0 16 11 5 72 3 9 114 1 10 2 0 0 16 11 5 72 3 9 114 1 10 2 0 0 17 10 0 18 5 6 8 17 1 4 1 10 2 0 0 1,168 5 6 8 17 1 4 1 10 2 11 10 38 16 0 26 7 19 333 7 3 319 15 3 316 10 70 2 5 45 2 10 40 6 8 2 11 10 26 7 10 37 12 7 2 11 10 38 16 0 26 7 17 3 11 17 7 64 4 9 333 7 3 319 15 3 316 10 70 2 5 45 2 10 40 6 8 2 11 10 10 10 0 17 18 6 12 7 10 6 53 11 0 0 15 0 0 244 17 1 156 3 0 1 17 19 4 17 19 16 6 7 19 4	£ s. d. 196 15 10 288 17 9 169 10 9 215 13 7 710 2 2 1,733 10 10 528 19 6 240 3 6 89 5 0 201 3 4 1,310 11 2 3,374 12 2 8 319 17 6 401 0 5 140 2 11 123 8 1 1,845 0 5 788 16 4 88 13 6 162 4 5 142 10 4 150 4 3 125 11 10 161 19 4 115 8 9 1,992 1 5 91 0 0 188 16 6 102 4 8 211 15 8 9 1,992 1 5 91 0 0 188 16 6 102 4 8 211 15 9 328 17 3 296 5 3 88 8 11 78 19 10 1,380 18 7 212 12 7 472 15 1 1,842 2 5 98 12 3 296 5 3 88 8 11 78 19 10 1,380 18 7 212 12 7 472 15 1 1,842 2 5 98 12 3 1,350 18 4 161 18 10 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 490 6 11 1,363 13 8 1,360 18 7 1,77 14 4 833 14 1 2,653 19 2 160 16 11 106 8 8 106 15 11 148 14 3 202 6 6 1070 2 3 189 15 11

		Number iren o i l		Weekl	Average y Attenda	ce		Expend	ture from Publ.	с Гunds.	
Name of School.	Boys	Gırls	Total	Doy s	Girls	Total.	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Lapenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
ath was	547	461	1,008	270.4	204.0	672.0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. 2,448 13
athurst	21	401	61	370·4 12·5	304·8 26 3	675·2 38·8	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,214 & 19 & 7 \\ 174 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	33 11 9	21 18 1	178 4 1 3 16 10	2,448 13 177 16
aulkham Hılls	20	30	50	13 3	20 0	33.3	165 0 0	3 3 4		9 15 11	177 19
aw Baw	21	14	35	11.6	7 3	18 9	180 0 0	2 8 7	2 16 0	12 3 0	197 7
ayly	$\frac{23}{22}$	$\begin{array}{c c} & 10 \\ & 12 \end{array}$	33 34	$\begin{array}{c c} 125 \\ 118 \end{array}$	6·1 8 0	$\frac{18}{19} \frac{6}{8}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			$\begin{bmatrix}2&4&0\\2&13&5\end{bmatrix}$	$98  ext{ } 4$ $122  ext{ } 13$
ear Hill	22	36	58	12 2	20 6	32.8	126 0 0	4 1 7	9 0 6	24 7 9	163 9
eaufort	28	9	37	18 5	6 2	24 7	-120 0 0	1 14 6	2 5 0	3 11 5	127 10
eaumont	11	14	25	7 6	10.0	17 6	120 0 0	1 18 8	<i>.</i>	31 1 0	152 19
edellick eechwood	$\frac{12}{24}$	$\frac{7}{25}$	19 49	$\begin{array}{c c} 77 \\ 109 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 5 \ 3 \\ 12 \ 2 \end{array}$	13·0 23·1	$\begin{bmatrix} 84 & 0 & 0 \\ 129 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccc}2&7&10\\2&7&4\end{array}$		11 0 0	97 7 150 9
ega	177	160	337	106 6	88.0	194.6	813 5 0	12 19 8	11 18 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,777 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	2,615 3
eggan Beggan	18	8	26	5.2	41	96	132 0 0			49 18 6	181 18
elanglo	16	14	33	13 9	11.4	25.3	132 0 0	2 11 0		2 5 10	136 16
elford elgravia	12 15	15	27 24	8 5 9·7	10 1 6·8	18 6 16·5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	• •	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	177 18 $124 6$
elgravia	9	7	16	4 3	47	90	132 0 0		· ·	45 11 4	178 12
ellingen .	36	26	62	24.6	16 9	41.5	180 0 0	2 17 4		5 8 6	188 5
ellinger Heads	20 16	25	45	15 6	15.9	31.5	156 0 0	2 18 8		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	160 3 135 11
ell's Creek ell's Lagoons	16	16	$\begin{array}{c c} 32 \\ 19 \end{array}$	8·3 8·2	10 1 5 5	$18.4 \\ 13.7$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc}2&0&11\\2&4&5\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	135 11
elltrees	27	18	45	175	13.4	309	156 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		171 15 1	330 13
lmont	27	16	43	187	10 2	28 9	156 0 υ	1 11 0		2 13 0	160 4
lmore	37	23	60	26 2	16 2	424	180 0 0	1 12 9		211 19 5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
lmore River Imore River, Upper	$\frac{9}{10}$	14 17	23 27	$\begin{array}{c c} 56 \\ 92 \end{array}$	8 <del>4</del> 14·0	$\begin{array}{c} 14\ 0 \\ 23\ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{vmatrix} 187 & 2 \\ 99 & 19 \end{vmatrix}$
lowra	7	9	16	44	36	80	132 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	136 17
nandarah	14	18	32	97	14 9	24 6	120 0 0	2 11 3		1 5 10	123 17
n Bullen	8	18	26	50	65	11.5	120 0 0	1 5 10		4 2 1	125 7
ndeela ndemeer	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 40 \end{array}$	$\frac{9}{27}$	17 67	5 0 21 4	62	$\begin{array}{c c} 11 \ 2 \\ 36 \ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 132 & 0 & 0 \\ 216 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2 11 10 10 18 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} 136 & 3 \\ 232 & 3 \end{array}$
ndemeer	21	29	50	14.5	16 4	30 9	180 0 0	21110		3 13 9	186 5
endick Muriell	11	13	24	7 0	10 4	17 4	96 0 0	1 2 2	2 18 3	2 11 10	102 12
ndolba	23	15	38	13 1	9 2	22.3	153 18 1	3 4 0		2 12 0	159 14
neree	32 16	24 16	56 32	$\begin{array}{c c}22\ 0\\8\ 4\end{array}$	17 9 8 9	39 9 17·3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 7 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 202 & 17 \\ 127 & 16 \end{array} $
en Lomond	7	6	13	39	40	7 9	35 0 0	0 14 0		1 15 0	37 9
nmore	15	11	26	9 4	8 1	17.5	120 0 0	8 9 6		2 11 0	131 0
erebangalo	11	17	28	7 7	7.7	15 4	120 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$		54 7 4	176 15
eresford ergalia	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 23 \end{array}$	9 24	26 47	9.3	5·1 17·2	14·4 34·1	120 0 0 180 0 0	$\begin{smallmatrix}2&5&3\\2&6&4\end{smallmatrix}$	3 9 6	12 16 10 157 16 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
rkeley	10	7	17	5 3	3 6	89	156 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		17 12 8	174 14
rmagui	23	24	47	16 9	17 2	34 1	120 0 0	2 17 8		3 9 4	126 7
rrıdale	16	24	40	10 4	16 5	26 9	156 0 0	2 13 0		28 2 7	186 15
rrima	58 15	$\frac{51}{12}$	109 27	39 6 12 0	38 5 9 3	$78.1 \\ 21.3$	278 10 0 120 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{vmatrix} 312 & 1 \\ 505 & 15 \end{vmatrix}$
eriy	90	83	173	54 2	44.2	98.4	388 15 2	4 18 6		37 4 0	430 17
ryl	15	13	28	10 3	8 2	185	132 0 0	1 10 7		3 6 0	136 16
thungra	21	14	35	13.1	8 0	21 1	132 0 0	1 14 9		6 0 10	139 15
ex Hıll exley	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \\ 127 \end{array}$	50 156	106 283	27 6 83 8	26·8 92·8	54·4 176·6	158 0 0 448 11 10	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		99 13 10 158 12 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
bbenluke	39	22	61	21.4	13.7	35.1	154 14 2	1 12 4		4 4 4	160 10
g Hıll	8	16	24	5.1	10 9	160	106 0 0	1 10 7	. 2 3 0	0 10 0	110 3
g Ridge	11	8	19	6 9	5.4	12.3	91 0 0	1 6 10		2 2 0	91 8
nalong	21 8	12 16	33 24	$\begin{array}{c c} 151 \\ 21 \end{array}$	8·5 5·1	$\begin{array}{c c}23 \ 6\\7 \ 2\end{array}$	156 0 0 120 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		394 5 9 17 2 0	551 10 139 6
ndogundra	17	9	26	11.4	5.7	17.1	126 0 0	1 15 10	1 18 0	35 18 10	165 12
ngara	83	82	165	50 6	50 9	101 5	397 0 0	15 12 5	22 12 2	19 19 2	455 3
nnaway	23	18	41	16.1	15.5	31.6	120 0 0	1 18 6	6 14 9	6 15 10	128 14
nneguy rch Grove	11 428	11 390	818	$\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 320 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 8 & 2 \\ 289 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 16.5 \\ 610.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 19 0 173 14 2	$116\ 10$ $2,079\ 15$
shop's Bridge	46	20	66	36 2	16 7	52 9	180 0 0	3 2 0	1	5 3 10	188 5
ackfiiars	677	678	1,355	433.2	427.9	866 1	2,726 10 8	64 2 5		502 19 1	3,293 12
ackgolar	14	18	32	65	11 2	17.7	96 0 0	2 15 0	1	21 15 0	120 10
ackheath ack Hıll	50 16	38	88 29	33 4 9·9	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c} 59\ 5 \\ 19\ 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 18 4	1 0 0	19 5 9 7 19 10	285 5 130 18
ackman's Point	25	24	49	14.3	13 7	28 0	156 0 0	1 0 3		31 16 10	188 17
ick Mountain	32	20	52	16.4	11 9	28 3	261 0 0	0 19 1		40 16 4	302 15
ack Range	28	17	45	20 6	12 7	33.3	156 0 0	2 1 0		20 5 9	178 6
ick Springs	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 15 \end{array}$	19 16	35 31	9 5 8 8	12 8 10 7	$\begin{array}{c c} 22 \ 3 \\ 19 \ 5 \end{array}$	95 0 0	1 14 0 1 18 10	•	15 11 10	96 14 113 10
acktown	31	37	68	22 2	26 6	488	249 0 0			44 0 11	293 0
kehurst	34	41	75	22.5	26 9	49 4	240 0 0	2 19 1		126 12 11	369 12
akney Creek	5	6	11	16	2 3	3.9	77 0 0	1 0 7			78 0
andford	135	28	210	12.8	20 5 65:7	33.3	118 3 4	1 5 10	:	39 4 7	158 13
ayney	$\begin{array}{c} 135 \\ 24 \end{array}$	114	249 46	88.6	65·7 15 1	154·3 31 8	443 8 8 156 0 0	8 17 7		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	475 7 196 0
owering	19	19	38	12 3	13.2	25.5	156 0 0	2 13 10		7 4 7	165 18
uff River	19	18	37	12 2	11 2	23 4	95 0 0	3 19 2	3 9 3	1 16 3	104 4
Bo Creek	16	14	20	9.4	9.3	18 7	120 0 0	2 10 4	0 14 6	2 7 0	125 11
odalla oggabilla	$\frac{22}{20}$	27 17	49 37	15 9 13·9	$\begin{array}{c c} 160 \\ 112 \end{array}$	31 9 25·1	180 0 0 120 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		36 4 4 2 17 10	218 10 127 5
oggabri	75	82	157	55.2	57.4	112.6	321 0 0	5 4 1		123 2 4	449 6
oggumbil	15	18	33	10.5	10.8	21.3	120 0 0	1 11 3		30 0 8	151 11
ogolong	13	14	27	56	96	15 2	92 0 0		2 10 0	0 11 0	95 1

		Number dren on l		Week	Average ly Attend	ance.		Eupend	liture from Publi	c Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Poys.	· Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Boo'.s and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Bolivia Bolwarra Bomadel y Bomballa Bombolla Bombolla Bombowlee Bondi Booerie Bookham Booligal Boolong Boonoo Boonoo Booral Boorelong Borambil Boree Borchore Boro, Lower Bossley Park Botany Botobolar Bourke, North Bowan Bowning Bowning Alley Point Bowna Bowning Alley Point Bowna Bowning Borawile Bowning Bowaville Bowral Braidwood Brandon Hill Branga Branxton Brawlin Breadalbane Bredbo Breeza Brewarrina Brewongle Bringelly Brisbane Valley Broadwater Brocklehurst Brocklesby, West Brocklesby, West Brocklesby, West Brocklesby, West Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshurst Brockleshy, West Brockleshur	12 30 168 12 4 11 137 10 13 16 15 17 13 18 14 10 17 13 18 14 10 17 13 18 14 10 17 13 18 14 10 17 13 18 15 16 11 10 17 13 18 15 17 10 16 18 18 15 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	8 31 8 63 19 30 9 108 17 7 22 6 12 19 7 13 11 12 13 115 20 36 39 31 12 12 13 31 15 20 164 33 22 12 19 52 11 14 26 12 18 13 1523 382 10 26 11 18 9 19 18 7 8 11 12 22 18 12 22 18 12 22 18 12 12 18 14 6 6 6 105 16 16 105	20 61 34 152 31 64 20 245 27 20 38 21 29 50 25 27 21 38 25 25 22 29 36 76 77 23 40 27 21 35 41 35 27 41 40 27 41 40 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	7.9 23.2 8.3 54.4 7.8 20.9 90.6 6.0 7.6 210.4 13.1 15.7 10.9 8.8 6.9 9.7 11.5 10.8 11.5 11.5 11.0 11.5 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0	$\begin{array}{c} 4.7 \\ 25.4 \\ 12.3 \\ 31.5 \\ 14.6 \\ 7.3 \\ 13.5 \\ 14.6 \\ 7.3 \\ 11.1 \\ 4.5 \\ 3.2 \\ 6.1 \\ 11.2 \\ 6.7 \\ 10.0 \\ 71.5 \\ 7.8 \\ 10.0 \\ 71.5 \\ 7.8 \\ 10.0 \\ 71.5 \\ 10.0 \\ 71.5 \\ 10.0 \\ 71.5 \\ 10.0 \\ 71.5 \\ 10.0 \\ 71.5 \\ 10.0 \\ 71.5 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.0$	12·6 48·6 20·6 20·9 35·5 16·7 15·9 17·1 12·1 13·6 19·7 15·2 14·1 15·7 32·3 45·5 118·6 21·3 21·3 21·3 21·3 21·3 21·3 21·3 21·3	## s. d. 96 0 0 60 0 0 120 0 0 389 6 8 120 0 0 173 0 0 94 14 3 0 96 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0	£ s. d. 3 9 9 15 2 9 2 9 6 7 5 10 1 17 7 4 11 4 1 13 0 7 2 7 8 1 19 4 2 3 6 3 2 9 2 14 10 2 0 2 1 18 9 2 14 10 2 0 2 1 18 9 2 14 15 11 10 10 5 1 14 6 16 4 8 3 13 3 2 12 7 1 12 3 10 2 8 10 17 8 7 10 7 6  1 18 4 8 1 13 7 1 7 17 0 2 9 5 1 2 8 8 4 11 1 8 8 10 2 8 1 1 3 7 1 12 4 2 14 8 3 15 5 53 11 0 2 9 5 1 1 8 8 1 13 7 1 7 17 0 2 9 5 1 2 8 8 4 11 1 8 8 10 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 4 0 13 2 2 14 10 2 15 11 3 3 3 3 1 3 5 1 10 0 1 10 4 1 7 11 1 6 5 1 14 18 5 11 3 1 3 5	# s. d.  9 0 0  1 14 9  4 10 0  2 0 0  1 2 0  1 2 0  1 2 0  1 2 0  1 1 4 0  1 1 4 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0 1,250 6 11 2 6 6 5 15 17 8 24 17 11 68 4 0 152 4 2 7 14 6 0 15 0 27 16 4 2 11 8 23 14 0 3 4 15 0 16 6 6 105 3 1 4 13 7 579 15 5 16 4 0 4 17 10 3 5 10 42 10 9 12 2 6 12 18 0 10 7 6 38 9 0 4 17 10 32 15 9 1 8 7 3 2 1 3 14 0 3 2 10 10 5 0 44 13 10 21 2 6 32 15 9 1 8 7 3 2 1 3 14 0 3 2 10 10 5 0 44 13 10 2 12 0 10 5 0 44 13 10 2 12 0 11 8 7 2 8 6 12 8 6 14 3 7 2 8 10 2 12 10 0 12 16 0 3 11 1 558 9 3 3 18 0 12 18 6 2 19 0 3 278 10 2 2,977 16 0 0 15 0 3 11 1 558 9 3 3 18 0 12 16 6 1 0 10 0 8 15 6 6 6 0 11 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 3 5 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3	£ s. d. 99 19 9 1,334 9 8 124 15 6 483 7 7 1 137 15 3 204 4 0 164 11 3 596 14 9 106 2 9 90 14 4 185 19 10 133 4 5 122 8 10 161 13 9 143 10 4 77 10 2 166 0 5 99 0 4 114 2 5 543 3 6 186 8 1 1,330 0 1 115 17 3 163 10 5 184 18 2 303 3 8 195 19 7 274 11 10 192 16 4 856 13 0 149 5 2 296 10 5 134 7 3 184 15 13 184 15 13 185 14 8 123 14 0 155 16 4 311 16 9 173 18 10 155 16 4 311 16 9 173 18 10 155 16 4 311 16 9 173 18 10 155 16 4 311 16 9 173 18 10 155 16 4 311 16 9 173 18 10 186 14 5 5,325 0 10 4,580 19 6 90 8 5 135 19 2 176 14 5 177 16 12 2 176 14 5 177 16 14 5 178 18 10 179 170 18 186 14 5 5,325 0 10 187 7 8 187 170 18 187 170 18 187 170 18 187 170 18 188 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 11 189 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19

	;			Week	Average dy Attend	larce		Expend	iture from Publi	e Funds	
Name of School.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Gırls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
Bulli Mountain Bulli, North Bullo, North Bullokreek Bumbury Bunaloo Bundanoon Bundarra Bungawalbyn Bungay Bungendore Bunglegumbie Bungomia Bungowannah Bungwall Flat Buninyong Bunnabunoo Burkeville Burnt Yards Burraduc Burraga Burragan Burragan Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Caddigat Caddia Caergurle Calare Callaghan's Creek Callope Caloola Cambewarra Candelo Cambewarra Cambewarra Candelo Camperlown Camperlown Camperlown Canadian Lead Canoblas Canowindra Canterbury Captain's Flat Carcol Carroll Carroll Carroll Carroll Carroll Carroll Carroll Carroll Castle Hill Castle Mountain Castle Rag Castlereagh Cas	146 23 27 36 11 8 16 16	19 32 16 14 946 32 22 12 28 20 15 10 24 11 13 17 12 20 25 21 10 23 23 50 10 11 15 22 22 11 3 16 12 25 11 3 19 5 60 11 79 325 65 370 42 518 18 59 134 46 443 35 2 28 151 29 20 10 38 21 14 19 1276 20 45 11 19 216 20 9	30 533 32 31 15 93 80 27 82 38 26 22 38 31 30 43 44 46 48 92 221 35 67 49 25 27 39 49 21 1,029 34 111 37 20 185 673 143 809 73 143 809 73 35 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	7·2 16·0 10·4 5 5 13·1 1 9·5 7 10·6 10·4 10·4 1 7 7 6 6 11·0 10·4 1 25·5 3 10·1 10·4 1 7 7 6 6 11·0 10·4 1 25·5 11·1 10·1 10·1 10·1 10·1 10·1 10·1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 116\\ 6\\ 22\\ 7\\ 11\\ 22\\ 30\\ 9\\ 21\\ 30\\ 9\\ 21\\ 30\\ 9\\ 21\\ 30\\ 9\\ 21\\ 30\\ 9\\ 21\\ 30\\ 9\\ 21\\ 30\\ 9\\ 21\\ 30\\ 9\\ 21\\ 30\\ 9\\ 21\\ 30\\ 9\\ 21\\ 30\\ 9\\ 30\\ 9\\ 31\\ 30\\ 20\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 20\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 30\\ 3$	18 8 7 2 2 18 6 4 8 8 17 2 18 6 9 18 8 7 5 2 18 6 6 18 8 18 7 5 2 18 6 6 18 8 18 7 6 8 18 7 6 8 18 7 6 8 18 7 6 8 18 7 6 8 18 7 6 8 18 7 6 8 18 7 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8 18 7 8	£ s d. 96 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ s. d.  2 1 2 3 3 6 6 1 16 9  2 18 9 6 2 17 11  3 3 2 5 5 3 3 2 17 8  3 12 2 11 9 9 2 2 1 1 8 2 14 10 4 9 3 6 6 6 9 4 1 6 5 2 14 11 2 3 10  2 1 1 10 11 1 1 18 8 2 18 8 4 1 11 1 10 2 1 6 1 5 1 16 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d.  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111 0  1111	21 15 0 17 2 0 3 0 0 2 19 3 104 18 10 4 11 10 2 16 0 29 4 10 10 6 0 6 2 6 2 6 0 3 18 0 19 6 10	£ s d 103 16 16 1976 2 121 6 136 16 136 16 137 1 257 1 16 281 10 602 14 64 6 138 17 194 10 16 195 4 138 6 195 8 157 17 108 0 149 6 265 0 252 1 124 3 227 15 189 9 16 291 4 1 101 19 138 17 139 1 130 15 171 143 19 152 19 153 17 143 19 152 19 153 17 143 19 152 17 153 10 154 13 165 6 191 0 138 17 199 0 1 125 7 785 4 150 10 188 0 1 443 8 3 874 5 424 5 1,976 4 1 316 18 177 18 187 3 165 6 191 0 188 17 199 0 1 125 7 785 4 150 10 188 17 199 0 1 125 7 187 3 165 6 191 0 185 13 165 6 191 13 177 11 187 3 165 13 165 13 165 13 165 13 177 13 177 18 178 19 177 19 178 19 179 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19 177 19

65

		Number o dren on 1		Weel	Average kly Atten	dance.		Expend	iture from Publi	c Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus,	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Chalkerville Charlestown Charleville Charleyong Chatsbury Chatsword Chatsworth Island Chichester Clairwaulx Clairwood Claremont Clarence Town Clarendon Clareval Clarkson's Crossing Clearbank Clevedon Cleveland-street Clifton Clunes Clybucca Cobar Cobargo Cobbity Cobborah Cockatoo Flat Cockatoo Flat Cocklurn River Cockle Creek Codrington Codrington, North Coffey Hill Cogo Coldstream, Lower Coldstream, Upper Colstoun Collector Collector Collengullie Colonna Colo, Upper Colstoun Codyton Comarong Comeroy Road Conargo Concord Concord Conoba Creek Cooerwull Coogee Cookardinia Cook's Hill Coogee Cookardinia Coolangata Coolanga	12 97 10 15 12 63 52 16 13 22 10 7 8 14 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	76 10 10 14 47 555 12 19 8 75 15 9 15 7 8 19 22 84 57 10 16 10 10 13 13 9 18 5 15 19 11 11 11 19 30 9 33 4 65 42 9 13 46 53 88 11 31 12 20 5 4 6 7 4 8 6 6 13 10 9 75 51 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	19 193 200 25 26 110 107 28 25 41 18 150 23 28 12 19 1,688 117 40 29 26 23 57 23 24 22 21 18 38 50 26 22 21 18 38 50 26 21 18 38 727 49 73 62 21 18 21 103 22 30 113 38 727 49 73 62 21 113 205 77 36 113 205 77 36 113 205 77 36 113 205 77 36 113 205 77 36 113 205 77 36 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 113 205 206 206 207 207 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208	$\begin{array}{c} 7.5 \\ 67.5 \\ 61.5 \\ 67.5 \\ 61.5 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 63.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.$	\$\frac{5.2}{61.28}\$\frac{9.7}{10.78}\$\frac{9.7}{10.78}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{10.95}\$\frac{9.8}{	12·7 128·7 128·7 128·7 13·3 16·3 16·5 68·0 72·5 19·0 19·8 16·4 17·4 20·8 20·9 14·1 18·1 16·7 12·7 10·4 18·1 16·7 12·7 10·4 18·1 16·7 11·7 10·4 18·1 16·7 11·7 11·7 11·7 11·7 11·7 11·7 11	£ s. d. 96 0 0 0 422 0 11 84 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 96 16 0 0 258 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ s. d.  8 0 6 4 1 10 8 1 18 1 3 11 8 2 5 6 6 3 8 6 11 1 19 6  1 10 2 11 1 6 7 8 1 5 5 1 10 6 1 1 1 9 2 1 1 10 0 1 1 1 9 2 1 1 10 0 1 1 1 8 2 1 1 9 8 5 10 0 13 10 1 19 8 0 17 10 11 1 15 6 1 18 3 2 1 1 2 1 1 10 10 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 4 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 5	£ s. d.  2 8 0  0 18 0  3 6 0  1 19 8  18 5 3  6 5 2  5 11 6  3 0 0  1 2 0  4 4 6  6 18 6  0 8 2  4 4 4  2 1 6  5 10 0  10 9 9  11 0 0  11 0 0	£ s. d. 3 11 10 77 0 8 0 15 0 2 11 10 2 5 10 6 18 0 11 4 5 5 2 10 1 12 6 2 19 0 61 1 0 13 12 1 2 7 0 4 11 10 0 10 0 6 2 6 5,197 4 3 11 10 6 55 5 9	£ s. d. 99 11 10 507 2 1 86 5 4 136 9 11 105 1 6 267 3 6 324 3 10 139 9 9 97 12 0 98 19 0 101 10 1 425 13 0 126 10 0 98 7 0 162 2 4 76 11 2 84 15 7 8,249 16 3 344 3 9 212 15 5 287 13 5 164 1 9 143 2 7 99 1 10 241 2 5 106 5 4 125 11 8 117 17 0 306 13 1 291 4 7 123 15 0 179 17 4 121 15 10 161 0 3 191 11 6 137 0 306 13 1 291 4 7 123 15 0 179 17 10 306 13 1 291 4 7 123 15 10 161 1 1 6 137 1 0 306 13 1 1291 4 7 123 15 10 161 1 1 6 137 1 0 306 13 1 1291 4 7 123 15 10 161 1 1 6 137 1 0 306 13 1 1291 4 7 123 15 10 161 1 1 1 161 0 3 191 11 1 161 0 3 191 11 1 161 0 3 191 11 1 191 11 1 192 9 4 1,697 13 1 10 103 17 10 103 17 10 103 17 10 103 17 10 103 17 10 103 17 10 104 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 10 10 105 1

	Name of School.  Boys			Week	Average	lance		Expend	ture from Public	Furds.	
Name of School.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Gırls.	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	O Total.
Cranebrook Crawford River. Croki Crookwell Crookwell Crookwell River Croome Croydon Ridge Crown-street Croydon Croydon Park. Crudine Cucumbark Cudal Cuddell Siding Cudgebegong Cudgegong Cudgegong Cudgell Creek Cudgen Culcairn Cullen Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen Cunmeragunja Cumbalum Cummeragunja Cumbalum Cungegong Cunditown Cundunbul Cungegong Currabubula Currabubula Currabubula Currabubula Currabubula Currawarna Curlewis Currawarna Curlewis Currawarna Curlero Dalton	30 8 33 25 100 14 14 13 789 303 213 25 88 15 33 20 17 15 13 25 16 18 17 20 35 18 10 11 12 21 399 693 523 10 11 12 21 399 693 523 16 21 17 11 22 13 16 21 17 11 22 13 16 21 17 11 22 13 16 21 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		60 27 46 186 28 34 26 1,692 27 42 124 26 33 45 27 43 44 64 45 24 23 57 85 109 18 39 28 24 22 82 37 49 35 1,320 1,320 1,001 28 24 27 97 47 28 29 38 32 21 36 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	18·5 4 0 26 0 12 9 18 9 12 8 8 15 5 22 13 4 4 1 0 6 7 9 18 9 12 8 8 15 5 22 13 4 4 1 0 6 16 3 12 8 16 0 10 13 8 16 0 10 13 8 16 0 10 13 8 16 0 10 13 8 16 0 10 13 8 16 0 10 13 8 16 0 10 13 8 16 0 10 13 8 16 0 10 13 8 16 0 10 13 8 10 6 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	19 9 12 0 0 17 8 8 10 17 8 8 10 17 8 8 10 18 12 18 11 18 11 18 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	910 5	£ s. d. 180 0 0 132 0 0 291 0 0 0 180 0 0 331 3 8 84 0 0 156 0 0 114 0 0 3,508 0 4 1,132 0 0 120 0 0 130 19 4 96 0 0 120 0 0 131 0 0 140 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 164 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 1	£ s. d. 2 1 10 2 2 2 7 2 3 8 6 9 1 2 3 7 76 9 8 1 1 1 13 9 9 2 18 11 1 13 9 9 2 18 18 1 2 16 18 1 2 11 15 6 2 11 18 9 2 16 18 1 2 16 18 1 1 11 1 10 1 11 1 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 11 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10 1 10 10	£ s. d.  2 17 0  2 10 3 0 6 0  1 5 0  2 7 6  0 18 9  1 15 0  1 15 0  1 18 6  2 4 0  1 18 4  3 10 6  1 18 4  3 10 6  1 18 4  1 15 0  1 18 6  2 4 0  1 8 4  1 1 2 0  1 1 4 1  2 5 0  6 8 9  1 5 0  1 5 0	£ s. d. 47 5 9 12 13 5 6 128 11 10 188 6 0 0 10 0 2 5 2 10 4 4 459 19 9 101 3 4 4 459 19 9 101 3 16 0 4 4 4 2 10 10 8 17 19 6 3 16 0 2 17 19 6 3 11 10 2 5 10 3 12 3 3 11 10 2 5 10 3 15 10 2 5 17 10 2 3 10 2 5 17 10 2 3 16 0 2 5 17 10 2 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16	£ s. d.  229 7 7 7  146 1 5 6  330 13 5  530 13 5  85 12 5  190 8 125 7 11  4,046 19 11  1,247 18 8  136 5 7  123 12 1  416 5 5  195 18 6  196 18 10  196 18 10  196 18 10  197 19 16 5  197 19 16 5  197 17 10  278 3 10  614 13 10  162 1 8  124 10 4  127 16 6  128 12 1  136 12 4  180 7 6  128 12 1  136 12 4  180 7 6  128 12 1  136 12 4  180 7 6  181 10  181 10  182 1 6  184 10 1  282 1 6  136 12 4  180 7 6  181 10  181 10  181 10  181 10  181 10  185 10  287 11 4  92 12 8  181 10  181 10  185 10  187 10 11  186 18 10  187 10 11  186 18 10  187 10 11  186 19 1  186 19 1  187 10 11  186 19 1  187 10 11  186 19 1  187 10 11  186 10 13  170 11  186 11 12  187 10 11  188 19 10  187 10 11  188 19 10  187 10 11  186 10 13  170 11  187 10 11  188 10 10  187 10 11  188 10 10  187 10 11  188 10 10  187 10 11  188 10 10  187 10 11  188 10 10  187 10 11  188 10 10  189 11 10  180 12 00  192 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 11  170 18 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  170 18 18  17

		Number dren on		Week	Average ly Attend			Expend	iture from Publi	c Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls,	Total.	Salaries.	- Books and Apparatus,	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Dundas Dundee Dungaree Dungarubba Dungog Dungowan, Lower Dungowan, Lower Dunsowan, Upper Dunkeld Dunmore Dunolly Dunoon Dural Dural, Upper Duramana Duval View Eagleton Eastgrove Eastwood Eatonsville Ebenezer Eccleston Eden Eden Valley Edith Edwardstown Eglinford Eglinford Eglinford Eglinford Erginford Erginford Erginford Erginford Erginford Estlalong Elmwood Elsmore Emmaville Emu Enmore Erna Eringonia Ermington Esk Bank Eschol Esk Bank Euabalong Eugowra Eulomogo Euralie Euroka Euroka Eurimbla Euroka Euringen Euroka Euringonia Erringing Everton Vale Exeter Failford Fairfield Fair Hill Fair View Fairy Meadow Fallbrook, Middle Falconer Falls, The Fernmount, South Fishery Creek Fish River Creek Ferndale Ferndale Fernmount Fernmount, South Fishery Creek Fish River Creek Ferndale Fernmount Fernmount, South Fishery Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Forest Valley Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fort-street Fort-street, Lower	34 19 16 15 88 20 11 22 55 20 20 15 21 23 80 35 20 17 14 18 12 25 55 26 24 30 17 27 37 4 37 16 19 11 20 37 4 37 11 4 30 11 12 21 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	31 15 9 158 88 27 67 38 616 28 7 24 16 25 12 16 25 12 16 25 12 16 25 15 26 17 14 16 25 15 20 27 8 36 648 285 25 26 17 14 16 17 10 15 12 10 13 24 16 17 10 15 12 10 13 24 16 17 10 17 28 18 10 18 17 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	65 34 25 30 176 53 177 93 61 448 22 36 41 31 23 35 50 26 51 44 42 25 36 40 40 22 27 26 54 37 32 36 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	$\begin{array}{c} 27.7 \\ 12.4 \\ 11.6 \\ 64.4 \\ 16.6 \\ 13.7 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.5 \\ 10.5 \\ 24.2 \\ 10.6 \\ 13.7 \\ 13.3 \\ 17.6 \\ 10.5 \\ 24.2 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 32 \\ 10 \cdot $	51·2 22·4 17·5 21·8 123·1 32·3 10·9 25·7 44·3 30·2 22·8 105·8 21·7 29·8 105·8 21·7 21·8 22·1 13·3 11·9 23·3 11·9 23·3 11·9 23·3 11·9 23·3 11·9 23·3 11·9 11·9 11·9 11·9 11·9 11·9 11·9 1	£ s. d. 221 10 0 150 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 418 9 5 180 0 0 170 0 0 170 0 0 180 0 0 120 0 0 180 0 0 120 0 0 156 0 0 120 0 0 156 0 0 120 0 0 156 0 0 120 0 0 156 0 0 120 0 0 156 0 0 120 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 130 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 130 0 0 120 0 0 130 0 0 120 0 0 150 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 130 0 0 120 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 120 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 152 0 0 153 0 0 153 0 0 154 0 0 155 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 151 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0	£ s. d.  2 1 3 6 111 9 8 16 5  3 13 4 5 111 4 4 1 118 2 2 13 6 3 13 4 4 3 1 114 5 1 11 2 2 13 6 3 10 8 2 17 7 1 1 12 4 3 10 10 11 1 1 6 5 17 7 1 2 14 10 1 11 6 5 17 7 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$\frac{\pi}{1  0} = \frac	£ s. d. 190 17 10 2 5 4 3 11 10 75 11 10 49 3 11 369 9 7	## s. d. 413 17 7 154 6 7 161 5 4 209 3 4 477 13 9 549 9 7 77 0 0 188 13 11 403 3 8 211 11 3 188 15 12 123 6 2 341 13 4 124 10 1 170 6 10 9 56 9 0 272 14 11 161 6 0 2 124 4 2 296 17 4 127 10 6 10 255 4 6 125 3 0 225 17 10 159 16 2 224 6 8 125 3 4 199 1 8 486 10 0 316 1 9 1,775 16 1 150 19 9 127 12 6 194 11 6 137 18 6 19 1 1,775 16 1 150 19 9 127 12 6 194 11 6 137 18 6 19 1 1,775 16 1 150 19 9 127 12 6 194 11 6 137 18 6 19 1 1,714 4 0 136 4 4 191 13 6 160 1 2 89 13 11 138 16 11 105 17 5 125 9 8 151 10 1,714 4 0 136 14 6 160 1 2 89 13 11 138 16 11 105 17 5 125 9 8 151 10 1 1,448 17 2 126 1 1,744 10 1 136 10 2 137 10 1 1,448 17 2 127 12 1 128 9 2 125 9 8 151 10 1 1,448 17 2 128 9 2 125 9 8 151 10 2 186 12 9 181 10 1 1,448 17 2 186 19 6 137 10 2 186 19 6 137 10 3 141 3 8 6 139 16 11 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,448 17 2 1,

					Average ly Attend			Expendi	ture from Public	Funds	
Name of School.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Gır's	Toʻal.	Salar es	Books and Apparatus	Travelling I apenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
Fosterton Fountaindale Four-mile Creek Foxground Frederickton Frederickton Freeman's Reach Frogmoor Frome's Creek Gadara Galathara Road Galley Swamp Galston Galwadgene Ganbenang Gardener's Road Garield Garra Gaspard Geegullalong Gentleman's Halt George's Creek George's Plains German's Hill Germanton Gerogery Gerogery Railway Stn. Gerringong Gerrymberryn Geurie Ghinni Ghinni Giant's Creek Gilgai Gilgandra Gininambone Gladesville Gladstone Glanmire Glebe Gledswood Glen Glenbog Glenburn Glencoe Glendon Brook Glenfield Glen Hill Glen Innes Glenlogan Glenlogan Glenmore	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 6 \\ 13 \\ 23 \\ 71 \\ 12 \\ 15 \\ 25 \\ 37 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 15 \\ 20 \\ 190 \\ 14 \\ 40 \\ 22 \\ 18 \\ 16 \\ 69 \\ 42 \\ 22 \\ 10 \\ 22 \\ 18 \\ 16 \\ 69 \\ 42 \\ 26 \\ 13 \\ 15 \\ 17 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 15 \\ 20 \\ 22 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 36 \\ 15 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 10 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 10 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 22$	16 4 8 17 73 43 43 15 8 11 16 35 12 6 16 8 17 9 9 14 8 14 17 17 14 6 16 16 16 17 17 14 6 17 17 14 6 17 17 14 6 17 17 17 18 18 19 9 10 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 10 16 17 17 18 18 19 10 16 17 17 18 18 19 10 16 17 17 18 18 19 10 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	34 10 21 40 144 73 616 22 24 15 358 27 23 23 17 23 24 25 26 47 22 23 24 27 27 28 29 107 45 30 20 47 20 47 20 47 20 47 20 47 20 47 20 47 20 47 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	$\begin{array}{c} 11.79 \\ 7.20 \\ 12.00 \\ 20.44 \\ 14.12 \\ 13.00 \\ 20.44 \\ 14.12 \\ 13.00 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ 20.74 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 66 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot $	£ s. d. 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 156 0 0 0 402 0 0 273 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 151 10 0 156 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 15	£ s. d. 2 12 0	£ s. d.  2 10 6  2 16 0  3 16 0  4 19 6  1 17 0  1 17 0  1 12 9  1 12 9  1 12 9  1 14 9  1 14 9  1 14 9  1 14 9	£ s. d. 40 3 6	£ s. d. 162 15 6 12 0 0 93 0 2 159 17 2 487 7 3 297 0 6 5 350 159 17 2 487 7 9 1 5 101 5 4 92 19 4 79 8 1 179 1 5 1,076 6 2 122 10 0 81 2 9 11 162 7 10 186 17 4 97 6 10 186 17 4 97 6 10 181 19 13 137 5 2 123 18 9 127 17 7 102 14 6 328 18 2 175 5 7 102 14 6 328 18 2 175 15 7 102 14 6 357 14 10 101 1 6 140 10 9 164 12 6 140 10 9 164 12 6 140 10 9 164 12 6 140 10 10 1379 16 6 325 13 11 155 16 5 3,057 12 10 42 17 7 640 13 9 31 157 10 0 161 12 5 36 12 4 949 15 2 102 6 768 5 8 153 7 10 192 19 6 768 5 8 153 7 10 193 12 10 160 14 7 194 15 2 105 196 14 7 197 17 10 161 12 7 198 18 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 183 7 197 17 10 187 3 2 188 18 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 8 181 9 18 8 181 8 181 8 181 10 5 190 17 0 8 184 4 175 8 181 10 5 190 17 0 8 184 17 8 181 10 5 190 17 0 8 184 18 8 181 10 5 190 17 0 8 187 197 17 0 187 187 197 17 0 187 187 197 17 0 187 187 197 17 0 187 187 197 17 0 187 187 197 17 0 187 187 197 17 0 187 187 197 17 0 187 187 187 197 17 0 187 187 187 197 17 0 187 187 187 197 17 0 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187

		lumber o lren on I		Week	Average	lance.		Expend	iture from Public	Funds.	,
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Gourlay Gowrie Grafton Grafton, South Graman Grantham Granville, North Granville, South Grattai Great Central Green Grove Green Hill Green Valley Greenwell Point Greenwich Greenwich Greenwich Greenwich Greenwich Greenwich Greenwich Greenwich Greenwich Greenwich Greenwich Greenwich Grenong Grong Grong Grong Grong Groombridge Swamp Guldford Gulargambone Gulgamree Gulgong Gullen Gullen Flat Gum Flat Gum Springs Gundagai Gundagai Gundagai Gundagai Gundagai Gundagai Gundaroo Gundurimba Gunday Gungahleen Gunnedah Gunning Guntawang Gurundah Gunning Guntawang Gurrundah Guyong Hall's Creek Halton Hamilton Hampton Hampton Hampton Hampton Hanbury Hanging Rock Harley Hill Harparary Hartford Hartley Hartley Vale Harley Hill Harparary Hartford Hartley Hartley Vale Harley Hartley Vale Harley Hartley Hartley Hartley Hartley Hartley Hartley Helensburgh Hexham Hill Crest Hill End Hillgrove Hillgrove Hillgrove Hillgrove Hillgrove Hillgrove Hillston Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Hill View Holmwood Homebush Homeville Hopefield	13 10 345 92 13 19 320 160 62 16 23 18 9 9 15 15 12 140 35 17 22 26 90 35 10 28 11 28 13 14 15 16 28 17 17 23 22 26 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	14 12 337 110 11 10 297 165 54 7 10 8 10 21 12 25 33 6 13 12 15 14 19 24 19 24 19 29 33 88 16 11 19 29 33 88 16 11 19 29 11 10 29 11 10 29 11 10 29 11 10 29 11 10 29 11 10 29 11 10 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	27 28 29 68 20 24 29 617 325 619 529 617 325 619 529 617 77 344 38 41 42 51 47 73 41 42 43 41 42 43 43 44 44 45 46 47 47 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \cdot 2 \\ 63 \cdot 7 \\ 63 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 19 \\ 220 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 19 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \cdot 22 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 10 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 25 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \\ 26 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 1$	8 28 20 75 6 1 4 8 9 21 9 4 3 7 3 2 3 1 6 6 8 9 21 9 4 3 7 3 2 3 1 1 6 6 9 5 5 4 8 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	164 1564 157 164 183 164 183 164 183 164 183 1666 167 1660 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167	£ s. d. 132 0 0 130 0 0 1,703 2 4 506 4 0 94 0 0 1,703 2 9 60 0 0 1,368 5 9 6674 8 9 267 15 9 96 0 0 0 162 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 132 0 0 144 0 0 131 5 6 132 0 0 131 5 6 132 0 0 131 5 6 132 0 0 132 0 0 131 5 6 132 0 0 132 0 0 131 5 6 130 0 0 131 5 6 130 0 0 132 0 0 131 5 6 130 0 0 131 5 6 130 0 0 131 5 6 130 0 0 131 5 6 130 0 0 131 5 6 130 0 0 131 5 6 130 0 0 131 5 6 130 0 0 131 5 6 130 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156	£ s. d.  1 6 2 0  8 11 7  2 3 10  1 4 5 7  2 3 10  1 4 5 7  2 1 1 17 8  2 1 1 17 8  2 1 1 17 8  2 1 1 1 1 2 3  1 1 1 2 10  1 1 1 3 4 5  1 1 1 4 5  1 1 1 1 2 10  1 1 1 3 4 5  1 1 1 1 2 10  1 1 1 3 4 5  1 1 1 1 2 10  1 1 1 3 1 4 5  1 1 1 1 2 10  1 1 1 1 1 2 10  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  2 1 1 1 1 1 1  3 1 4 5 3 1  1 1 1 1 2 10  1 1 1 1 1 1 1  2 1 1 1 1 1 1  3 1 1 2 10  1 1 1 1 1 1 1  3 1 1 2 10  1 1 1 1 1 1  2 1 1 1 1 1  3 1 1 2 1 0  1 1 1 1 1 1  2 1 0 1 1  3 1 1 2 1 0  1 1 1 1 1 1  2 1 0 1 1  3 1 1 2 1 0  1 1 1 1 1 1  2 1 0 0 1  3 1 1 5 1 7  1 1 1 1 1 1  2 1 0 0 1  3 1 1 5 1 7  1 1 1 1 1 1  2 1 0 0 1  3 1 1 5 1  3 1 1 0 0  3 1 1 5 1  3 1 1 0 0  3 1 1 5 1  5 1 1 5 1  5 1 1 5 1  5 1 1 5 1  5 1 1 5 5  1 1 1 5 5  1 1 1 5 5  1 1 1 5 5  1 1 1 5 5  1 1 1 5 5  1 1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1 5 5  1 1	£ s. d.  13 4 11  2 10 0  1 5 0  14 10 0  1 6 0  8 4 3  3 3 9 4 6 6  2 9 3  1 6 0  2 18 11  3 11 6  1 17 9  10 3 5	£ s. d. 19 18 0 2 11 10 946 5 5 5 26 10 5 0 10 0 3 11 10 160 6 1 0 10 160 6 1 0 10 2 11 10 2 11 2 11 2 11 0 0 8 0 6 1 10 0 0 13 3 6 11 2 10 0 8 0 6 1 10 0 0 13 3 6 11 2 10 0 8 0 6 1 10 0 0 13 3 6 11 2 10 0 8 0 6 1 10 0 0 13 3 6 11 2 10 0 8 0 6 1 10 0 0 13 3 6 11 2 10 0 8 0 6 1 10 0 0 13 3 6 11 2 10 0 8 0 6 1 10 0 0 13 3 6 11 2 10 0 8 0 6 1 10 0 0 13 3 6 11 2 0 0 10 10 10 15 10 20 10 10 10 5 0 888 11 0 888 12 0 11 13 10 14 8 0 6 17 2 11 8 12 4 6 14 0 0 18 17 7 4 12 0 18 13 10 17 6 10 18 7 1 34 2 10 5 12 1 16 10 0 2 17 0 43 18 6 1 10 10 0 17 4 12 0 18 17 7 4 12 0 18 17 7 4 12 0 19 13 0 1,829 19 10 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 16 0 1,829 19 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	£ s. d. 151 18 0 133 18 0 2,666 17 8 543 5 0 99 3 10 160 15 10 1,559 17 3 719 8 0 328 7 6 98 7 8 209 14 4 139 10 6 160 9 11 148 3 3 84 10 0 832 3 16 160 9 6 143 19 3 167 1 3 167 1 3 189 19 1 133 16 11 264 0 4 1,292 10 2 272 9 1 88 19 7 112 3 6 149 0 3 189 19 1 133 16 11 264 0 4 1,292 10 2 272 9 1 88 19 7 193 13 10 62 16 0 178 19 4 355 3 6 157 3 3 189 4 11 78 14 19 163 2 5 154 4 3 189 4 11 78 14 19 163 2 5 154 4 3 189 4 11 78 14 19 163 2 5 154 4 3 189 19 1 1158 14 1 178 14 1 178 14 1 188 14 1 196 15 1 102 16 6 147 15 9 109 19 1 111 1 1 164 7 1 198 2 1 109 19 1 1101 17 1 109 2 1 101 102 16 6 147 15 9 109 19 1 111 1 1 1109 7 1 101 10 1 102 16 6 147 15 9 109 19 1 110 10 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 11 1

		Number o lren on I		Weekl	Average y Attenda	nco.		Expend	iture from Publi	e Funds.	
Name of School.	Родз.	Girls.	Total.	Воуз.	Gn Is.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Iornsby Junction Iorseshoe Bend Iovell	21 24 11 15 8 22 164 26 14 24 7	26 12 20 12 9		13·2 1 51·1 3 31·3 3 7·0 8 34·8 8 13·2 1 126·6 1 13·1 2 126·1 1 11·2 1 126·1 1 11·2 1 126·1 1 13·3 1 126·1 1 13·3 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16·1 1 16	12·54 42·36 13·08 7·87 18·69 9·97 18·69 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98 106·98	25.7 93.5 77.6 20.0 21.6 45.6 45.2 52.0 21.3 4.3 18.2 13.4 18.7 12.9 24.1 41.5 21.2 14.0 11.5 12.6 21.2 14.0 11.5 12.6 12.9 16.5 13.9 12.7 12.9 24.1 42.4 14.0 11.5 12.6 12.9 13.7 12.9 12.0 13.7 12.9 12.0 13.7 12.9 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0	£ s. d. 122 0 0 0 281 8 0 0 132 0 0 0 108 0 0 0 243 0 0 209 13 7 132 0 0 0 279 2 3 46 14 5 9 757 13 2 156 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 121 0 0 0 123 0 0 0 124 0 0 0 125 0 0 0 126 0 0 0 127 0 0 0 128 0 0 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1292 10 0 1312 0 0 1293 10 0 1294 0 0 1312 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 133 0 0 134 0 0 135 0 0 136 0 0 137 0 0 138 5 180 0 0 131 0 0 132 0 0 133 0 0 134 0 0 135 0 0 136 0 0 137 0 0 138 0 0 139 0 0 130 0 0 131 0 0	£ s. d. 1 11 8 8 4 3 8	£ s. d.  4 12 6  3 16 6  0 10 0 4 13 8  1 2 6  8 4 9  0 10 0  0 13 6  2 7 6  2 1 6  2 1 6  2 1 6  2 1 6  2 1 6	5 1 0 3 15 1 1 1 0 0 15 0 3 11 10 287 5 11 117 7 11 1 5 10 2 6 0 21 12 9 2 5 6	# s. 6 132 11 302 17 272 17 133 5 1 123 16 261 2 288 8 256 18 288 17 70 8 204 10 484 7 2,030 12 162 5 92 4 80 16 124 7 123 11 343 13 85 1 6268 8 101 3 146 7 1123 12 382 16 268 8 101 3 146 7 112 12 11 343 13 85 14 10 17 98 5 189 18 1,604 8 110 17 184 19 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 9 1 246 10 175 18 135 14 115 16 150 0 175 10 177 17 189 11 115 10 137 18 135 14 115 10 137 18 135 14 115 10 137 19 144 11 151 10 152 10 179 1 1742 18 1 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175 10 175

71

		lumber o lren on I		Week	Average ly Attend	ance.		Expendi	ture from Public	e Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Kincumber Kindra Kingsdale King's Plains Kingvale Kiola Kiora Kirkconnell Kirkton Kogarah Kookabookra Koorawatha Koppin Yarrat Koribahk Kowen Krambach Kurrajong, North Kurrajong, South Lagma Lagoon Laguna Lake Albert Lake Bathurst Lake Cudgellico Lalalty Lambing Hill Lambton Lang's Creek Laughtondale Laurieton Lawrence Lawrence, Lower Lawson's Creek Leconfield Leech's Gully Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Leichhardt Lochiel Lochiel Lochiel Lochiel Lochiel Lochiel Lochinvar Long Reach Longueville Lord's Hill Lostock Lost River Liverpool Llandilo Loch End Lochiel Lochinvar Long Reach Longueville Lord's Hill Lostock Lost River Louth Lowedale Lucknow Luddenham Lyndhurst McDonald, Central McDonald, Central McDonald, Central McDonald, Upper McLean's Ridges McLean's Ridges McLean's Ridges McLoonald, Upper McLean's Ridges McLoonald, Upper McLean's Ridges McLoonald, Upper McLean's Ridges McLoonald, Upper McLean's Ridges McLoonald, Upper McLean's Ridges Macloanal Macquarie-street, South Maharatta Maitland, East Maitland, West Major's Creek Major's Creek Major's Creek Major's Creek Major's Creek Major's Creek Manjor's Creek Manjor's Creek Manjor's Creek Manjor's Creek Manjor's Creek Manjor's Creek Manjor's Creek Manjor's Creek	9 9 9 9 20 6 11 12 31 240 16 14 25 23 11 24 47 24 12 13 33 266 30 20 29 6 20 21 616 263 12 22 22 28 16 43 21 14 15 5 4 23 14 11 55 4 23 19 12 21 23 679 10 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 17 20 1	16 12 12 14 9 9 20 21 238 22 20 9 18 22 23 15 15 18 13 31 12 261 19 10 31 58 22 25 11 3 44 4 25 23 20 9 13 26 201 13 28 14 26 15 15 16 9 35 15 16 9 35 15 16 9 35 15 16 9 35 15 16 9 35 15 16 9 35 15 15 16 9 35 15 15 16 9 35 15 15 16 9 35 15 15 16 9 35 15 15 16 9 35 15 15 16 9 35 15 15 16 9 35 15 15 15 16 9 35 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	34 21 21 34 36 36 37 38 34 46 43 20 47 27 28 31 32 32 36 40 47 22 28 32 22 22 36 40 41,178 42 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429	10·5 6·0 5·6 13·7 10·2 7·7 10·2 7·7 10·2 17·6 178·8 13·7 10·7 16·0 6·4 18·5 15·1 16·0 18·5 15·1 15·7 16·0 18·5 15·1 15·7 16·0 18·5 15·1 15·7 16·0 18·5 15·1 16·0 18·5 15·1 16·0 18·5 16·3 16·3 16·3 16·3 16·3 16·3 16·3 16·3	$\begin{array}{c} 10.8 \\ 7.3 \\ 5.5 \\ 9.7 \\ 7.0 \\ 13.9 \\ 15.5 \\ 170.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 13.0 \\ 14.1 \\ 13.5 \\ 10.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 13.5 \\ 10.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.2 $	21·3 13·3 11·1 22·6 16·7 24·1 23·6 16·7 24·1 23·6 16·7 24·1 23·6 29·0 11·5 32·6 29·0 11·5 32·6 13·3 31·4 46·7 28·6 13·3 377·9 12·8 30·1 76·3 377·9 28·4 12·6 20·7 21·1 30·1 21·6 31·6 31·6 31·6 31·6 31·6 31·6 31·6 3	£ s. d.  180 0 0  96 0 0  120 0 0  120 0 0  120 0 0  120 0 0  140 0 0  90 0 0  156 0 0  120 0 0  156 0 0  120 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0	£ s. 1 15 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 9 2 3 10 0  9 1 4  1 7 0  1 18 8 1 9 4	£ s. d. 1 5 10 0 5 0 2 14 .0 3 11 10	£ s. d. 183 s. d. 183 s. d. 183 s. d. 184 4 5 185 5 6 77 187 9 90 0 0 0 168 14 4 153 0 2 187 99 17 5 159 14 2 10 199 17 5 146 10 11 107 18 9 146 10 11 107 18 9 146 10 11 107 18 9 146 10 11 107 18 9 146 10 11 107 18 9 146 10 11 107 18 9 146 10 11 107 18 9 146 10 11 107 18 9 146 10 11 107 18 9 146 10 11 107 18 9 146 10 11 107 18 9 147 15 10 128 10 11 129 10 10 144 15 9 129 1 20 144 15 9 129 1 20 149 17 0 149 17 0 149 17 0 149 17 0 149 17 0 149 17 0 158 11 8 199 14 0 117 0 11 1 129 1 2 128 1 1 199 19 1 166 0 3 170 11 1 129 1 2 181 10 1 181 17 9 185 11 10 1 185 12 2 284 14 10 1 185 17 9 186 3 11 187 9 186 3 1 187 9 186 3 1 189 14 10 1 189 15 10 187 18 9 188 3 1 189 14 10 1 189 15 11 189 16 1 189 16 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 1 189 18 3

72

		vumber o dren on l		Week	Average cly Attend	lance.		Expend	iture from Public	Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Doys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	C Total.
Manildra Manilla, Upper. Manly, Manton Marangaroo Marangulla March Marengo Marina Markwell Marlee Maroota Maroota Maroickville, West Marsden Marsden Park Marshall Mount Martindale Maryland Maryvale Mathoura Maybole Mayfield Meadow Flat Meadows, The Meermaul Meerschaum Vale Melrose Memundie Meranburn Meranburn Meranburn Meranburn Meranburn Meranburn Merandie Merewether Merilla Merimbula Merimbula Merirwa Merindel Meroo Merrendee Merriwa Milong Midlingbank Mila Millingandi Millsylle Millingandi Millsylle Millingandi Millsylle Milltorn Millong Molong Molong Mondrook Moonan Moo	9 37 15 16 13 71 1210 18 8 8 83 16 7 263 23 1134 26 34 131 14 10 6 10 17 70 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	24 63 20 126 12 21 15 13 10 9 15 12 4 448 292 21 448 292 21 23 18 13 39 19 36 25 10 13 18 27 15 11 21 23 22 14 15 16 17 15 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	50 113 30 304 42 30 42 22 26 33 47 911 616 30 68 52 19 45 49 28 45 49 28 45 49 29 45 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	11.8 3.9 103.1 12.8 8.8 19.8 19.9 103.1 12.8 8.8 19.8 19.9 10.2 12.2 313.6 8.8 19.9 12.2 313.6 8.8 19.1 12.2 12.2 12.2 12.2 12.2 12.2 12.2	$\begin{array}{c} 16.1\\ 2.7\\ 73.7\\ 8.7\\ 2.8\\ 73.7\\ 8.2\\ 2.8\\ 73.7\\ 8.2\\ 2.8\\ 73.7\\ 8.2\\ 2.8\\ 73.7\\ 8.2\\ 2.8\\ 73.7\\ 8.2\\ 2.8\\ 9.2\\ 2.9\\ 7.7\\ 10.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1$	27.97 12.68 176.89 28.5 17.0 28.5 17.0 28.5 11.2 41.1 14.4 607.2 439.5 607.2 439.5 607.2 439.5 607.2 439.5 607.2 439.5 607.2 439.5 607.2 439.5 11.5 33.3 16.4 41.1 22.4 42.1 21.2 42.1 21.2 33.3 16.4 42.2 42.1 21.5 33.3 33.3 16.4 42.3 11.5 33.3 16.4 29.3 11.5 33.7 30.2 21.7 30.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 1	£ s. d. 156 0 0 326 1 7 96 0 0 0 469 10 4 96 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 156 0 0 152 0 0 148 0 0 120 0 0 126 0 0 126 0 0 127 0 0 148 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 131 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 133 0 0 134 0 0 134 0 0 134 0 0 134 0 0 134 0 0 134 0 0 134 0 0 134 0 0 134 0 0 135 0 0 136 0 0 137 0 0 138 0 0 147 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 157 0 0 157 0 0 158 0 0 159 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0	\$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 18 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 7 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 37 & 8 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 37 & 8 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 19 & 1 & 4 & 10 \\ 0 & 18 & 9 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 & 9 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1	\$\frac{\partial s}{3 \ 13 \ 6}\$  1 7 0  3 0 0  5 4 6  1 6 10  2 5 0  0 8 6 7 15 0  4 16 9  1 10 0  3 10 0  2 12 8  8 5 0 8 17 0  6 12 6  1 15 9  1 15 9  1 15 9  1 15 9  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10 0  1 10	£ s. d. 29 15 10 5 7 8 7 19 7 24 9 2 1 15 0 18 0 7 3 12 1 9 11 0 6 0 10 20 11 10 4 13 6 1 12 0 5,213 17 3 351 2 5 2 9 4 19 13 9 102 13 3 351 2 5 2 9 4 19 13 9 102 13 3 351 2 5 2 9 4 19 13 9 102 13 3 351 2 5 2 9 4 19 13 9 102 13 3 351 2 5 2 9 4 19 13 9 102 13 3 351 2 5 2 9 4 19 13 9 102 13 3 10 10 9 7 4 10 25 5 9 2 19 6 3 4 0 4 7 10 8 12 7 67 12 1 2 12 0 25 5 9 2 19 6 3 4 0 7 3 9 36 2 0 7 3 9 36 2 0 7 3 9 36 2 0 7 3 9 16 8 1 13 10 1 0 0 9 3 9 9 16 8 1 18 10 1 0 0 9 3 9 9 16 8 1 18 10 5 13 10 5 13 10 5 13 10 5 13 10 5 13 10 5 13 10 6 14 9 14 0 10 15 0 2 11 10 10 0 9 3 9 9 16 8 1 15 10 1 10 0 9 1 4 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 10 1 10 0 9 1 4 1 2 1 1 1 3 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d. 193 9 10 336 12 5 106 17 9 503 18 7 100 9 7 169 15 2 161 19 8 -163 3 10 167 13 10 173 11 1 175 7 18 126 7 15 6,974 15 6 1,676 10 7 144 12 9 189 7 11 284 18 2 285 4 2 261 19 11 108 6 3 271 3 2 155 4 2 116 15 11 136 4 9 187 2 0 159 19 18 138 11 7 99 5 9 138 11 7 99 19 8 138 11 7 99 19 8 138 11 7 155 4 6 107 7 3 163 7 9 210 12 1 204 13 3 195 2 4 1,565 4 6 107 7 3 163 7 9 210 12 1 204 13 3 195 14 8 136 19 6 107 7 3 163 7 9 210 12 1 204 13 3 195 14 8 136 19 6 107 7 3 163 7 9 210 12 1 204 13 1 204 13 1 204 13 1 205 14 8 136 19 6 107 7 1 188 16 19 6 107 10 10 1188 16 19 6 124 18 11 477 16 10 119 14 4 1193 7 1 119 14 4 1193 7 1 119 14 8 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 110 14 10 1

73

	Chile	umber o dren on l	f Rolls	Week	Average ly Attend	lance		Expendi	ture from Public	c Funds	
Name of School	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Lypenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total
Moorfields Moorlida Moorland Moorland Moorpatty Morce Mororo Moorpeth Morreth Morrisett Mortdale Morthale Morthale Morthale Morthale Morthale Mossman's Bay Moss Vale Moulamen Mount Browne Mount George Mount George Mount George Mount Kembla Mount Mconald Mount Macq 1211e Mount Mount Mooby Mount Murray Mount Murray Mount Tarana Mount Tarana Mount Tarana Mount Tarana Mount Tarana Mount Tarana Mount Torthorley Mount Tarana Mount Torthorley Mount Terana Mount Torthorley Mount Terana Mullengandra Mul	33 23 199 5100 177 188 866 767 73 111 155 124 133 300 299 73 766 211 144 199 15 116 28 188 40 15 15 16 28 188 198 199 109 119 119 119 119 119 119	31 35 16 7 120 23 12 26 899 170 27 15 88 74 10 13 31 12 24 64 74 5 31 12 24 11 17 4 13 10 21 14 11 12 13 11 12 14 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 12 11 11	644 588 312 230 400 301 153 288 256 170 212 251 251 252 253 137 149 251 251 252 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	19 3 8 15 0 8 5 11 6 13 4 9 5 7 8 5 6 1 13 4 9 17 3 2 0 0 17 3 18 10 10 6 10 7 7 11 7 6 6 11 10 6 10 6 10	$\begin{array}{c} 19.75 \\ 4.12 \\ 4.0 \\ 12.5 \\ 4.0 \\ 12.1 \\ 50.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.$	39 0 2 2 27 4 8 158 9 26 6 21 8 4 18 0 31 9 114 1 15 8 8 31 0 0 27 3 2 103 4 18 1 21 2 20 6 22 3 19 3 33 4 5 32 5 6 13 0 0 18 3 25 6 42 5 17 0 15 6 42 1 1 15 2 2 50 8 27 9 17 9 9	## s d 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 72 0 0 0 430 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 400 1 10 65 0 0 190 0 0 0 295 11 3 96 0 0 368 0 0 190 0 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 291 0 0 201 0 0 201 0 0 201	## s d d 2 6 11 1 18 0 5 1 6 5 5 8 6 1 16 7 3 8 8 3 6 18 9 7 8 8 3 7 7 8 8 1 3 11 4 0 0 0 2 8 2 2 17 6 6 7 1 6 6 7 2 19 7 1 6 6 5 14 3 2 15 2 2 17 6 6 7 2 19 7 1 6 6 5 14 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 4 4 10 3 3 3 3 5 8 4 6 3 3 1 3 5 8 4 6 3 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 3 5 8 3 1 5 5 8 3 1 5 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8 1 5 8		Furniture, &c  \$\prescript{\presc	\$\frac{\pi}{188} \frac{4}{4}\$  \$\frac{1}{144} \frac{16}{16}\$  \$\frac{7}{17} \frac{17}{

		iumber o iron on l		N cel	Average L stten			Expe d	ture from Pt b'	e Fund,	
Name of Echool	Loys	Girls	Toral	Po s	Cirls	To+1	Calaries	Boots	Taveling Lyperss and Lorage	Bui dings, I ent Far itu e &c	Total
Naiara Naichan Naremburn Nariabeen Narrabri Nariabit, West Narrango Narrawa Nairomine Velanglo Velson Velson's Plans Nemingha Verrigundah Verrigundah Verrigundah Verrigundah Verrigundah Vewastle, East Vewcastle, East Vewcastle, East Vewcastle, South Vew Italy Vew Lambton Vewrown Vewnon Veword Vewtown, North Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vewtown Vertor Vorton V	244 477 855 15 206 51 10 12 35 15 7 29 21 23 30 14 15 166 22 23 30 14 17 17 13 20 18 16 16 149 17 17 13 20 18 16 16 149 17 17 18 16 16 16 149 17 17 18 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 19 17 19 17 19 18 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	19 39 76 10 160 444 10 13 28 22 5 30 20 30 31 4 13 163 147 45 430 22 218 13 14 159 30 24 21 13 10 9 7 15 18 12 21 18 16 52 11 17 15 18 16 52 11 18 10 28 17 8 47 16 19 13 36 19 11 337 98 8 15 5 29 13 18 12 21 18 10 28 17 8 47 16 19 13 36 19 11 337 98 8 15 5 29 13 18 12 21 18 10 28 17 8 47 16 19 13 36 19 11 37 8 47 16 19 13 36 19 11 37 8 8 15 5 29 13 18 12 21 18 10 28 17 8 47 16 19 17 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	43 86 161 25 366 95 20 25 63 37 12 59 41 53 28 874 891 41 414 32 39 874 414 414 415 77 41 61 43 189 21 17 169 43 189 21 25 16 53 41 17 169 43 189 21 19 22 19 66 24 40 49 20 20 1,432 21 25 16 53 41 17 103 28 44 41 41 45 77 75 68 91 14 45 77 75 75 91	$\begin{array}{c} 16\ 1\\ 31\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61\ 3\\ 61$	$\begin{array}{c} 1112\\ 215\\ 171\\ 203\\ 292\\ 862\\ 2067\\ 141\\ 193\\ 303\\ 611\\ 120\\ 303\\ 611\\ 120\\ 303\\ 611\\ 120\\ 303\\ 611\\ 120\\ 303\\ 611\\ 120\\ 303\\ 611\\ 120\\ 303\\ 611\\ 120\\ 303\\ 611\\ 120\\ 303\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 611\\ 615\\ 615$	27 3 3 52 8 6 16 4 1 1 14 5 1 6 16 19 5 6 43 4 2 2 2 36 6 2 36 4 3 4 2 3 2 2 36 6 2 30 6 4 1 6 20 6 4 6 20 6 4 6 20 6 4 6 20 6 2 8 8 6 7 3 1 3 8 2 2 2 2 3 6 2 2 2 2 3 6 2 2 2 2 3 6 2 2 2 2	£ s d 128 0 0 255 0 0 391 8 4 90 0 0 0 885 6 8 255 4 6 92 0 0 96 0 0 0 180 0 0 120 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 144 0 0 256 10 7 144 0 0 289 10 8 1,937 8 10 772 0 0 1,792 15 5 156 0 0 783 0 3 132 0 0 140 0 0 120 0 0 2,550 15 8 1,155 8 0 10 0 0 694 10 0 120 0 0 123 0 0 144 0 0 156 0 0 123 0 0 144 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 157 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 15	£ s d 0 15 10 3 1 1 4 19 1 0 17 5 13 8 2 3 7 6 1 15 2 4 13 1 1 16 7 2 6 8 8 4 5 8 2 16 1 1 16 10 1 9 9 3 16 11 1 19 1 4 17 9 14 2 10 37 1 1 1 12 5 14 3 7 4 0 3 2 8 10 4 8 9 56 5 7 15 3 10 10 3 4 2 15 5 3 10 10 3 4 2 15 5 3 10 10 3 4 2 15 5 3 10 10 3 4 2 15 5 3 10 10 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 4 1 7 9 5 1 1 1 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 2 1 1 5 3 1 6 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 7 1 1 1 1	£ s d  5 4 2 0 12 0 2 9 6  4 17 0 5 15 6 9 6 11 2 10 0 . 1 18 0 . 2 0 0 9 12 0 13 7 10  1 0 0 3 3 0	£ s d. 221910 31080 1,279161 306 1,279161 306 1,306 103169 5540 1100 15510 48534 15534 155150 18110 49617 21110 615498 44150 30194 37706 1,5721810 99370 7330 113162 451510 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 258196 320150 31110 32110 32110 32110 32110 32110 32110 32110 3210 32	£ s 151 15 156 8 1,676 3 17 1,007 15 31 31 6 93 12 101 10 669 16 135 3 82 11 200 8 644 7 164 12 137 16 152 14 692 19 188 15 330 4 2,375 1 1,938 7 167 5 911 16 148 2 2,359 1 1,938 7 167 5 911 10 148 2 2,359 1 1,728 14 122 14 919 0 191 0 191 14 11 1,71 19 147 12 200 1 161 3 306 1 143 13 306 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 144 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 148 11 1,171 19 147 12 200 1 149 12 139 17 153 12 257 6 124 5 2,121 7 492 1 137 14 183 18 10 197 0 167 19 167 19 168 14 183 18 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13

**75** 

	Chile	umber o iren on F	f Iclls	Week	Average 5 Attend	lance.		Evi endi	ture from Public	c Funds	
Name of School	Водз	Gırls	Total	Гоуs	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Bui dings, Rent, Furniture, &c	, Total.
Paradise	15 160 18 8 11 324 413 52 11 1 34 413 52 11 1 134 413 52 12 12 35 34 469 128 225 62 35 349 122 62 35 349 18 42 27 358 42 17 100 20 11 1 21 27 67 358 25 5 3 16 13 15 32 18 161 5 35 34 161 5 35 34 161 5 35 36 12 1 4 4 28 15 15 23 18 161 5 35 36 16 13 15 32 18 161 5 35 36 16 13 15 32 18 161 5 35 36 16 13 15 32 18 161 5 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 16 17 35 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36 17 36	9 120 9 13 17 272 387 49 8 139 45 12 17 14 36 89 7 21 16 15 17 16 15 17 16 15 38 20 321 175 16 30 9 15 7 10 10 22 95 59 60 10 10 22 17 11 18 1 20 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	24 280 27 21 28 596 800 101 12 27 33 28 40 22 42 42 43 42 42 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	9 8 3 1 1 3 5 4 6 8 4 2 10 2 8 1 1 2 8 1 1 2 8 1 1 2 8 1 2 2 8 9 4 4 2 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 1 2	$\begin{array}{c} 694\\ 8141\\ 766\\ 133\\ 17374\\ 2264\\ 261\\ 10001\\ 2777\\ 1253\\ 3777\\ 1893\\ 31242\\ 245\\ 245\\ 261\\ 261\\ 261\\ 261\\ 261\\ 261\\ 261\\ 261$	16 7 7 14 6 6 7 1 12 4 6 1 13 0 1 1 48 7 4 4 6 6 3 6 6 1 15 8 3 1 14 6 7 1 12 6 5 1 11 0 0 1 14 1 3 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 14	£ s d. 120 0 0 457 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 15,599 5 10 2,676 7 9 214 10 0 64 1 11 258 0 0 180 0 0 265 11 3 325 6 1 1,253 15 10 180 0 0 2,105 15 11 436 12 4 120 0 0 132 0 0 67 0 0 132 0 0 67 0 0 132 0 0 67 0 0 132 0 0 67 0 0 132 0 0 155 0 0 120 0 0 180 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 15	£ s d. 2 10 0 17 3 11 18 9 1 18 11 18 11 1 18 10 14 3 2 15 13 10 14 3 2 15 13 10 14 3 2 15 13 10 14 3 2 15 13 10 14 3 2 15 13 10 14 3 3 10 14 3 1 10 14 3 2 15 13 10 10 15 12 2 3 10 10 15 12 2 5 1 10 10 16 3 1 10 10 18 3 1 10 10 18 3 1 10 10 18 3 1 10 10 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	£ s. d. 1 0 0  2 13 0 3 18 3 2 6 8 1 2 0 7 2 6 0 8 6 4 11 3 1 12 0 3 8 8 2 14 0 8 10 0 2 13 9 8 18 4 8 18 0 0 15 0 0 12 0 2 17 0 0 10 0 6 18 2 6 18 2 6 18 2	£ s d. 25 0 0 0 329 9 5 14 13 10 3 1 6 12 9 10 503 0 6 365 5 5 0 30 3 3 0 2 3 2 733 14 0 102 11 0 3 12 0 331 0 10 15 14 6 13 10 6 461 14 6 595 1 8 16 1 5 274 16 7 236 6 11 25 7 0 1,094 12 1 5 1 2 10 14 0 0 15 0 3 11 0 3 13 3 2 11 10 25 0 3 11 0 3 13 3 2 11 10 25 0 3 11 0 2 16 0 3 1 0 6 17 6 20 12 0 31 1 0 2 16 0 3 1 0 6 17 6 20 12 0 30 5 10 2 16 19 10 2 16 0 3 1 0 6 17 6 20 12 0 31 1 0 5 1 10 8 10 9 16 13 10 710 2 16 0 3 1 0 5 1 10 8 10 9 16 13 10 710 12 0 5 1 10 8 10 10 9 16 13 10 710 12 0 5 1 10 8 10 10 9 16 13 10 710 12 0 5 1 10 8 10 10 9 16 17 10 2 11 0 15 1 10 8 14 6 2 9 3 6 12 6 2 11 10 15 1 14 1 5 10 3 1 15 4 3 0 9 11 1 1 10 15 1 14 1 5 10 3 1 15 4 3 0 9 1 1 1 10 1 5 1 1 0 1 5 1 1 0 2 1 1 0 1 5 1 1 0 3 1 1 5 4 3 0 9 1 1 1 1 0 1 5 1 1 0 3 1 1 5 4 3 0 9 1 1 1 1 0 1 5 1 1 0 3 1 1 5 4 3 0 9 1 1 1 1 0 1 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 1 0 5 1 0 5 1 0 5 1 0 5 1 0 5 1 0 5 1 0 5 1 0 5 1 0 5 1 0 5 1 0 5 1	£ s. d. 149 4 2 796 9 6 136 5 6 100 6 4 145 7 1 2,120 14 8 282 4 8 282 4 8 72 2 3 1,217 11 8 520 18 5 166 1 9 282 7 733 11 2 1,864 9 11 199 166 16 17 166 17 18 16 171 8 16 171 8 16 184 19 11 191 10 9 165 17 16 184 11 10 184 11 10 184 11 10 184 11 10 184 11 10 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16 185 16

76
APPENDIX VII—continued.

	Chil	Number dren on	of Rolls	W eck	Average	lance		Expend	iture from Public	e Funds	
Nan c of School	Boys	Girls	Total	Bovs	Gnls	Total	Salaries	Books t d Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total
Rockley Rock, The Rock, The Rocky Glen Rocky Glen Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Ponds Rocky Ponds Rocky Ponds Rocky Rivei Rolland's Plains Rosewood Rose Bay Rose Hill Rosenthal Rose Vale Rose Vale Rose Vale Rosewood Rothbury Rotherfield Round Hill Round Mount Round Swamp Rous Rouse Hill Runnymede Run of Water Rushford Ryanda Rydal Rydal Rydal Rydalmere Ryde Ryde, North Rye Pirk Rylstone Dackville Reach Dallsbury Saltsbury Plains Salt Ash Dandhust Sandringhem Sandy Greek Sandringhem Sandy Greek Saumarez Saw Pit Gully Scone Scrub Scaham Sebastopol Se lgefield Seelands Seeven Oals Shandforth Shannon Vale Shark Creek Shaw Shellharbour Shepaidstown Shep	42 16 16 16 13 19 13 16 16 19 22 22 15 18 45 45 53 9 24 45 15 16 17 12 15 16 17 17 12 19 20 31 17 18 18 19 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 10	33 17 15 11 15 18 35 15 123 15 123 15 123 15 123 162 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	75 33 31 22 30 83 37 1 27 34 28 41 26 31 81 99 19 40 84 55 32 44 25 27 31 36 65 51 70 40 33 31 22 7 65 81 7 82 31 42 42 7 7 93 7 7 21 32 62 32 42 42 7 7 93 7 21 32 62 32 32 42 42 7 7 93 7 21 32 62 32 32 42 42 7 7 93 7 21 32 62 7 7 8 38 81 9 11 7 49 1 58 8 36 2 7 7 8 35 4 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	$\begin{smallmatrix} 24 & 5 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 4 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 8 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 8 & 7 & 7$	$\begin{array}{c} 1960\\ 110\\ 37\\ 56\\ 20\\ 24\\ 10\\ 37\\ 20\\ 31\\ 40\\ 30\\ 20\\ 21\\ 10\\ 30\\ 20\\ 20\\ 11\\ 40\\ 30\\ 20\\ 20\\ 21\\ 11\\ 20\\ 30\\ 20\\ 20\\ 21\\ 21\\ 30\\ 40\\ 40\\ 20\\ 21\\ 21\\ 30\\ 40\\ 40\\ 20\\ 21\\ 30\\ 40\\ 40\\ 20\\ 21\\ 30\\ 40\\ 40\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 2$	44 1 0 2 0 18 0 4 16 17 18 0 8 4 2 16 7 2 4 18 18 0 18 18 0 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	£ s d 180 0 0 144 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 156 0 0 88 0 0 0 156 0 0 234 0 0 132 0 0 405 0 0 0 132 0 0 141 0 0 96 0 0 0 156 0 0 96 0 0 0 156 0 0 96 0 0 0 156 0 0 96 0 0 156 0 0 96 0 0 156 0 0 96 0 0 156 0 0 96 0 0 156 0 0 96 0 0 156 0 0 96 0 0 156 0 0 96 0 0 156 0 0 96 0 0 157 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0	£ s. d  1 11 11 7 8  1 12 1 8 1 10 9 8  1 11 11 19 7 8  1 15 1 0 9 10 11 13 9 9  1 18 1 19 10 6 5  1 18 1 19 10 6 5  1 18 1 19 10 6 5  1 18 10 10 6 6  1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	£ s. d  1 2 0 6 5 6 2 17 9  12 8 0 4 0 0 3 0 0  1 12 0 2 6 6  1 12 6  10 3 8  2 6 0 3 18 0 0 17 0 48 5 11 7 0 0 3 14 1  0 16 0	£ s d 221 11 1 3 12 7 14 11 10 2 5 10 4 4 1 0 15 0 15 2 10 262 17 4 92 14 2 44 17 5 35 0 3 73 3 10 2 12 1 10 13 0 7 6 0 1 5 0 3 6 10 3 2 9 570 19 10 1 10 0 5 14 10 9 6 6 6 18 0 2 18 0 2 18 0 3 15 5 3 12 0 4 1 10 3 8 7 2 1,291 9 10 21 9 11 3 7 1 1 23 16 8 17 1 9 3 8 2 10 3 15 5 3 12 0 4 1 10 1 23 16 8 1 7 1 9 1 3 18 6 2 8 7 751 1 7 4 11 0 4 12 10 9 15 6 3 11 6 2 5 3 4 8 1 15 10 7 14 10 9 15 6 3 11 6 2 5 3 4 8 1 15 10 7 1 1 10 4 10 0 1 6 3 11 9 15 10 7 14 10 9 15 6 3 11 6 2 5 7 17 6 4 12 10 9 15 6 3 11 6 2 15 10 0 10 0 2 16 4 7 17 6 4 10 0 1 6 3 11 9 15 10 7 14 10 0 10 10 0 2 16 4 7 17 6 4 10 0 1 6 3 11 9 15 10 7 14 10 0 16 3 11 9 15 10 7 14 10 0 16 3 11 9 15 10 7 14 10 0 16 3 11 9 15 10 7 14 10 0 16 3 11 9 15 10 7 14 10 0 16 3 11 9 15 10 0 10 0 2 16 4 7 17 6 4 10 0 1 6 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2	£ s d 401 11 149 4 4 113 13 106 13 6 1106 13 161 19 93 11 172 16 500 6 226 3 455 16 94 18 206 18 148 1 109 12 165 12 98 14 191 4 191 12 11 117 12 1 161 3 1 297 11 201 6 244 6 94 5 130 3 104 0 126 7 162 10 126 7 162 10 127 17 128 17 129 11 129 15 120 16 120 16 120 16 120 16 120 16 120 16 120 16 120 16 120 16 120 17 110 10 10 120 16 120 17 110 10 10 120 16 120 17 110 10 10 120 17 110 10 10 120 17 110 10 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10 120 10

		Tumber o lren on F		Week	Average ly Attend	lance		Expend	ture from Public	e Funda.	
Name of School.	Boys	Girls	Total	Boy «.	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Fuiniture, &c	Total,
ringborough pring Hat pring Hat pring Hall pring Mount pringside pring Vale pring Vale pring Vale pring Vale pring Vale pring Vale pring Wood quare Range t Albans t Ethels t Ives t Josephs t Leonards, East t Leonards, East t Leonards, East t Leonards, North t Mary's t Peters tanborough tanhope tannifer tembrook tewart's Brook tockyard Creek tockyard Mountain tonefield tonehenge tony Creek, Lower trontian Park troud tuart Town tubbo aummer Hill urimer Island ummer Vale unnyside uriey Hills South ussex street untherland utton itton Forest wallow's Nest wamp Oak wan Bay wan Creek wan Ponds wansea washfield weetman's Creek ylvama 'allawang, Upper 'almalmo 'aloumbi 'amar 'ambatoota 'ambatoota 'ambatoota 'ambatoota 'ambatoota 'ambatoota 'ambatoota 'ambatoota 'anhounda 'anhounda 'aradale 'aradale 'aradale 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'arago 'atlala 'aradale 'arago 'atlala 'arago 'atla	12	11 75 50 19 17 53 31 15 196 43 23 8 43 163 116 141 340 3 15 9 25 11 18 13 12 12 12 46 1 16 27 613 174 16 27 613 12 12 12 13 20 18 13 12 12 12 14 16 27 114 16 27 114 16 17 11 16 114 11 11	23 12 13 12 13 12 13 15 18 23 15 17 18 25 15 11 1,106 343 260 314 44 871 45 26 35 24 45 20 26 25 25 26 127 31 1,508 318 10 25 12 1,359 358 91 28 93 358 91 28 93 358 91 28 15 1,359 358 91 28 15 1,359 358 91 28 15 16 16 12 16 16 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	7 8 4 3 6 8 9 1 20 0 4 5 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	$\begin{array}{c} 6517\\ 375\\ 1429\\ 487\\ 1289\\ 476\\ 6.239\\ 487\\ 1289\\ 476\\ 6.239\\ 1499\\ 1289\\ 8781\\ 1289\\ 2351\\ 171\\ 134\\ 4099\\ 108\\ 235\\ 214\\ 1134\\ 4099\\ 108\\ 235\\ 214\\ 1499\\ 108\\ 235\\ 214\\ 1499\\ 108\\ 235\\ 214\\ 1499\\ 108\\ 235\\ 214\\ 1499\\ 108\\ 235\\ 214\\ 1499\\ 108\\ 235\\ 1199\\ 111\\ 134\\ 4099\\ 108\\ 235\\ 121\\ 1499\\ 108\\ 1287\\ 1491\\ 111\\ 1499\\ 111\\ 1279\\ 1491\\ 111\\ 1279\\ 1491\\ 111\\ 1291\\ 111\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\ 1291\\$	19 1 37 8 10 0 46 3 19 7 370 1 154 8 15 5 23 8 45 0 18 5 13 7 24 9	£ s d 109 18 11 72 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 180 0 0 71 0 0 96 0 0 246 0 0 93 0 0 180 0 0 246 0 0 246 0 0 246 10 0 96 0 0 241 10 0 128 0 0 96 0 0 2,261 13 3 895 13 2 412 3 4 691 14 8 1,630 12 9 76 0 0 1,810 11 9 180 0 0 165 0 0 165 0 0 165 0 0 178 0 0 180 0 0 181 0 0 180 0 0 181 0 0 180 0 0 181 0 0 180 0 0 181 0 0 180 0 0 181 0 0 180 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0 181 0 0	£ q d d 0 17 3 1 8 5 17 10 1 11 10 2 5 2 1 3 16 1 10 11 10 9 3 4 18 8 7 3 19 6 1 17 11 1 10 1 2 3 15 5 16 1 1 10 1 1 10 2 3 15 5 10 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s d  1 7 9  4 4 0  8 0 0 0 7 0 0 6 2 0 15 6  8 0 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 1 4 0 0 10 0  2 0 6 9 2 5 1 4 6 5 1 3 6 15 9 7   3 4 6  8 17 0 0 7 0 0 7 0  0 15 0 2 19 0	152 5 3 53 4 1 10 10 0 52 9 0 1 5 10 284 19 2 40 4 2 1 17 0 295 10 10 197 1 1 42 11 10 34 8 0 10 10 0 7 1 10 100 11 3 4 12 1 947 6 5 0 15 0 1 3 0 8 12 0 2 11 10 37 6 0 5 17 0 92 7 10 92 7 10 92 7 10 92 7 10 93 10 0 94 10 0 95 10 0 96 10 0 97 1 10 0 97 1 10 0 98 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 90 10 0 90 10 0 91 10 0 92 10 0 93 10 0 94 10 0 95 10 0 96 10 0 97 10 0 98 10 0 99 10 0 90 10 0 90 10 0 90 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0 91 0 0	£ s d 113 2 . 73 0 135 14 376 11 135 12 447 12 76 6 1 98 19 256 1 108 5 1 192 11 620 6 6265 3 154 13 115 13 2 843 11 1,088 2 591 19 717 17 183 5 1 1,935 13 190 11 1 121 10 171 4 1,717 5 140 18 96 15 93 15 333 5 104 9 98 13 134 9 98 13 134 9 98 13 134 12 171 14 1,717 5 140 18 96 15 93 15 104 9 98 13 134 9 98 13 134 9 15 15 6,215 14 1,728 16 6,215 14 1,748 16 99 11 278 15 6,215 14 1,463 10 177 13 186 18 90 10 157 15 189 7 101 2 194 4 1 176 12 195 16 1,388 12 178 18 179 19 1,821 13 136 18 422 6 138 19 177 13 136 18 422 6 138 19 177 13 135 2 196 10 102 17 189 0 102 17 189 0 102 17 189 0 102 17 189 19 1,821 13 135 2 196 19 1,73 18 135 19 1,73 18 135 19 1,73 18 135 2 196 19 1,73 18 135 19 1,73 18 135 19 1,73 18 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,73 16 1,7

8

	Chil	Number of dren on l	of Lells	₩ сен	Average Ily Atten			Expend	ture from Publ	c Funds	
Name of School	Boys	Gırls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Eooks and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Bui aings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total
Tenterfield	193	124	317	136 8	83 8	220 6	£ s d	$\begin{array}{c c} \pounds & \mathrm{s} & \mathrm{d} \\ 24 & 2 & 7 \end{array}$	£ s. d 2 11 0	£ s d	£ s d 1,157 17 &
Teralba	93	89	182	60 9	$56 \ 9$	117 8	372 12 11	$6 \ 5 \ 2$		376 2 11	755 1 (
Cerra Bella Cerrara	14 58	10 19	24 57	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \ 3 \ 23 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8\ 9 \\ 12\ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 17 & 2 \\ 35 & 2 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 120 & 0 & 0 \ 255 & 0 & 0 \ \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix}2&9&4\\4&8&1\end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Teven Creek	9	8	17	57	70	12 7	66 0 0	1 5 2			67 5 2
Chackarınga Chalaba	29 35	27 36	$\frac{56}{71}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 20 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 \end{array}$	$\frac{18}{23} \frac{1}{4}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 38 \ 1 \\ 45 \ 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 120 & 0 & 0 \\ 239 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 19 & 11 \\ 2 & 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$		30 18 5 10 4 6	153 18 4 251 17 (
Thanowing	20	8	28	11 5	47	16 2	120 0 0	1 19 8		3 11 0	125 10 8
Theresa Park Third Creek	20 13	21 12	$\frac{41}{25}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 98 \\ 87 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{95}{59}$	$19.3 \\ 14.6$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc}1&10&2\\3&2&5\end{array}$	2 10 0	46 4 1 4 1 9	206 4 3 127 4
hirlmere	28	21	49	177	13.2	30 9	156 0 0	1 8 1		35 2 1	192 10
'hornford 'hornleigh	17 32	20 28	37 60	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c }\hline 10.7 \\ 20.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12\ 4 \\ 16\ 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 23 \ 1 \ 37 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	120 0 0 1 144 0 0 1	5 8 8 10 17 0		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	131 11 3   689 1 3
horneign horpe's Pinch	23	26	49	15 8	13 5	29 3	156 0 0	1 14 1		10 4 4	167 18
hree mile Waterhole	26	36	62	15 6	$\begin{array}{c} 23\ 5 \\ 7\ 0 \end{array}$	39 1	180 0 0	1 12 0	2.12.0	16 11 5 2 12 0	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
huddungra hurgoona .	13 25	12 35	25 60	$\begin{array}{c c} 9 \ 0 \\ 13 \ 1 \end{array}$	23 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 12 & 2 \\ 3 & 18 & 4 \end{array}$	3 12 0	7 10 10	191 9
hbooburra	24	28	52	13 6	14 3	27 9	120 0 0	6 6 10		2 5 10	128 12 898 8
ʻighe's Hill ʻilba Tilba	$\frac{206}{27}$	217	423 44	147 4	146 4	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{bmatrix} 792 & 14 & 8 \\ 146 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 15 6	21 1 10 13 12 10	898 8 170 6
'ilbuster	18	13	31	114	8 4	198	120 0 0	6 6 11		70 1 11	196 8 1
'imbery Range 'imbribungie	12 13	12	24 22	5 9 6 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 \ 7 \\ 5 \ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc}1&11&5\\1&18&5\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	99 12 4
lingha	69	52	121	46 6	34 5	81 1	339 0 0	11 15 11	4 13 10	111 19 0	467 8
'inonee 'intenbar	46 23	25 18	71	34 4 16 9	$\begin{array}{c c} 17.7 \\ 13.6 \end{array}$	52 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		6 18 0	268 0 0 307 16 1
ıntınhull	13	7	20	10 0	5 5	15 5	93 0 0	1 4 0		1 3 6	95 7 (
ipperary Gully ippereenah	21 11	20 11	41 22	14 3 6 1	14 0 6 1	$\frac{28}{12} \frac{3}{2}$	156 0 0 96 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&12&0\\2&5&0\end{smallmatrix}$	16 1 10 12 12 1	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
hrianna	12	16	28	47	58	10 5	120 0 0	1 17 6	200	2 18 10	124 16
iriannia Cieek iverton	23 10	24 16	47 26	$\frac{114}{71}$	10 7 10 6	$\frac{22}{17} \frac{1}{7}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccc} 1&17&7\\1&11&3 \end{array}$		3 10 1 5 16 3	155 7 139 7
ocumwall	19	33	52	145	26 2	40 7	180 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		36, 8 10	220 4
'ollbar Creek	16	9	25	84	4.4	128	96 0 0	2 0 5		3 7 6	101 7 1 209 17
omago omei ong	35	16 26	25 61	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 25 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$10.8 \\ 17.2$	$\frac{184}{425}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		86 11 4 46 10 6	228 17
omingly	33	28	61	19 8	18 5	38 3	168 0 0	3 5 4	# # O	4 1 8	175 7 167 19
'omkı' 'ongarıa	23	25 6	48 14	$\begin{array}{c} 159 \\ 47 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 17 \ 3 \\ 3 \ 9 \end{array}$	33 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 15 4 1 7 7	$\begin{smallmatrix}7&5&0\\1&13&8\end{smallmatrix}$	2 18 10	107 19
loogong	15	17	32	10 6	9 1	19 7	156 0 0	$2 \ 5 \ 1$		10 0 10	168 5 1 160 14
oolejooa coloom	21 19	17 5	38 24	12 8 11 6	$\begin{array}{c c} 11 \ 4 \\ 3 \ 0 \end{array}$	24 2 14 6	$\begin{bmatrix} 156 & 0 & 0 \\ 107 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccc}1&12&6\\2&18&5\end{array}$		3 2 0 13 18 5	160 14 0 123 16 10
'ooma	6	8	14	4 2	7 0	, 11 2	77 0 0	1 6 10		0 7 6	78 14
'oongabbie 'ooi aweenah	28	24 8	$\frac{52}{14}$	20 2	19 3 4 5	39 5	$\begin{bmatrix} 180 & 0 & 0 \\ 56 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	4 2 8		47 0 1 3 11 10	231 2 5 59 11 10
'oorooka	14	15	29	10 1	114	21 5	132 0 0	1 12 10	7 10 0	1 3 0	142 5 10
'oothdale 'oronto	17 17	$\begin{array}{c c} & 11 \\ 22 \end{array}$	28 39	1111	$\begin{array}{c c} 85 \\ 145 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} & 196 \\ \hline & 262 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 2 8		5 4 5 528 11 10	$137  ext{ } 4  ext{ } 663  ext{ } 14  ext{ } 6$
orington	15	14	29	10 9	96	20 5	144 0 0	2 10 3		2 16 10	149 7
'owac 'owamba	11 12	8 20	19 32		$\begin{array}{c c} 56 \\ 122 \end{array}$	13 9	61 11 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 1 10	0 15 0 1 11 0	69 10 119 3
Cowrang	18	15	33	118	10 9	22 7	144 0 0	1 3 8	2 14 3	1 15 0	149 12 1
'rajere 'rangie	9 40	11 50	20 90	$\begin{array}{c c} 55 \\ 259 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 7 & 4 \\ 32 & 4 \\ \end{array}$	12 9 58 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 16 0	5 13 2 6 19 6	102 16 4 223 18 1
regeagle	† 9	18	27	6 6	12 6	19 2	72 0 0	196	0 10 0	255 10 0	328 19
'relowarren 'rema1 ton	28 28	$\begin{array}{c c} 21 \\ 24 \end{array}$	49 52	20 6 19 7	14 3	34 9 38 6	144 0 0 180 0 0	$\begin{smallmatrix}2&7&0\\2&9&2\end{smallmatrix}$	1 8 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	177 7 6 187 1 1
hiangle Flat	10	15	25	6.8	11 0	17 8	132 0 0	1 13 2	-	29 5 10	162 19
rickett rundle .	12 13	12 19	24 32	$\begin{array}{c c} 9 \ 4 \\ 9 \ 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 84 \\ 128 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } & 17.8 \\ & 22.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc}1&17&0\\1&3&2\end{array}$	2 19 6	20 19 4	$100 \ 16$ $118 \ 2$
runkey	35	23	58	23 4	12 4	35 8	180 0 0	1 15 7		6 14 10	188 10
ubbul uola Tuola	18	14	$\frac{32}{20}$	10 6	88	19 4	120 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc}2&12&2\\1&17&3\end{array}$		1 5 10	123 18 78 17
uckı Tuckı uckombil	11 13	9	20	$\begin{array}{c c} 74 \\ 93 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 74 \\ 63 \end{bmatrix}$	14 8 15 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$2\ 4\ 5$		13 0 0	110 4
uckurımba	12	14	26	8 5	10 0	18 5	72 0 0	2 8 3		1 11 0	75 19 170 16
uena uggranong	20 14	24 15	44 29	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 \ 2 \\ 6 \ 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 13 \ 3 \\ 7 \ 8 \end{array}$	25 5	156 0 0 156 0 0	4 0 7		10 15 10	170 16
ullimbar	25	30	55	18 1	20 2	38 3	180 0 0	0 0 0	10 " ^	10 9 6	190 9
umberumba umbulgum	51 26	56 28	107 54	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c} 32 \ 1 \\ 21 \ 4 \end{array}$	61 8	246 0 0 156 0 0	$\begin{smallmatrix}3&3&6\\2&3&0\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 12 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 17 & 2 & 0 \\ 303 & 10 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
umut	139	128	267	97 2	87 0	184 2	577 14 2	40 1 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	33 19 9	679 11
umut Plains uncuriy .	32 18	23 23	55 41	$\begin{array}{c c} 20 & 8 \\ 13 & 2 \end{array}$	16 2 13 4	37 0 26 6	252 0 0 152 16 8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 10 0	98 4 11	365 12 1 261 16
unnabutta	15	9	24	8.8	4 5	133	108 0 0	182	, 10 0	2 5 10	111 14
urkey Creek arlinjah	7 16	3 15	10 31	4 5 10 9	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 99 \end{array}$	$\frac{67}{208}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		3 3 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
'urner's Flat	14	17	31	11 2	14 2	25 4	120 0 0	$1 \ 9 \ 7$		568 17 0	690 6
yndale.	22	29	51	13 5	17 8	31 3	180 0 0	2 19 2		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	184 5 99 7
kolan . Jamambri	11 12	9	$\frac{20}{25}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 98 \\ 74 \end{array}$	7 4 7 8	17 2 15 2	96 0 0 96 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc}2&5&2\\1&5&11\end{array}$		2 15 0	100 0 1
Jlan	10	14	24	7 3	93	16 6	88 0 0	1 13 6			89 13
Jiladulla Jlmarra	38	40 31	78 79	24 2 34 4	18 8 21 6	43 0 56 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 5 6	1 12 0	5 16 11 7 9 3	269 16 1 287 6
Ilmarıa, Lower	6	7	13	4 3	5 9	10 2	108 0 0	1 16 5		2 17 0	112 13
Ilmarra, West	43	34	77	32 7	22 1	54 8	138 0 0	15 18 5	280	99 12 11	255 19

Total

£ s. ,981 14

559 0 114 15

135 4 122 11

5 8 6

325

 $\begin{array}{c} 213 \\ 174 \end{array}$ 

88 213 0 11

230 4 121 14

406 8 216 19

156 10 2,169 19

400

102

12619

511 96 19 17

97 102

393

77 160

1,714 427 147

158

123

365

96

 $266 \\ 2,133$ 

156 9

99 17

 $\frac{267}{95}$ 

482 126 567

171 788

138 15

181 13 7 16

307

137

226 16

 $\hat{6}$ 

7 2

5 14

11

14

4725785651566

6

 $\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 6$ 

10 10

10

1 33

 $\frac{5}{2}$ 

689 13

 $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{49}{60}$ 5 10

46 76

5 141

828

48 87

 $36\overline{2}$ 

91

3

22

41

1 3 23

 $\begin{array}{c} 11\\102\end{array}$ 

93

83

0

54

4 107

38 650

69 12

 $\begin{array}{c}
2 \\
13 \\
12 \\
5 \\
2 \\
10 \\
2 \\
10
\end{array}$ 

 $_{0}^{0}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ \end{array}$ 

211 18

15 12 6

6 8

4

7 5 0

1 14 9

12 2 0

5 11 6

1 3 6

3 4 4

3 9 0

 $\begin{smallmatrix}2&3&6\\1&10&0\end{smallmatrix}$ 

5 8 0

0

Ó

3 7 0

1 4 0

5

41 7 0

2 10 0

3 14 0

1 16

8 8 0

16 11 9 10

18

11 2

10

 $\frac{5}{3}$   $\frac{3}{2}$   $\frac{1}{1}$ 

0

11 11

 $_{0}^{1}$ 

9

3 11

5 1

9

1

 $\begin{array}{c}
 1 \\
 8 \\
 2 \\
 1 \\
 6 \\
 3
 \end{array}$ 

ıĭ 11

18 7 2

4 10

19

17 10

10

17

4 16

10 17

5 7 16

16 19

5 10

1 17

3 11

14 9

10

7

6

3 2

11

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

3 1 36

 $\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$ 

5012342151111

7 6 8

 $2\hat{5}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 1\\3\\2\\2\end{array}$ 

 $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{24}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 12 \end{array}$ 

71

6

1

2 14 13  $_6^8$ 

13 33

5 10  $\frac{\overline{2}}{0}$ 

7 17

15

 $\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 12 \end{array}$ 

5 11

6 10

6

 $\frac{10}{12}$ 

14 6

5 16

 $\frac{3}{5}$ 

6 10

 $\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 7 \\ 12 \end{array}$ 

12

12

10

10

4

 $\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{matrix} 07811699169255105387783556281831585820961 \\ \end{matrix}$ 

79

103

198

392 375 4 10

297 132

120

151 89 120

120

,576 238

132

96

96

108

78 301 132

98

362

96 180  $_{0}^{0}$ 

120

269 10

150 0

128

151

120

84 180

382

190 0

150

,987 402 156

83 96

 $\frac{144}{20}$ 

96 132 0

288 300

655

120

132

121

321

94 106

 $\frac{241}{252}$ 10 0

 $006 \\ 142$ 11 0

96

180

 $92 \\ 410$ 

 $\frac{411}{132}$ 

132 132 0

132 180 0 0

110 0 0

156

2 282

0000000

6 0

0

16

10

 $\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$ 

0

#### APPENDIX VII-continued. Number of Cmidren on Rolls Average Weekly Attendance Expenditure from Public Funds 2 amc of School Books and Apparatus Travelling Expenses and Forage Buildings, Girls Boy s G1 19 Total Total Salaries Rent, Fuiniture, &c £ 1,809 £ 20 1 3 7 7 3 1 8 6 10 £ s d £ s 2 10 Ultimo Umaralla Siding 5 0 s d 6 8 10 8 15 8 11 0 2 9 3 7 13 7 13 10 288 320 608 190 0 211 3 401.3 152 402 11 8 8 1 7 8 44 9 23 10 $\frac{45}{27}$ 22 10 8 22 6 155 Umbango $\overline{17}$ 14 4 15 8 63

 $\begin{array}{c} 8 \ 0 \\ 38 \ 4 \\ 46 \ 2 \\ \end{array}$ 

16 4

 $\begin{array}{c} 8 \ 3 \\ 8 \ 1 \end{array}$ 

838

 $\begin{array}{c} 3 \ 4 \\ 44 \ 6 \end{array}$ 

93

98

60

16 1

39 1

116

20 4

14 4

281 1 6 5

10 8

 $\begin{array}{c} 7 \ 1 \\ 9 \ 2 \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 65 \\ 248 \end{array}$ 

 $95 \\ 141$ 

 $\frac{24}{10}$   $\frac{4}{7}$ 

<u>19</u>

 $\begin{array}{c} 23.8 \\ 21.2 \end{array}$ 

 $\frac{420}{49} \frac{1}{1}$ 

9 2

596 6 138 1

30 3

133 209

 $\begin{array}{c} 23 \ 2 \\ 12 \ 9 \end{array}$ 

16 7

16 1

10 5

 $\begin{array}{c} 21\ 3\\ 476\ 1\end{array}$ 

 $736 \\ 267 \\ 162$ 

 $62^{\circ}4$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} 14 \ 2 \\ 148 \ 6 \end{array}$ 

24 6

82 1

15 0

Umberumberka

Unanderra

Uranquinty

Vineyard Waggallalah Wagga Wagga

Wagragobilly Walaga Lake

Walang Walbundrie

Walcha Walcha Road

Waldegrave

Wallaroo Walla Walla

Wallendbeen

Wallerawang

Wallsend, West Wambanumba

Wallgrove

Wallsend

Wamberal

W amboota

Wanarring

Wandsworth

Warangesda Waratah

Ward's River

Wanatta

W ardell

Wargela

Warialda

Warkton

 $W_{rne}$ 

Warren

Warkworth

Warraderry

Warrowrie

Warrangunyah

Watergumben Waterloo Watson's Bay Watson's Reef

Wattagon Wattamadara

Wattamolla Wattle Flat

Wattleville

Wauchope

Waugooli Waverley

Weddin Weetilaba Wee Waa

Wellingrove

Wellington Welshman's Creek

Wentworth Wentworth Falls

Wentworthville

Whiteman Creek

Werombi

Wermberm

Werus Creek

White Rock

Wattle Grove

Walli

Wallaya Wallbrook

Walgett Walhallow Forest Wallabadah

Wallagoot Wallalong Wallamba, Lower

Wagga Wagga, North

Uralla

Urana

Vacy

Vere

Verona

Wagia

11 65

14 26 20

295

51 16

10

19

14

 $\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 106 \end{array}$ 

10 11

87 9

 $\frac{24}{9}$ 

33

17

5 29

19

15

 $17 \\ 14 \\ 21 \\ 20$ 

 $\frac{12}{70}$ 

20 368 62

18

14 13 11

34

10

14

8

44

11

138

13 78 9

19

17 12

 $\frac{30}{19}$ 

 $\frac{57}{121}$ 

25

37 34 594

78 29

21

33 29

69 29

15 47 34

18 58

165

110

 $1\overline{55}$ 

21 40

684 109

67 23

 $253 \\
31 \\
148$ 

65

32

165

 $\frac{12}{215} \frac{3}{2}$ 

61 8

 $\begin{array}{c} 6 & 6 \\ 24 & 3 \end{array}$ 

12 6

14 6

13 3

130

 $10\overline{0}$ 

24 3

 $\begin{array}{c} 5 & 0 \\ 29 & 6 \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} -6 & 9 \\ 81 & 2 \end{array}$ 

10 5

 $\begin{array}{c} 7 \ 1 \\ 21 \ 4 \\ 13 \ 2 \end{array}$ 

11 9

12

11 11

 $\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 289 \end{array}$ 

27 13 11

14

 $\hat{1}\hat{5}$ 

36 12 10

18 21

8 31

98 20

11 13

11 10

18 50

56

11 14

54

 $\frac{14}{25}$ 

14 10

13

83

9

13

8 9

53

14 15 59

28 449

11 11

 $\overline{23}$ 

12

115

		Number of dren on I		Weekl	Average y Attenda	nce		Expend	ture from Publi	c Funds	
Name of School	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Bool s and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and I orage	Buildings, Rent Furniture, &c	Total
Name of School  Whittingham Whitton Vickham Vilberforce Vilbertree Vilcannia Villiam Town Villiam Town Villiam Town Villoughby Villow Grove Villow Grove Villow tree Villow tree Villow tree Villow tree Villow tree Villow Indeyer Vindowie Vindoyer Vindowie Vindsor Vinduella Vinegrove Vingen Vingham Viseman's Ferry Wollombi Wollongong Wolumla, North Wollongong Wolumla, South Wombat Vomba amuria Woombi amuria Woodford Dale Woodford Leigh Woodhill Woodhouselee Woodlawn Woodonga Woodlabra Woodlawn Woodonga Woollahra Woolomil	Chil	dren on I	Rolls		y Attenda	Total  20 6 61 2 780 3 68 3 68 3 105 0 23 8 1 487 1 121 2 22 8 7 8 117 3 119 4 21 0 276 3 13 3 19 8 19 0 95 6 18 4 41 9 310 9 9 8 25 1 1 48 9 11 5 3 5 3 6 9 3 1 9 18 5 3 6 5 3 0 9 3 1 9 18 5 3 5 20 4 28 2 2 2 5 4 8 5 15 8 3 1 9 6 9 7 9 14 3 15 1 18 8	# s d 1.66 0 0 228 0 0 2,111 5 3 243 0 0 156 0 0 558 0 0 156 0 0 138 0 0 2,067 4 9 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 110 0 0 180 0 0 120 0 0 110 0 0 120 0 0 110 0 0 120 0 0 110 0 0 120 0 0 110 0 0 120 0 0 110 0 0 120 0 0 110 0 0 120 0 0 110 0 0 120 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0 110 0 0	Bool s	### Travelling Expenses and 1 orage ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### #	Buildings,	Total  £ s 6 164 5 1 1,814 5 5 4,082 0 286 15 162 10 658 4 1 168 6 144 1 2,279 8 1 198 3 487 3 143 12 1 257 13 99 1 186 19 136 9 188 18 1 164 19 1,244 8 190 2 189 16 416 2 193 5 116 10 1 250 13 1,271 13 121 1 148 13 182 10 275 5 1 86 15 86 14 380 17 308 18 202 12 188 13 134 16 1 96 3 3186 5 391 0 227 5 7,091 19 111 6 100 17 140 5 166 6 1,085 17 177 6 291 6 100 17 140 5 166 6 1,085 17 177 170 19 111 6 100 17 140 5 166 6 1,085 17 177 177 18 121 1 134 18 134 16 1 96 3 186 5 391 0 227 5 7,091 19 111 6 100 17 140 5 166 6 1,085 17 177 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 291 6 201 6 201 6 201 6 201 6 201 6 201 6 201 6 201 6 201 6 201 6 201
Yamma Yango Yanro Yanraford Yarragundry Yarrahappını Yarıalumla Yarıalumla Yarıamundı Yarıamundı Yarıawah Yarrawah Yarıawah Yarowick Yarıunga Yeos al Yeo Yeo Yerong Creek Yerriyong Yetman Young Young Young Young Young Yullundry Yumburra, West Yurramie	11 11 19 16 15 10 13 28 24 16 11 11 25 96 26 26 28 36 15 11 11 16 28 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	13 18 23 8 8 13 21 81 14 10 22 19 11 5 253 27 9 6		7 4 8 3 13 2 5 12 8 7 3 6 4 13 5 16 5 10 7 4 3 16 1 6 3 0 13 6 6 8 13 6 6 8 9 3 186 9 9 4 7 9 6 11 6	61 118 132 39 80 100 92 85 152 56 46 46 117 517 62 100 117 63 37 164 88 187 58 197 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	17 3 15 6 22 0 31 7 16 3 8 9 27 8 114 7 19 0 11 2 16 8 25 3 13 1 13 0 351 7 47 5 15 2 10 5	156 0 0 93 1 4 83 0 0 1,505 19 1 120 0 0 120 0 0 96 0 0	1 19 10 2 2 7 1 15 0 0 18 10 1 14 6 1 6 8 3 1 3 2 12 10 2 0 0 1 17 9 4 10 5 10 3 10 1 1 3 2 9 3 1 19 4 1 6 9 4 15 9 5 12 12 9 1 12 6 2 1 8 0 9 6	2 11 0 8 3 4 3 19 5 1 4 0 18 18 11 2 0 0	1 6 0 19 18 4 4 14 0 144 11 2 1,253 4 2 1 10 10	94 8 92 9 1,694 18 1,385 16 123 3 126 18

81

# APPENDIX VIII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Provisional Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1891, or for the last Quarter of that Year during which the Schools were in operation.

	Chil	dren on l	f Rolls.	Week	Average ly Attend			Expendit	ure from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furmture,&c	Total.
4. V. D. J.		10					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. c
Airlie Brake	$\frac{14}{15}$	10 7	$\frac{24}{22}$	9·7 8·6	$\frac{6.4}{5.7}$	$16.1 \\ 14.3$	78 0 0 50 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	4 3 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 11 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	78 10 58 16
Antonio Creek	12	14	26	5.9	7.6	13.5	95 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		11 5 0	108 13 1
Apsley	12	7	19	89	5.5	144.	32 0 0			61 10 0	93 10
Argenton	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 14 \end{array}$	13 13	$\frac{20}{27}$	5 7 10.4	$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 11.4 \\ 9.8 \\ \end{array}$	17·1 20·2	67 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	2 14 6	75 0 0	150 14
Armatree	10	12	22	47	8.2	129	96 0 0 96 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & 7 \\ 1 & 19 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	2 11 6		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ashby	13	13	26	7.4	69	14.3	82 0 0	1 2 6	<b></b> .		83 2
Bago	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 16 \end{array}$	$\frac{4}{13}$	$\frac{9}{29}$	3 6 8 4	9.7	5·8 18·1	48 0 0	1 8 0		0 7 6	49 15
Bald Nob	18	11	29	14.4	7.5	21 9	96 0 0 92 0 0	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 10 & 9 \end{array}$	· ••• ·	27 5 0 1 0 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 124 & 7 \\ 95 & 10 \end{array}$
Bando	13	11	24	7.8	72	15 0	102 0 0	2 0 8		6 5 8	110 6
Barbingal	9	9 16	18 30	$\begin{array}{c c} 68 \\ 79 \end{array}$	89	15.7	95 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		150	96 2
Bargo	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 12 \end{array}$	2	14	11.3	$\frac{90}{1.9}$	16·9 13·2	96 0 0	0 11 7 2 14 1		170 1 4 16 10 0	266 12 1 80 4
Bar Point	4	5	9	3 7	31	6.8	72 0 0	1 1 2		10 0 0	83 1
Barwang,	10	10	20	7.5	6.6	14.1	94 0 0	3 0 8		0 15 0	97 15
Beaconsfield Beardy Bridge	11 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 \\ 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 17 \\ 9 \end{array}$	7 5 4·3	3.6	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{vmatrix} 72 & 0 & 0 \\ 61 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{ c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	78 18 62 13
Belairingalı	10	9	19	4.9	5.8	10.7	64 8 0	1 16 0		0 10 0	66 4
Belbourie	8	8	16	71	70	14.1	84 13 4	2 2 5		1 17 6	88 13
Bendorah	13 7	16	29 15	$\begin{array}{c c} & 63 \\ & 23 \end{array}$	80	143	90 9 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 3 9	55 4 0	109 1
Berremangra	6	, 8	14	2.7	45	7.2	73 0 0	1 1 10	••••	13 15 0	92 <b>3</b> 87 16
Berrigan	7	10	17	5 9	78	13.7	15 17 5	6 17 2	5 17 4	7 10 0	36 1
Bigga	14	12 5	26 18	65	5·3 3 3	123	75 17 1	0.10.11	<b>3</b> 5 0	0 8 0	79 10
Bıllima <b>ri</b> Biloela	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 14 \end{array}$	12	26	10 3 12 0	9.2	13 6 21 2	$\begin{vmatrix} 96 & 0 & 0 \\ 35 & 12 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	••••••	1 <b>3</b> 0 377 18 <b>3</b>	99 19 1
Bimbi	14	14	28	7 2	89	161	87 0 0	2 10 4	1 15 0	19 17 6	111 2
Bingara, Upper	6	12	18	5.5	101	15 6	39 10 1	3 19 11	8 11 6	3 10 0	55 11
Birriwa Blackman's Flat	9 10	9	18 20	4 9 6 6	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 \ 4 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	8 3	97 10 3	1 11 9	2 5 6	47 12 6	101 <b>7</b> 79 12
Black Mount	10	9	19	60	$5\overline{2}$	11.5	79 0 0	0 8 2		0 15 0	80 3
Blackwall	11	5	16	87	44	13 1	48 0 0	1 14 9	]	36 5 0	85 19
Blair Hill	3 7	7 7	10 14	2·2 4·6	$\begin{array}{ c c c } & 43 \\ & 47 \end{array}$	6.5	$\begin{bmatrix} 72 & 0 & 0 \\ 55 & 16 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 4 \\ 0 & 11 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	2 10 0	16 10 0	96 7 56 7
Blowering, West	10	l ii	21	7 2	6.6	138	82 12 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 10 0	0 7 6	88 13
Boambolo	10	9	19	5.4	5.0	10.4	84 0 0	1 16 0		12 15 0	98 11
BobundarahBoco	10 7	8 2	18	3.6	2·9 1·6	65	$\begin{bmatrix} 72 & 0 & 0 \\ 60 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	2 18 1		1 0 0	73 0
Bocoble	13	7	20	6.2	4.9	11.1	70 12 0	1 8 3	3 3 9	15 0 0	77 18 75 4
Bolong	13	7	20	9.5	5.1	14.6	84 0 0	0 19 0			84 19
Bolton Vale Bombay	10	7 7	17 16	6.4	5.1	11.5 13.3	$\begin{bmatrix} 72 & 0 & 0 \\ 84 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	1 9 1	••••••	1.000	73 9
Bonavista	14	9	23	9.6	6.4	16.0	91 0 0	1 11 4	••••••	1 0 0	85 0 92 11
Boonaldoon	3	8	11	2.0	5.8	7.8	48 0 0	2 16 2	6 18 9		57 14
Booroorban	7 8	12 6	19 14	5·6 5·7	8.7	14·3 10·0	71 15 0	1 13 4	•••	0 15 0	73 3
Boro Bradshaw's Flat	11	7	18	9.1	6.6	15.7	59 7 11 81 0 0	1 4 0 2 1 9		$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 52 & 10 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	61 1 135 11
Brewarrina Mission	15	7	22	9.3	5.4	14.7	96 0 0	1 12 1		31 16 3	129 8
Brewer's Flat	10	7	17	8.8	6.2	15.0	80 0 0	1 2 3	••••••	0 19 6	82 1
Bridgewater	6 9	19 11	25 20	3·3 5·7	10·1 8·5	13·4 14·2	44 0 0 76 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0 15 0	46 14 78 19
Brungle	7	15	22	4.1	10.1	14.2	96 0 0	2 15 1		0 15 0	99 10
Brungle (Aboriginal) Brunswick River	16 19	11 16	27 35	12·0 13·3	8·3 11·7	20.3	$\begin{vmatrix} 72 & 0 & 0 \\ 93 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	3 19 11	•••••		75 19
Bulga Hut	8	10	18	4.5	5 2	97	$\begin{vmatrix} 93 & 0 & 0 \\ 72 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	2 12 5 1 16 3		5 11 0	95 12 79 7
Bulgandra	6	6	12	5.1	5.2	106	43 0 0				43 0
Bull Ridge	9	11	20	7.7	8.5	16.2	24 0 0	0.15.10	•••••	112 4 3	136 4
Bundarigo Bundemar	9	10 10	19 19	5·4 5·8	83	$9.9 \\ 14.1$	73 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20 0 0	73 15 100 8
Bungabee	7	5	12	5.2	4.2	9.4				20 0 0	100 8
Burnt Hut Creek	9	5	14	63	4.1	10.4	71 6 8	0 14 9	1 0 3	•••••	73 <b>1</b>
Burragorang	12 10	11 7	$egin{array}{ccc} 23 \ 17 \end{array}$	6·4 4·8	5 1 2 6	11 5	96 0 0 80 13 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	••••	18 15 0	98 3. 100 <b>1</b> 8
Burrumbuttock, East	2	9	11	1.6	7.2	88	72 0 0	1 16 8	4 8 0	16 15 0.	78 4
Bute	11	14	25	6.1	8.9	15.0	90 3 10	11 4 2	2 10 6		103 18
Cainbill Creek	$\frac{16}{15}$	9	$\begin{array}{c c} 25 \\ 22 \end{array}$	10·4 8 6	4·9 3 3	15 3 11·9	95 0 0 82 0 0	1 5 9 1 13 4	•••••••	1 10 0	97 15
Cal Lal	9	5	14	7.1	4.3	11.4	91 0 0	2 2 3		0 15 0	83 13
Camden Haven, Upper	8	10	18	6.4	8.0	14.4	89 0 0	0 8 9			89 8
Canimbla Creek	11	9	20	81	4.3	12.4	17 17 5	5 1 9		60 15 0	83 14
Caoura Carrow Brook	10 8	10	14 18	6 9 5·6	6.3	9.1	74 0 0 84 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$			76 1 85 5
Caulderwood	8	7	15	6.3	5.2	11.8	81 0 0	1 9 8		0 15 0	83 4
Chatham Valley	5	6	11	21	3.5	5.6	37 0 0				37 0
Cheetham's Flats Cheviot	12 10	9 7	21 17	$\begin{vmatrix} 7\cdot 1 \\ 9\cdot 1 \end{vmatrix}$	6 0 5·6	13·1 14·7	75 0 0 70 0 0	1 18 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		77 18
ZAAU 1 200 ; **	10	1 1	1 1/	I J.	1 0.0	14/	1 1 U U	1 0 8	0 9 0		71 9

		Number of Iren on I		Week	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expendit	ure from Pub	lie Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Gırls.	Total.	Boys.	Gırls	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c	Total.
				`	` <del></del>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
lear Hills	12	8	20	62	53	11.5	84 0 0	2 3 1	*******		86 <b>3</b>
learmont	10	9	19	3.7	19	5.6	83 14 8		2 15 0	0 7 6	86 17
live	5	6	11	34	50	84	25 0 0	2 2 4			$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
urı , ,	$\frac{6}{7}$	11 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 17 \\ 12 \end{array}$	3·4 4·4	$\begin{array}{c c} & 6 \ 2 \\ & 2 \ 2 \end{array}$	9 <b>6</b> 6 6	81 0 0	3 2 10		•••	84 2   80 0
oaldale	7	10	17	47	80	127	91 0 0			i o o	92 0
lombo Creek	10	13	23	$\tilde{7}$ 9	11 0	189	95 0 0	1 18 2		11 15 0	108 13
mbo	9	5	14	63	38	101	72 0 0	2 17 8			74 17
me-by-chance	18	7	25	146	50	196	76 14 2	1 15 1	2 0 6		80 9
ndong	5	8	13	29	60	89	6 0 0	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		6 0
ngera	8	12	20	38	68 90	$106 \\ 192$	84 0 0 100 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•••	4 3 6	90 0 100 19
olabah	21 5	20 16	41 21	$egin{array}{c} 102 \ 37 \end{array}$	11.6	15 3	$\begin{vmatrix} 100 & 0 & 0 \\ 82 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	1 4 11		1 0 0	84 4
olah Bridge	6	10	16	44	93	137	72 0 0	1 17 9		0 15 0	74 12
orabell	7	11	18	6.3	92	15.5	72 0 0	4 2 5		53 13 6	129 15
oradighee	11	10	21	83	73	15 6	89 0 0		•••	0 15 0	89 15
oringoora	9	9	18	54	5.1	105	77 0 0	1 5 8			78 5
ramba	16	3	19	142	21	163	84 0 0	1 17 6	2 2 0	26 0 6	114 0
rang River	10	$\begin{array}{c c} 7 \\ 15 \end{array}$	17 24	7.1	56	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline 127 \\ 180 \\ \end{array}$	76 0 0 88 0 0	2 7 9	1 10 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	78 10 95 7
untegany	9 5	15 5	10	$\begin{bmatrix} . & 7.0 \\ 3.8 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 11.0 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$	81	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 4 8		3 0 0	73 4
ıan	6	18	24	4.8	13.6	18.4	96 0 0				96 0
rrockbilly	10	10	20	48	6.2	110	72 0 0	0 19 10	0 17 0	0 5 0	74 1
uryman's Plains	25	6	31	152	29	181	62 0 0	2 15 7			64 15
ındaloo	4	2	6	1.5	15	3 0	18 0 0	0 3 11	·····	41 0	18 8
ngelong	7	8	14 19	4·6 8·4	$\begin{array}{c c} 53 \\ 62 \end{array}$	9 9	49 17 5 96 0 0	3 19 1 4 10 11	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	41 0 0 0 10 0	99 16 102 (
arby's Branch	11 14	5	19	107	4.3	150	108 0 0	4 10 11	1 0 0	11 17 0	119 17
ay Dream enison Town	16	16	32	114	7.2	186	93 12 7		6 13 0	1 0 0	101
gby	7	7	14	56	48	10.4	74 0 0	1 18 2	2 5 6	····	78 8
gnam's Creek	8	8	16	67	7.7	144	83 10 11	1 3 7	6 18 9	0 19 6	92 12
orroughby Grass	13	5	18	11 1	3 0	141	85 0 0	3 7 2		59 10 0	147 17
ick Creek	8	14	22	6.6	87	15 3	85 0 0	1 16 0	1		86 16
indee Railway Station	6	17	23	4.4	141	18 5	32 13 7	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	4 14 3	$\begin{vmatrix} 62 & 10 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	104 <b>1</b> 8   116 - 6
ingarubba Creek	11   11	9	20 18	8·6 9·3	7 4 5·8	16 0 15·1	93 0 0	1 6 2 4 14 9	.,	22 0 0	81 14
anvegan	17	6	13	5.1	3.4	85	78 0 0	1 7 4			79 7
ırras Lake	5	10	15	4.2	87	12.9	55 10 0	1 15 5	6 18 3		64 8
arren Durren	9	6	15	61	4.2	103	15 9 8	2 2 8		30 0 0	47 12
lerston	5	3	8	36	1.5	5.1	59 13 4		6 8 4		66 1
nerald Hill	5	9	14	44	57	101	81 0 0	1 17 7			82 17
alimore Creck	12	7	19	7.9	38	11.7	82 0 0	1 70 7	2 6 1	0 10 0	84 16
rerett	10	6	16	8'7	4.9 3.6	13 6 8 6	84 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	••	0 15 0 0 8 0	86 7
assifern	9 7	7 13	16 20	50 54	101	155	32 19 4	1 13 8		0 4 6	34 10
orster (Aboriginal)	18	9	27	11.0	62	17.2	96 0 0	3 13 11		0 8 0	100 1
irracabad	8	13	21	63	106	169	96 0 0	5 14 6		0 10 0	102 4
along	12	11	23	7.2	66	138	81 0 0	1 3 4		16 4 2	98 7
alwary Creek	12	12	24	9.0	80	170	92 0 0	2 3 8	1 5 0	0 10 0	95 18
ırland	16	6	22	91	3.3	12.4	96 0 0	2 4 3		106 2 3	204 6
enanaguy	6 13	6	12 19	$\frac{39}{97}$	4·8 5 0	87	<b>72</b> 0 0   <b>79</b> 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•••••		73 8
lenellen	12	11	23	8.2	7 3	15.5	86 0 0	2 6 7			88 6
enora	13	8	21	9.4	5.3	14.7	79 0 0	1 11 1			80 1
lenryan	3	16	19	$2\cdot 1$	114	13.5	72 0 0		5 0 0	2 2 6	79 2
loucester	6	15	21	4.6	112	15.8	84 0 0	2 9 9		7 0 0	93 9
obbagumblin	12	8	20	106	6.7	173	90 0 0	1 19 8		7 13 0	99 12
ollorowong	$\begin{vmatrix} 6\\11 \end{vmatrix}$	6 14	12 25	$\frac{4.1}{7.9}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.8 \\ 8.2 \end{vmatrix}$	7 9 16 1	$\begin{vmatrix} 71 & 0 & 0 \\ 96 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	0 13 7		0 15 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 72 & 8 \ 98 & 2 \ \end{array}$
ooda Creek raham's Valley	19	S	27	140	57	197	96 0 0	2 16 2		0 10 0	99 6
anuaile	11	12	23	69	7.4	14 3	84 0 0	1 0 6			85 (
centon	8	8	16	6 2	5 3	115	86 0 0	1 5 1		15 5 6	102 10
ove, The	10	12	22	47	74	12.1	84 0 0	1 8 7		0 15 0	86
ılgullendah	15	5	20	11 3	4.3	156	40 0 0	5 13 5	2 7 9	66 6 6	114 7
ingal	10	14	24	6.9	11.3	18 2	47 0 0	<b>2</b> 5 9	1 10 6	10 10 0	61 6
innary	7	12 5	19 19	3 2 9 4	$\begin{vmatrix} 79\\32 \end{vmatrix}$	11.1	88 0 0	0 12 2		0 15 0	88 (
ıy Fawkes	14 17	13	30	128	78	206	93 0 0	1 12 2		0.13	94 12
vynne	2	11	. 13	10	68	7.8	64 7 0		1 19 3	0 8 0	66 14
wkesbury, Lower	12	8	20	11.3	79	192	103 8 6	<b>,,,</b>	0 10 0	6 0 0	109 18
ystack	11	12	23	85	7.5	160	96 0 0		3 10 0	5 10 0	105 (
ıll Top	7	14	21	4.9	99	148	87 0 0	1 6 9			88 6
orton River, Upper	8	11	19	4.5	7.5	120	91 0 0	2 2 3	3 6 0	64.10.0	96 8
ue Hue	9	13	22	6.1	9.2	15 3	68 0 0	5 4 6	1 0 0	64 19 0	139 8
igalla	10 5	5 6	15 11	44	3 0 5 9	7·4 10·2	84 10 0	3 19 2 1 15 4	3 3 6	0 10 0	88 19 66 18
gebyra	10	9	19	38	32	7.0	90 0 0	1 13 4		0 10 0	91 19
s River	11	3	14	4.4	20	6.4	72 0 0	1 3			72 0
or	15	18	33	79	89	168	94 0 0	1 13 5	3 19 6	1 3 6	100 16
enolan Caves	5	5	10	43	34	77	72 0 0	6 <b>1</b> 0 11	•••		78 10
ogla	4	8	12	3.9	73	11 2	80 0 0	1 8 11		0 15 0	82 3
bilee Downs	7	7	14	57	58	11.5	72 0 0	1 7 6		5 14 6	79 2

		lumber o dren on H		Week	Average ly Attend			Expendit	ure from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys	Gırls	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus,	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c	Total.
T		_					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Junee Reefs	$\begin{array}{c c} 18 \\ 4 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 12 \end{array}$	20 16	15•0 3·3	20	170	83 0 0 21 10 0	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 0 0	20 5 3	105 1
Kangaroo Flat	11	8	19	79	$109 \\ 47$	$egin{array}{c} 14.2 \ 12.6 \ \end{array}$	21 10 0 78 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 0 0	16 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Kareela	10	8	18	7.3	5.8	13 1	38 11 8	3 13 2	<b>2</b> 0 0	63 0 0	107 4 1
Keewong	8	10	18	61	7.4	13 5	56 0 0	2 10 0			58 10
Kemp's Creek	13	11	24	62	63	12 5	80 0 0	2 4 10		16 1 9	98 6
Khancoban Кікіатаh	6 10	4 10	10 20	56 69	3·1 8 2	87 151	45 13 7 74 15 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 0 0	10 7 6	56 8 79 17
Killarney Swamp	14	8	22	7.3	43	11.6	77 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 0 0	79 12
Killeigh	9	5	14	44	28	7 2	58 0 0	*****	*** *		58 0
Cimo	9	8	17	54	40	_ 94	78 0 0	: -		0 15 0	78 15
Kulki	11 18	3 6	$egin{array}{c c} 14 \ 24 \ \end{array}$	5·2 13 0	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 40 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	88 0 0 44 0 0	1 14 1	••••	0 10 0	90 4 44 0
Lamb's Valley	12	7	19	82	53	135	26 10 0		*** ****	60 15- 0	87 5
leaning Oak	10	8	18	67	64	131	77 0 0	1 7 3	1 10 0		79 17
deniston	9	6	15	60	59	11.9	74 0 0	1 2 6	•••••• ••	30 0 0	105 2
resterfield	10 16	$\frac{11}{6}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 21 \\ 22 \end{array}$	$\frac{5.5}{10.5}$	57 39	$\begin{array}{c c} 112 \\ 144 \end{array}$	$egin{bmatrix} 72 & 0 & 0 \ 62 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 18 4	8 0 0	82 15 66 3
oanga	12	3	15	103	22	125	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 1 11	1 14 6	50 0 0	121 1
omolong	15	13	28	76	97	- 173	16 0 0		1 3 3	19 8 6	36 11
Loombah	12	10	22	97	7.6	173	72 0 0	1 8 11	2 10 0	10 19 9	75 18 1
Lord Howe Island M'Donald's Hole	4	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 13 \end{array}$	10 19	. 3 4 3·4	55 79	8 9 11 3	43 7 2 15 13 6	4 6 5		18 13 2	66 6 15 13
Macleay River Heads	3	8	11	2.5	7.2	97	46 14 3	2 17 7	1 12 6		51 4
Majura	10	10	20	49	47	96	84 0 0	3 19 8		1 10 0	89 9
Manar	$\frac{12}{4}$	8 4	20 8	9 8 3·1	5 9 3 1	157	$\begin{vmatrix} 90 & 0 & 0 \\ 66 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	2 1 2 1 4 10	•••••	0 5 0	92 6 67 4 3
Ianoa	13	9	22	102	67	169	83 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		26 13 0	111 14
Ianuka	16	13	2)	87	65	15 2	96 0 0	2 4 2		0 19 3	99 3
Matong	9	9	18	63	57	120	18 0 0	·······			18 0
Iaude	$egin{array}{ccc} 8 \\ 12 \end{array}$	11 5	19 17	4 3 8 9	73 28	11.6 11.7	$\begin{bmatrix} 64 & 12 & 6 \\ 84 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		2 10 0	1 12 0	68 14 84 0
Ieangora	12	5	17	9.3	27	120	70 0 0	$1\ 12\ 3$	2 0 0	0 8 0	74 0
Iemagong	14	10	24	86	64	150	76 0 0		4 5 0	7 18 6	88 3
Ierrigan Creek	8	14	22	51	86	13 7	84 0 0	1 19 1		0 12 7	86 11
Iicalo Island	10 8	9	19 16	69	57	126	82 3 10	1 8 1	2 2 6	0 10 0	83 11 1 74 12
Aickie's Plains	17	9	26	$\frac{4\cdot 2}{14\cdot 1}$	3'3 6 5	7 5 20 6	72 0 0 69 0 10	6 11 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 10 0 11 16 6	88 8
Ailbang	7	11	18	3.9	78	117	63 0 0	5 1 3		45 0 0	113 1
Aill Creek	6	14	20	4.4	112	15 6	63 0 0	2 2 7	0 10 0	64 8 0	130 0
Mimosa, East	3 15	4 9	7 21	1.8	2 6 6 2	$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 44\\173\\\end{array}$	54 0 0 96 0 0	1 6 0	••••	•••	54 0 97 6
Moggendoura	11	7	18	11·1 7 7	62	13 9	72 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$			73 10
Molley	10	9	19	74	80	15 4	76 0 0	6 8 11			82 8
Molong Creek	10	10	20	7.0	79	149	84 0 0	1 10 8		0 15 0	86 5
Molroy	8	4 9	12 15	5 1 4·3	25 46	7.6	75 0 0 84 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			76 5 85 8 3
Monga	10.	7	17	63	45	108	66 0 0	1 3 11	•••	0 5 0	66 5
Mooney Mooney	9	5	14	6.0	25	85	88 0 0	1 10 3		89 11 9	179 2
Moorong	9	15	24	6.5	10 1	166	86 0 0	1 10 1	1 14 0	0 5 0	89 9
Moorwatha	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 1 \end{array}$	28 2	7 4 0•6	130	20 4	48 0 0 6 10 0	6 15 4	********		54 15 6 10
Sount Drummond	10	11	21	8.2	75	157	83 0 0	1 15 4	******	0 10 0	85 5
Mountjoy	9	5	14	6.9	4.9	118	81 0 0	1 16 11		7 10 0	90 6
Mount Wilson	10	4 7	14	7.4	25	99	$\begin{vmatrix} 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 89 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 14 & 8 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 22 & 1 & 8 \\ 4 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	40 16   99 2 1
Mullaly	10	10	$\begin{array}{c c} 17 \\ 22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9.2 \\ 6.9 \end{array}$	$\frac{61}{6.4}$	15 3 13 3	89 0 0 84 0 0	$egin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 \ 1 & 13 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	3 7 9	5 5 0	99 2
Iundarlo	6	8	14	2.4	35	5 9	72 0 0	1 13 6		0 7 6	74 1
Iunmurra	8	8	16	6.5	5.4	119	44 10 10	,	1 5 0	70.15	45 15
Iunyabla	15 13	13 9	28 22	9·7 9·7	103 71	20 0 16·8	66 10 0	8 12 11 2 18 5	1 2 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	149 0 1
Vanama	7	10	17	37	5.1	8.8	72 0 0	1 8 6		1 5 0	74 13
Vanegai	14	6	20	95	41	13 6	25 0 0	4 6 8		165 18 6	195 5
Varraburra	8	8	16	38	4.5	83	81 0 0	2 12 2		7 0 0	90 12
Varrangerie Vashua	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 22 \end{array}$	$\frac{9}{12}$	18 34	$\begin{array}{c} 78 \\ 127 \end{array}$	7·9 7·6	15.7	75 0 0 96 0 0	1 8 4	5 8 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	82 16 97 16 3
Nashua Neila Creek	12	10	22	68	76	144	96 0 0	1 15 8			97 15
Veilson's Creek	11	6	17	81	4.3	124	84 0 0				84 0
Velson's Bay	15	12	27	131	91	22 2	93 0 0	1 17 11	0 10 0	0 15 0	96 2
Vethercote Vever Never	9	12	21	61	77	138	88 0 0 74 0 0	1 5 11	2 0 0	23 5 6	111 5 77 5
Never Never	11	8 8	19 19	86	5 0 4 6	13 6	74 0 0 96 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 0 0	11 13 7	110 3
Vew Vale	22	9	31	170	70	240	40 0 0	2 19 9		1 4 -4	44 4
Vew Valley	9	9	18	71	70	141	69 1 3	1 5 3	6 5 9	0 10 0	77 2
Noonbar Creek	11	10	21	77	72	149	84 0 9	1 5 11		57 0 0	85 5 8 85 10
Noraville	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 \\ 7 \end{array}$	12 8	24 15	10 0 4 8	7 9 5 6	17 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 22 & 19 & 4 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	4 10 8	1 0 0	57 0 0	85 10 6 0
Oakborough	9	8	17	84	58	142	84 0 0				84 0
Dakey Creek	4	6	10	35	5.0	85	42 0 0			69 0 0	111 0
Obley	11	11	22	78	78	15 6	96 0 0	1 6 8		1 0 6	98 7
Ollera	$\begin{array}{c c} & 11 \\ & 12 \end{array}$	6	17 18	74 89	2 9 5 0	103	52 0 0 72 0 0	1 7 4		0 10 0	52 10 73 7
Overton	1 14	ס ו	1 TO	। ०४		1 10 9	124 U U	1 1 4	******		10 1

. 84
APPENDIX VIII—continued.

		vumber o dren on l		Week	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expendit	ure from Publ	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Guls.	Total.	Boys.	Guls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparitus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furni- ture, &c.	Total.
Owendale Oxley's Peak Page's River Peabody Pearce's Creck Pec Dee Pelcan Creek Plambong Pikedale Pline Mount Piney Range Plain Creek Pleasant View Pooncarie Puddledock Puen Buen Pulginbar Creek Ramsay Razorback Rend's Flat Reinville Rhyanna Riley Ringwood Rosebank Rouchel Vale Saddler's Flat Savernake Seal Rocks Smelley's Lagoons Snaphook Soldier's Flat Spring Ridge St. Helena Statuon Point Stony Batter Stony Batter Stony Pinch Store Creek Strathbogie Streamville Sugarlcaf Suntop Swallow Creek Swanbrook Swan Peak Swan Vale Tabulam Taloumbi Station Tarcutta, Lower Tarle Gap Taylor's Flat Tea Tree Tea Tree Tea Tree Tea Tree Tea Tree Tea Tree Tea Tree Tea Tree Ten Melle Tootal Toothill Toomanbil Toong Bong Toothil Toomanbil Toong Bong Toothil Toomanbil Toong Bong Toothil Toomanbil Toong Bong Toothil Toomanbil Toong Bong Toothil Toomanbil Toong Bong Toothil Toothil Townsville Ugly Range Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Uranre Ur	11 14 9 16 7 15 17 18 11 13 9 8 11 19 7 13 10 8 11 11 8 8 12 12 13 3 9 15 6 7 10 8 11 11 8 8 12 12 13 8 4 7 10 8 6 17 5 15 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	16 59 55 15 49 68 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	27 19 18 21 22 19 26 11 21 23 21 16 19 24 10 22 24 10 22 24 11 23 24 10 22 24 11 24 27 14 27 15 23 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	$\begin{array}{c} 42887417203583377749627896000000000000000000000000000000000000$	$\begin{array}{c} 7555079330965502180708842896644551132714449951156668429895105105105105455113271186684465544655446554465544655446554465$	18 1 7 10 3 11 8 12 4 13 3 4 7 10 3 11 8 12 4 13 3 4 7 10 2 17 10 3 11 8 12 4 13 3 4 7 17 2 17 3 9 11 5 7 9 11 15 7 9 11 15 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	£ s. d 91 0 0 60 0 0 72 0 0 72 0 0 73 0 0 74 0 0 75 0 0 76 0 0 76 0 0 76 1 0 77 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	£ s. d, 1 10 0	## s. d. 5 0 0  5 0 0  5 0 0  1 10 0  98 18 0  71 12 5  1 0 0  45 0 0  0 16 0  0 15 0  95 15 0  0 16 6  0 5 0  1 10 0  2 12 0  39 7 6  5 0 0  0 16 6  0 5 0  1 10 0  1 1 8  0 8 0  68 13 6  1 1 6 8  0 10 0  1 1 6 8  0 10 0  1 1 7 0  1 1 8 0  1 1 0 0  1 1 1 8 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1 1 0 0  1 1	£ s. 97 10 63 3 0 77 10 63 2 0 91 7 75 19 84 2 0 96 0 0 84 2 10 4 19 13 122 18 172 10 18 86 19 17 150 15 17 85 17 73 17 85 17 87 17 85 17 87 18 17 17 19 87 19 10 11 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13

		Jumber of Iren on 1		Weel	Average kly Atten	lance,		Expendi	ture from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
Wardry Warrah Warrangong Warrell Creek Warroo Webb's Creek Weetangerra Weeta Waa! Wellesley Whealbah Whian Whian Widgrewa Wingello Woorden Wollun Woodfield Woolshed Woorsom Wooroowoolgan Worrowolong Wyaldra Wybong Creek Tyee Yalcogrin	6 10 15 9 14 5 7 8 15 10 14 9 17 12 10 8 7 6 11 4 10 12 12 12 12 17	11 13 21 7 8 1 16 7 9 3 12 8 8 14 15 11 9 12 11 5 12 11 5 12 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 11 11 11 11	17 23 36 16 22 6 23 15 24 13 26 17 25 26 25 19 16 18 22 24 22 10 25	4.6 83 89 83 9.3 4.2 5.4 9.7 8.2 11.6 7.9 1.2 3.3 5.8 2.9 6.0 8.2 1.4 4.9	6.9 8.1 12.9 5.4 4.9 9.1 5.9 5.7 10.3 11.9 10.3 7.3 8.9 6.6 4.9 7.7 7.7 6.3 4.3 12.9	11·5 16·4 21·8 13·7 14·2 5·0 14·1 11·3 15·5 16·7 14·5 18·2 12·7 5·8 12·7 15·8 13·7 15·9 11·4 4 8 7 17·8	£ s. d. 72 0 0 95 0 0 96 0 0 67 17 5 86 0 0 12 0 0 92 0 0 71 0 7 96 0 0 92 10 3 95 0 0 78 0 0 85 17 6 96 0 0 84 0 0 84 0 0 84 0 0 84 0 0 84 0 0 96 0 0 96 0 0 96 0 0 97 0 0 96 0 0 96 0 0 97 0 0	£ s. d. 0 9 10 1 12 0 1 11 2 1 0 2 1 3 2 2 11 9 1 3 4 1 19 3 1 10 10 2 13 2 0 13 4 3 2 9 1 3 4 0 17, 0 1 19 9 1 6 9 1 6 0 1 12 3 4 1 7	£ s. d.  3 10 0 1 1 0 3 13 9 0 15 0 8 16 9 1 1 9 1 10 0 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 10 \ 0 0 15 \ 0 60 \ 0 \ 0 2 15 \ 0 0 19 \ 6 45 15 \ 0 4 10 \ 0 0 10 \ 0 25 10 \ 0 0 15 \ 0 0 8 \ 0 0 10 \ 6 19 10 \ 0 0 10 \ 0 0 10 \ 0 0 10 \ 0 0 10 \ 0 0 10 \ 0 0 10 \ 0 0 10 \ 0 0 10 \ 0 0 10 \ 0	£ s. d 72 19 10 96 12 0 97 11 1 72 7 7 88 19 2 72 0 101 0 6 72 3 4 98 18 1 102 3 2 86 16 3 86 16 3 88 2 1 124 12 3 86 16 3 85 5 6 40 19 3 82 16 6 95 18 6 97 10 6 47 14 3 100 11 7

APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-time Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1891, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

		Number of Iren on I		Wee	Average kly Atten	dance.		Expendit	ture from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
Abercrombie	5 11 10	5 4 10	10 15 20	3·7 8·7 6·9	3·4 2·9 8·2	7·1 11·6 15·1	£ s. d. 49 3 4 60 0 0 78 0 0	£ s. d.  1 0 1 2 3 0 1 5 2	£ s. d. 5 0 0 2 9 10 5 0 0	£ s. d.  0 6 0  1 0 0  0 7 2	£ s. d 55 9 64 12 1 84 12
Alum Creek Anembo Argyle, East Arkstone Avisford Back Creek	8 13 14 4 6 14	5 7 9 7 9 7	13 20 23 11 15 21	5 3 7·3 9 0 3 1 5 4 9·7	2·9 2·6 4·4 6 0 7·4 5 2	8·2 9 9 13 4 9·1 12·8 14·9	55 10 0 48 0 0 66 0 0 48 0 0 81 0 0 66 0 0	0 19 1 1 7 10 1 19 4 0 13 11 1 13 4 1 3 11	6 6 6 5 0 0 5 0 0 7 0 2 2 10 0 5 0 0	1 10 6 	63 0 54 7 1 74 9 1 55 14 85 3 79 3 1
Ballalaba Ballimore Bamarar g Belarbigill Bell Flat	9 3 4 8 6	11 8 11 7 6	20 11 15 15 12	6·7 2·7 2·2 5·8 4·4	7·7 6 9 7·3 3·2 3·1	14·4 9 6 9 5 9 0 7·5	66 0 0 66 0 0 66 0 0 48 0 0 48 0 0	0 11 2  1 2 11 2 7 4	5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 10 0	0 5 0	71 5 71 11 71 0 54 2 1 56 4 1
Ben Buckley Berlang Berry Jerry Berry Jerry, North, Lower Bettowynd	10 5 11 13 7	4 9 10 9 6	14 14 21 22 13	4 2 3 9 8 3 8 0 5 7	2·2 7·1 6·8 6·9 5 0	6 4 11·0 15·1 14 9 10·7	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 19 0 1 7 5 1 7 5	3 15 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 6 1 7	6 0 0 7 5 0 7 5 0	61 5 57 14 85 12 85 12 54 1
Big Creek Bimbijong Bimlow Binglebrah Black Creek	4 6 7	6 10 10 8 4	10 14 16 15 10	2·8 2·7 4·8 4·6 5·2	4.6 81 87 5.6 35	7·4 10·8 13·5 10·2 8·7	66 0 0 57 10 0 66 0 0 51 0 0 57 0 0	0 10 5  0 9 11  0 16 1	5 0 0 3 15 0 5 0 0 6 8 1 5 0 0	12 15 0  1 7 6 0 10 0	84 5 61 5 71 9 58 15 63 6
Slackville Slaxland's Flat	10 9 6 9	7 10 7 2 9	17 19 13 11 15	7 9 4 9 3 9 5 6 5 0	57. 67 3.9 1.8 69	13 6 11·6 7·8 7·4 11·9	48 Q, 0 59 10 ·0 48 0 0 46 10 8 55 10 0	2 8 3 0 15 6 1 4 6 0 16 5 0 19 1	5 0 0 7 7 5 5 0 0 6 14 5 6 6 6	5 0 8 7 10 0 0 7 6  0 5 0	60 8 75 2 54 12 54 1 63 0
Bongongolong	7 7 12 13 8	11 12 11 8 14	18 19 23 21 22	5·0 5·3 8·4 .6·9 5·6	79 93 76 39 11.6	12 9 14·6 16·0 10·8 17·2	66 0 0 48 0 0 66 0 0 57 10 0 72 0 0	0 14 10 0 15 7 	5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 8 0 5 0 0	0 17 6 3 19 0  0 7 6 3 7 6	71 17 57 13 : 71 15 63 5 81 12
Bournda, South	6 4 12	5 5 8	11 9 20	4 3 3 1 5·2	3·0 4·7 5·0	73 7.8 102	72 0 0 48 0 0 63 0 0	1 4 7  1 5 6	5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0	3 7 6	81 12 53 0 69 5

		Number of dren on l		Weel	Average dy Attend	lance.	:	Expendi	ture from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s.
Grogan's Creek	7	12	19	3.9	8.4	12.3	66 0 0	1 0 0	5 16 6		72 17
rooman	14	10	24	102	65	16.7	71 0 0	1 4 8	5 0 0	1 0 0	78 4
rown's Camp	4	5	9	38	38	7.6	60 0 0	0 12 1	7 7 10		67 19
Bucca Creek	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 1 \end{array}$	10	16	46	6.9	11.5	48 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 0 0	ا م ت م ا	53 19
Budgerabong	6	7 4	8	58	4·7 4·0	$\begin{array}{c c} 47 \\ 98 \end{array}$	55 0 0 17 13 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 5 0	61 13 20 13
Bungaree	9	7	16	7.1	6.0	131	16 0 0	1 14 0	2 10 0	3 19 0	22 9
Bungerellingong	4	4	8	24	26	50	48 0 0	1 5 5	5 15 4	0 5 0	<b>55</b> 5
Surra	4	3	7	26	24	50	54 0 0	1 4 1	5 18 9	0 10 0	61 12
Surra Creek	7 2	$\frac{4}{2}$	11 4	3·2 1·3	$\begin{array}{c c} 22 \\ 13 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ 26 \end{array}$	66 0 0 19 0 0	••••	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0 17 6	71 17 20 5
urrendong	4.	6	10	2.3	1 3 4.7	7.0	52 0 0	1 0 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		58 0
Sylong	10	4	14	6.8	$\frac{1}{2}$	97	48 0 0	0 14 0	5 0 0		53 14
amden Haven Crossing	4	10	14	3 3	68	10.1	63 0 0	0 15 1	6 7 6		70 2
ameron's Creek	7	6	13	6.0	4.7	10.7	73 0 0	1 J3 4		0 15 0	75 8
ampbell's Creek	$\frac{6}{3}$	4	10 10	59	4·0 5·2	99	54 0 0 48 0 0	0.11 1	5 0 0	1 0 0	60 0
amphield	10	7	10	18	5·0 5·2	70 124	48 0 0 66 0 0	0 11 1 0 10 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 15 0	54 15 84 5
anberra	13	6	19	7.8	46	124	54 0 0		4 5 0	12 13 0	59 6
arraboblin	7	10	17	29	4.5	74	36 0 0	0 6 2	4 17 6	0 5 0	41 8
arrabolla	12	6	18	70	3.8	108	48 0 0	0 11 6	5 0 0		53 11
arrarawell	5	4	9	38	33	71	66 0 0	0.10	5 0 0	010.0	71  0
arrick	9	$\begin{array}{c c} & 5 \\ 12 \end{array}$	14 21	60	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \\ 77 \end{vmatrix}$	8.1	61 8 4	0 16 1	4 11 8	0 10 0	67 - 682 - 3
arwell arwoola	7	6	13	65	77	14 2 8 5	75 0 0 66 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 10 0	82 3 82 16
ashel	4	6	10	3.8	5.8	9.6	47 13 4	<b>3</b> 2 9	2 10 0		53 6
atombal	4	1	5	3 5	10	45	24 0 0	1 8 11	2 10 0		27 18
attle Creek	12	12	- 24	87	10.0	18.7	78 0 0	0 14 1	5 0 0		83 14
ave Creek	4	9	13	28	6.7	95	57 10 0		5 8 0	0 7 6	63 5
handler handler's Peak	8 7	6 4	14	5 3 2·8	3·9 2·5	9·2 5·3	48 0 0 71 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 9 10	0 7 6 0 15 0	$\frac{49}{75} \frac{4}{2}$
haucer	8	8	16	49	51	10.0	48 0 0	1 4 6	5 0 0	0 7 6	54 12
landulla	9	8	17	5.7	6.6	12.3	75 0 0	1 13 1	5 0 0	0 10 0	82 3
lonalton	5	13	18	27	7.3	10.0	24 0 0		2 10 0	35 0 0	61 10
lydesdale	6	3	9	4.5	2.4	6.9	71 0 0	1 4 8	5 0 0	1 0 0	78 4
ocomingla	9	7	16	5.8	43	10.1	66 0 0	1 4 6	5 0 0		72 4
oggan	8 11	7	15 18	5·5 7·3	58 39	$\begin{array}{c c} 11.3 \\ 11.2 \end{array}$	48 0 0 66 0 0	0 14 0 0 17 6	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		53 14 71 17
olly Blue	3	6	9	18	5.7	75	48 0 0	1 4 11	5 0 0		54 4
olo, Central, No. 1	7	ĭ	8	4.9	09	5.8	54 0 0		5 0 0		59 0
olo, Central, No. 2	8	2	10	73	1.7	90	54 0 -0		5 0 0		59 0
omobella	5	2	7	4.7	1.9	66	31 10 0		2 10 0		34 0
ooba Bulga	15	9	24	7.8	69	14.7	78 0 0	0 14 1	5 0 0		83 14
oolagolite	9 5	6	15 11	$\begin{array}{c c} 59 \\ 2.9 \end{array}$	4·8 4·6	10 7 7·3	47 0 0 48 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 9 10 5 0 0	0 15 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 57 & 2 \\ 54 & 2 \end{array}$
oolbaggie oolringdon	7	4	111	3.4	27	61	42 0 0	1 2 11	3 15 2	0 5 0	46 0
ootralantra	4	1	5	20	~.5	25	42 0 0		3 15 2	0 5 0	46 0
orındah	7	12	19	4.3	96	139	48 0 0	0 15 5	5 0 0		53 15
orrowong	4	10	14	27	5.9	86	60 0 0	0 12 1	7 7 10		67 19
ox's Gap	4	10	14	2 8 7 8	6.6	9.4	41 14 8	0 13 5 0 10 5	5 7 4		47 15
ranbury rudine	10 5	11 4	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	3.6	7 6 3 0	15·4 6 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 10 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 25 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	78 10 53 10
uria Creek	16	5	21	126	38	164	47 0 0	0 18 0	8 9 10	0 15 0	57 2
urra Creek	13	4	17	10.6	2.3	129	49 6 8	0 19 6	5 0 0	0 6 0	55 12
urran's Creek	8	7	15	49	43	92	57 0 0	0 17 10	5 0 0	0 8 0	63 5
urrowan	9	11	20	57	78	13.5	66 5 11		5 0 0	5 0 0	76 5
uttagee	7	5 9	12	57 56	3·8 8 2	9 5 13·8	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 78 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 0 0	6 5 0	17 8 84 14
abeeairy Arm	9	7	16	56	47	103	48 0 0	0 11 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		53 11
arlow's Creek	6	5	11	5.9	4.8	107	28 0 0	3 3 11	4 11 8		35 15
eua River, Lower	6	3	9	53	2.3	76	43 17 5	0 15 1	3 15 0		48 7
eua River, Upper	7	3	10	4.8	29	77	43 17 5	0 15 1	3 15 0		48 7
namond	7	7	14	4.9	3 2	8.1	57 0 0	0 17 10	5 0 0	0 8 0	63 5
ignor's Flat	11 7	5 5	16	$\begin{array}{c c} 65 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}22\\37\end{array}$	87 63	$\begin{bmatrix} 66 & 0 & 0 \\ 48 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\left  \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 35 & 7 & 6 \end{array} \right $	$72   3 \\ 89   6$
igger's Flat	6	9	15	39	66	105	59 10 0	0 15 6	7 7 5	$\begin{bmatrix} 35 & 7 & 6 \\ 7 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	75 2
ullaberry	5	8	13	26	54	80	66 0 0	0 16 5	5 0 0		71 16
urran Durrah	6	4	10	35	34	69	66 0 0	1 3 11	5 0 0	7 0 0	79 - 3
usodie	8	13	21	63	110	17.3	87 0 .0		3 0 7	30 5 4	120 5
aglehawk	8	13	21	60	9.9	159	64 0 0	0 5 3	5 0 0		69 5
agle Vale	6	9	15	4.6	63	10.9	66 0 0	0 19 0	6 4 4	9 5 0	82 8
ast Lynne	5 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	4·8 18	$egin{array}{c} 10 \ 14 \end{array}$	5·8 3·2	30 10 0 66 0 0	0 1 10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 7 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 34 & 17 \\ 71 & 9 \end{array}$
lizabethfield long Elong	6	$\frac{2}{6}$	12	47	4.7	94	66 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 0 0	0 7 6	71 11
mu Reefs	9	3	12	6.7	27	9.4	48 0 0	0 19 8	6 5 10		55 5
Ssington	3	7	10	2.5	5.3	7.8	48 0 0	2 3 9	0 18 1		51 1
urandelong	14	14	28	9.7	83	180	66 10 0		4 15 0	<b> </b>	71 5
arringdon	9	3	12	6.3	27	9.0	66 0 0	1 0 6	3 0 6	3 0 0	73 1
Celled Timber	3	4	7	2 2	39	6.1	45 6 3	0 7 8	4 19 4		50 13
erncliffe	6	9	15	1 8 5·2	4.9 2·9	$\begin{array}{c c} 67 \\ 81 \end{array}$	24 0 0 48 0 0	1 10 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	27 5 54 15
124 12 m ( .C.) 1244	. 7	1 4	1 11	9.7	. 2.14		40 11 11		1500		4344 [37

87
- APPENDIX IX—continued.

	Chile	Number of lren on I	Rolls	Average Weekly Attendance.				Expendit	ure from Pub	he Funds	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c	Total.
•					,		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
latlands	9	4	13	4.5	28	7.3	66 0 0	1 0 9	5 16 6		72 17
orbes' River	9	5	14	6.6	3.7	103	58 9 11		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		65 2
ord's Bridge oxlow	47	13 11	17	3.2	9.4	126	49 0 0		4 3 4		44 3
ıdleıgh	7	4	18 11	4 3 4·3	6·8 3 6	11·1 7·9	66 0 0 64 10 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5.00	11 4 11	82 16
len Årm	8	8	16	5.1	48	99	55 3 4	3 10 1	4 8 10 5 14 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	72 18 1 63 4
den Lee	10	9	19	8.3	7.2	15· <b>5</b>	78 0 0	1 14 11	5 0 0		84 14
len Martin	6 7	9	15	2.9	66	95	4 0 0		0 16 8		4 16
ood Forestood Good	7	5 7	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 \\ 14 \end{array}$	3·6 5·5	2 6 3 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 62 \\ 90 \end{array}$	64 0 0 46 10 8	0 16 5	1 10 4	2 19 6	68 9
orham	8	9	17	56	62	11.8	48 0 0	0 16 5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	35 7 6	54 1 89 6
raham	6	11	17	4.2	75	117	72 0 0	1 11 4	2 10 0	35 15 0	111 16
reenbank ulgowra	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 17 \end{array}$	9 7	15	4.4	52	96	58 0 0	3 3 11	4 11 8		65 <b>15</b>
umbalie	5.	4	24 9	$\begin{array}{c}127\\34\end{array}$	5 3 3 0	180 64	66 0 0 40 0 0	1 7 8	5 0 0 4 3 4		72 7
undary, Little	13	9	22	85	5.6	141	78 0 0	3 15 8	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0 10 0	44 3 87 5
-undillion	5	3	. 8	3 3	30	63	41 12 7		4 8 4		46 0
unnenbene	$\frac{6}{9}$	7	13 13	24	41	65	55 0 0	1 2 7	4 3 4	0 7 6	60 13
anging Rock	9	7	16	6.1 $7.2$	2·9 5 2	$\frac{90}{124}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 48 & 0 & 0 \\ 60 & 10 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 4 7		54 15 65 1
arold's Cross	7	7	14	4.4	36	80	66 0 0		5 0 0	0 5 0	65 1 71 5
lastings, Upper	4	11	15	2.7	10.1	12.8	58 9 11		6 12 2		65 2
azelgrove	8	2	10 11	5 2 2 6	20	72	66 0 0	1 7 8	5 0 0		72 7
lemsby	11	8	19	57	07 4·5	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \ 3 \\ 10 \ 2 \end{array}$	66 0 0 64 0 0	0 17 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•••••	71 17
ermitage	8	5	13	64	41	10.5	55 3 4	1 19 4	5 14 3	0 7 6	69 5 63 4
igh Range	9	4	13	50	2.8	7.8	48 0 0	0 16 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	57 16
ıllıngton	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 11 \end{array}$	5 5	11 16	5·4 8·6	33	8.7	48 0 0	2 3 9	0 18 1		51 1
umula, South	4	5	9	29	3 6 3·7	12·2 6·6	78 0 0 27 0 0	0 13 8	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 19 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0 15 3	84 8
uskisson, North	$1\overline{4}$	3	17	107	14	12.1	66 0 0	0 18 2	5 10 0	0 7 6	29 6 72 8
nescliff	11	6	17	72	41	11.3	69 0 0	0 19 8	3 15 0		73 14
veraryonbarks	6 8	4 4	10 12	32	26	58	66 0 0	1 19 4	5 0 0	1 10 6	74 9
land Flat	5	5	10	56 39	3 6 4·6	9·2 8·5	$63  0  0 \\ 41  5  10$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 0 0 3 15 0	••••	69 5
innung	6	5	11	44	2.7	71	48 0 0	0 15 5	5 0 0		45 10 53 15
erralong	10	3	13	59	20	79	49 6 8	0 19 6	5 0 0	0 6 0	55 12
ettiba	4 7	3 4	7 11	2·3 5·6	15	38	61 10 0	••• •	7 11 6		69 1
menbuan	5	3	8	38	$\begin{array}{c} 39 \\ 1.8 \end{array}$	9 5 5·6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•••••	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		9 5
nden	3	2	5	18	15	33	16 0 0	•:	1 5 0		$\begin{array}{ccc} 71 & 0 \\ 17 & 5 \end{array}$
ingellie, East	$\epsilon$	5	11	52	44	96	44 0 0	0 15 0	4 16 8	2 17 6	52 9
inglemoney	5 9	9 5	14 14	3 5 6 7	$\begin{array}{c} 64 \\ 39 \end{array}$	99	48 0 0	1 12 0	5 0 0	0 7 6	54 19
ones' Creek	5	6	11	43	4.4	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \\ 87 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 19 & 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 0 0	73 1 55 5
pordand	3	5	8	21	40	61	66 0 0	0 15 11	5 0 0		71 15
adına	6	10	16	5'3	68	12 1	48 0 0	0 16 3	500	0 5 0	54 1
alafatalkıte	9 6	10 10	19 16	70 4.7	$7^{\cdot 4}$	14 4 11 8	78 0 0 48 0 0	1 5 2	5 0 0	0 7 2	84 12
angarooby	<b>1</b> 1	1	12	77	0.7	8.4	48 0 0	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0.16 & 7 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 15 & 4 \end{array}$	3 5 0	57 1 55 5
angaroo Creek	3	6	9	22	3.9	6.1	48 0 0	1 6 3	4 5 0		53 11
eepit ellick	3 - 5	5 3	8 8	14	4.3	57	55 0 0	1 2 7	4 3 4	0 7 6	60 13
ybean	6	9	15	3 4 5·1	2·4 8·0	$\begin{array}{c} 58 \\ 131 \end{array}$	48 0 0 66 0 0	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 0 0		53 0
ydra {	4	5	9	36	37	73	66 0 0	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 15 0 6 15 0	l:	73 17 $73 17$
ansdowne	4	7	11	38	63	101	60 10 0	0 11 2	<b>4 0</b> 9		65 1
rbert	2 10	4 11	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 \\ 21 \end{array}$	15 $48$	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \\ 48 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 96 \end{array}$	55 0 0	0 11 4	5 0 0		60 11
meburner's Creek	9	6	15	5 <b>3</b>	46	99	54 0 0 48 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	63 17 57 12
mekilns	7	7	14	59	59	118	55 0 0	0 11 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		60 11
owther	5 10	8	13	34	54	88	48 0 0		1 10 4	0 15 11	50 6
alumbi 1	10	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7.8 \\ 2.6 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 1.7 \ 2.9 \end{array}$	9 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		5 0 0	] [	83 0
andemar	10	12	22	50	49	99	48 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 9 & 11 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	4 0 0	71 9 57 16
anus	6	9	15	48	72	120	71 0 0	181		0 7 6	72 15
ay View eroo Flat	$\frac{6}{6}$	7 6	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 12 \end{array}$	3.7	54	9.1	69 0 0	1 6 3	1 14 6	0 7 6	72 - 8
eroo, Upper	1	1	2	$egin{array}{c} 52 \ 10 \end{array}$	4.1 1·0	9 3 <b>2</b> ·0	66 0 0 27 0 0	1 0 6	3 15 0	0 5 0	71 0
errill Creek	2	8 -	10	15	65	8.0	24 0 0	• •••	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 15 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 28 & 5 \\ 27 & 5 \end{array}$
lehomi	4	3	7	39	30	6.9	47 13 4	3 2 9	2 10 0		53 6
ogong	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$	11 8	17	2.2	44	66	48 0 0	0 10 5	5 0 0	25 0 6	78 10
onkittee	8	7	15 15	5·3 4·8	66 31	11.9 $7.9$	78 0 0 66 0 0	1 0 6	5 12 6		83 12
okerawa	8	6	14	36	53	89	52 0 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 6 \ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 5 0	71 0 58 0
oonbah	1	0	1	0•4		04	16 0 0		1 3 10		17 3
ooney Creek	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 & 8 \\ & & \end{array}$	5	11	58	44	10.2	48 0 0	0 19 4	<b>5</b> 0 0		53 19
ountain Home	8	4 3	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 \\ 3 \end{array}$	36	$\begin{array}{c c} 08 \\ 24 \end{array}$	4 4 2·4	66 0 0	0 17 0	5 0 0		71 17
ount Collins	9	3	12	8.0	24	107	27 0 0 66 0 0	1 4 6	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 7 6	29 6
ount Finch	8	2	10	6.6	17	8.3	48 0 0	0 11 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cc} 72 & 4 \\ 53 & 11 \end{array}$
ount Lawson	12	8	20	57	41	98	66 0 0	0 19 0	6 4 4	9 5 0	82 8

•		Tumber ( lren on		Weck	Average ly Attend	lance.	Expenditure from Public Funds.					
Name of School.	Boys	Gırls	Total	Boys.	Gırls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.	
					<u>.</u>		£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s.	
ount Strombolı	6	7	13	43	58	10 1	57 0 0	1 16 4	4 8 8		63 5	
ount Terrell	11	7	18	74	55	11.9	63 0 0		<b>5 17</b> 6	11 5 0	80 2	
udmelong	5	5	10	2.8	3.2	60	48 0 0		6 1 7		54 1	
unmurra, Lower	5	11	16	3.0	69	99	50 0 0	•••••	5 0 0		55 0	
urragamba	10	6	16	99	4.9	148	78 0 0		<b>5 12</b> 6	6 5 0	83 12	
urrah	5	6	11	2.5	4.2	6.7 $12.1$	8 0 0 57 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 19 6	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	17 8 60 13	
arrın	9 6	6 4	15 10	8 1 3 0	4 C 2·3	53	24 0 0	0 10 8	2 10 0		27 0	
ell's Creek	9	6	15	60	4.8	108	64 10 0	<b>3</b> 10 1	4 8 10	0 10 0	72 18	
erong	4	ŏ	4	39		3 9	48 0 0	0 14 11	4 15 0	3 19 0	57 8	
errabunda	7	4	11	5.1	34	85	54 0 0	1 6 3	7 5 0	0 10 0	63 <b>1</b>	
ew Bristol	4	3	7	3 9	28	6.7	66 0 0	0 18 2	5 10 0 4 11 8	0 10 0	72 8	
ew Country Flats	5	- 8	13	48	63	11.1	61 8 4 40 0 0	0 16 1	4 11 8 2 1 8	0 10 0	67 6 42 11	
ew Line, East	8 · 5	5 4	13 9	56 49	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ 40 \end{array}$	10 1 8·9	11 13 4	I 14 8	1 5 0	0 10 0	14 13	
thsdale	7	8	15	50	43	9.3	44 15 î	1 19 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	57 14	
orongo	8	6	14	44	29	7.3	48 0 0	1 12 0	<b>5</b> 0 0	0 7 6	<b>54</b> 19	
orway	14	10	24	96	$\frac{71}{2}$	16.7	55 0 0	0 17 11	4 7 6		60 5	
abrygyn	••• ,	10	10		7.6	76	66 0 0	0 15 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		71 15 71 0	
umbla ,	4,	5	9 <b>13</b>	$\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 6.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ 36 \end{array}$	$\frac{80}{9.8}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 66 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	3 7 7	1 17 7		17 5	
akleigh	9 4	4 9	13	31	8.2	113	61 10 0	2 0 6	6 16 10		70 7	
irnie	14	5	19	95	36	13.1	44 0 0	0 15 0	4 16 8	2 17 6	52 9	
ling Yards	4	2	6	40	20	60	48 0 0	0 13 11	7 0 2		55 14	
lmer's Oakey	7	10	17	56	69	125	51 4 6	0 15 7	7 7 10		59 7	
allaway	9	4	13	57	35	92	12 0 0 58 0 0	3 7 7	1 17 7 5 15 0		$\begin{array}{cc} 17 & 5 \\ 63 & 15 \end{array}$	
ambong	5	10	$\frac{15}{20}$	47	93 55	14.0 10.3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 15 11	5 0 0		. 71 15	
edmont	10 5	10 8	13	4 8 3 1	47	78	52 10 0	1 4 5	4 3 4		57 17	
nnacle Swamp	10	3	13	82	$\hat{2}$ 6	10.8	45 6 3	0 7 8	4 19 4		50 13	
etty Gully	8	5	13	67	3 5	102	48 0 0	1 6 3	4 5 0		53 11	
etty Pine	<b>2</b>	6	8	20	5.3	7 3	28 0 0	0 14 10	7 10 0	0 3 9	36 8	
itty	8	6	14	6.1	54	11.5	66 0 0	1 11 10	6 7 6 5 15 0		73 19 6 <b>3</b> 15	
ts' Castle	7	3	10 25	$\frac{7.0}{3.4}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 \ 0 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	100	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 4 5	4 3 4		57 17	
awdon cdbank	$\frac{9}{7}$	16 5	12	61	49	110	41 5 10	0 10 1	3 15 0	''	45 10	
edground	6	7	13	38	44	82	66 0 0	0 15 5	5 0 0	0 8 0	72 3	
edwell	9	4	13	71	28	99	66 0 0	0 17 6	5 0 0		71 17	
eedy Creek	8	8	16	4.9	46	95	48 0 0	1 10 3	5 0 0	0 5 0	54 15	
ley's Flat	7	5	12	39	19	58	66 0 0	1 1 10	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$		$73  ext{ } 1 \\ 85  ext{ } 19$	
ob Roy	11	9	20	97	81	$\begin{array}{c c} 17.8 \\ 6.7 \end{array}$	78 0 0 54 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 15 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	59 0	
ock Flat	9 6	4.	13 10	40 16	$\begin{array}{c c} 27 \\ 20 \end{array}$	3.6	9 0 0		3 10 0		9 0	
ockmoreosedale	4	2	6	40	2.0	60	22 0 0		1 5 0		23 5	
ossi	8	8	16	59	51	11.0	78 0 0	0 13 8	5 0 0	0 15 3	84 8	
lly's Flat	6	7	13	53	65	11.8	48 0 0		5 0 0	0 10 0	53 10	
nallow Crossing	8	5	13	68	45	11 3	66 5 11	0.15 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	76 5 87 5	
aw's Creek	9	6	15	6.4	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	10 <b>5</b> 9 9	78 0 0 61 10 0	3 15 8 2 0 6	5 0 0 6 16 10	0 10 0	87 5 70 7	
nowy River	8 9	5 5	13 14	6 0 4·7	28	75	66 0 0	1 1 10	6 0 0		73 1	
obraononcer's Creek, Lower	12	8	20	79	63	142	27 10 0	0 15 4	2 10 0		30 15	
oring Creek	9	8	17	61	59	12.0	41 14 8	0 13 5	5 7 4		47 15	
oringfield	9	5	14	77	4.8	12.5	66 0 0	1 11 10	6 7 6		73 19	
ewart's River	4	7	11	31	63	94	63 0 0	0 15 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c cc} 70 & 2 \\ 26 & 2 \end{array}$	
garloaf Creek	3 6	6 9	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 15 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}28\\30\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 52 \\ 61 \end{array}$	8·0 9 1	24 0 0 57 0 0	1 16 4	4 8 8		63 5	
anner's Mount	7	7	13	58	55	113	78 0 0	1 16 0	5 0 0		84 16	
en Mile Ridges	$\frac{7}{2}$	5	7	18	49	67	48 0 0	0 16 3	5 0 0	0 5 0	54 1	
hoko	$\bar{7}$	10	17	4.6	78	124	61 10 0		7 11 6		69 1	
ornhurst	12	4	16	8.7	3.4	12 1	57 0 0	0 16 1	5 0 0	0 10 0	63 6	
nubergal Lake	8	8	16	41	56	97	60 0 0	1 15 4	3 15 0 5 0 0	0 10 0	63 0 53 14	
mor	7	10	17	3·2 2·9	69	10 1 4·5	49 0 0 47 7 0	0 14 1	5 0 0 6 13 3		53 14	
ombong	$\frac{5}{10}$	2 4	14	71	26	97	66 0 0	0 1 10	5 0 0	0 7 6	71 9	
oual ownsend	8	11	19	5.4	92	14.6	48 0 0	0 16 7	5 0 0	3 5 0	57 1	
nkey	7	7	14	48	59	107	48 0 0	1 4 11	5 0 0		54 4	
ıcabıa	7	9	16	4.6	64	110	54 0 0	2 7 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	63 17	
ıllıch	3	6	9	2.6	3.6	6.2	37 0 0 40 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 16 8	0 7 6 0 15 0	41 18 41 18	
imberumba, Upper	8 5	4 4	12	5·2 4·1	$\begin{vmatrix} 34\\25\end{vmatrix}$	86	40 0 0 24 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 10 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	2 10 0	0 10 0	27 (	
ranville	10	4	14	62	30	9.2	88 0 0	1 7 8	5 1 8	0 13 0	95	
arill	7	6	13	48	44	92	51 4 6	0 15 7	7 7 10		59	
maralla	10		10	49		49	78 0 0	0 13 8	5 0 0	0 5 0	83 18	
plands	8	5	13	5.2	42	94	66 0 0	0 16 0	5 0 0	0 7 6	72 3	
rıla	7	10	17	57	77	13.4	54 0 0	1 4 1	5 18 9	0 10 0	61 13	
ulcan	2	4	6	16	3 2	4.8	55 0 0	0 17 11	4 7 6	1	60 6	
agoribil	4	7	11	28	43	71	$\begin{vmatrix} 62 & 0 & 0 \\ 78 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	0 18 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		83 (	
Vallambine Creek	11 14	6	$\begin{array}{c c} 17 \\ 20 \end{array}$	7·7 8 7	$\begin{array}{c c} 37 \\ 39 \end{array}$	11.4 12.6	78 0 0	i 16 0	5 0 0	1 ****	84 16	
andella	1.48	U			1	08	28 0 0	0 14 10	7 10 0		36 8	
anganella	2		1 2	0.8	***	1 00	1 20 0 0	0 11 10	1 10 0	1000	1 00 0	

		Number of dren on l			Average ly Attend	ance.	Expenditure from Public Funds.						
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Sal	aries	з.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
							£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. (
Waverley	5	6	11	3.9	4.3	8.2	48	0	0	0 14 1	5 0 0		53 14
Werriwa	3	7	10	2.7	5.5	8.2	40	ŏ	ŏ		2 1 8	0 10 0	42 11
Wheatfield	7	5	12	4.8	2.9	7.7	66	ŏ	ō	0 16 5	5 0 0		71 16
Whinstone Valley		10	· 19	4.7	5.8	105	48	ŏ	ō	1 7 10	5 0 0		54 7 1
White's Point	12	1	13	8.4	0.9	9.3	78	Ō	Ō	0 13 8	5 0 0		83 18
Williamsdale	8	8	16	6.8	6.6	13.4	78	0	0	1 6 11	6 2 7	0 10 0	85 19
Williamswood	12	9	21	9.0	7.4	16.4	69	0	0	0 19 8	3 15 0		73 14
Willow Glen	4	. 5	9	3.0	4.4	7.4	47	7	0	0 13 6	6 13 3		54 13
Windellama, East		5	5		3.3	3.3	54	0	0	0 2 10	5 0 0	0 8 0	59 10 1
Windellama, West	6	6	12	.4.9	4:0	8.9	54	0	0	0 2 10	5 0 0	0 8 0	59 10 1
Windora	10	10	20	5.5	6.2	11.7	27	10	0	0 15 4	2 10 0		30 15
Wirrialpa	8	8	1.6	2.8	5.2	8.0	48	0	0	2 7 4	5 10 0	0 7 6	<b>5</b> 6 <b>4</b> 1
Wollomombi	8	10	18	6.3	7.3	13.6	48	0	0	0 16 10		0 7 6	49 4
Wondalga	9	6	15	7.2	4.6	11.8	66	0	0.	0 16 0	5 0 0		72 3
Woodford	4		4	3.4		3.4	37	0	0	0 11 0	3 16 8	0 7 6	41 15
Wortwell	9	8	17	6.9	5.5	12.4	48	0	0	0 11 6	5 0 0		53 11
Wybong, Upper	6	4	10	4.2	3.1	7.3	63	0	0		<b>5 17</b> 6		80 2
Yarraman	5	7	12	3.1	5.7	8.8	48	0	0	2 8 3	5 0 0		60 8
Yathella	7	10	17	3.8	8.4	12.2	66	<b>1</b> 0	0	•••••	4 15 0		71 5
Yorkborough	7	10	17	5.1	8.6	13.7	49	3	4	1 0 1	5 0 0	0 6 0	<b>55</b> 9
•													
	<u></u>	1	ł	l	Į.	Ţ	ı			l .	}		l

APPENDIX X.

Attendance of Children at House-to-house Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1891, or for the last Quarter of that Year during which the Schools were in operation.

	Child	lumber of lren on F	of Rolls.		Average y Attenda	nce.	Expenditure from Public Funds.					
. Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	
liwal, &c	12	12	24	8.1	7.7	15.8	76 6 2		6 13 4		82 19	
pple Tree	12	13	25	8.6	9.6	18.2	89 6 8	2 9 6	10 0 0	·	101 16	
pple Tree Clump	7	5	12	6.1	5.0	11.1	40 3 3	1 19 4	5 19 11		48 2	
psley Grange	14	11	25	7.4	3.7	11.1	82 11 8	<b>1</b> 8 1	10 0 0	1 13 0	95 12	
annaby	13	17	30	7.4	8.6	16.0	95 13 4	1 2 9	7 10 0	0 18 0	105 4	
aradoc	14	10	24	10.5	6.9	17.4	95 6 8	2 12 9	10 0 0		107 19	
ell's Swamp	9	14	23	7.1	11.0	18.1	90 5 0		9 3 4		99 8	
ell's Mountain	3	8	11	2.2	5.3	7.5	37 8 4		5 0 0	•••••	42 8	
errigal Creek	11	11	22	7.3	7.1	14.4	71 10 10	3 4 11	9 0 6		83 16	
iamble	8	9	17	8.0	8.7	16.7	80 3 4	3 14 4	9 19 1		93 16	
illeroy	5	11	16	3.6	9.0	12.6	66 13 4	2 10 0	7 10 0		76 13	
lowclear	5	12	17	3.1	11.5	14.6	77 0 0	1 10 2	10 0 0		88 10	
ollol Creek	10	13	23	5.7	10.9	16.6	86 3 4	0 4 10	10 0 0		96 8	
one Bone	9	6	15	8.0	6.0	14.0	56 13 4	1 2 3	7 10 0		65 5	
onville	19	6	25	13.9	4.4	18.3	87 2 8	1 6 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	108 9	
oundary Gate	12	11	23	8.5	8.5	17.0	73 8 4		9 18 9		83 7	
ourton Terrace	12	8	20	9.6	6.5	16.1	54 4 10	4 11 0	6 19 5	0 15 0	66 10	
ox Ridge	13	9	22	9.9	6.4	16.3	87 9 2	1 12 2	10 0 0		99 1	
redbo, North	10	12	22	8.4	9.6	18.0	76 2 6	0 17 6	10 0 0		87 0	
roken Bridge	17	14	31	12.9	11.0	23.9	83 6 8	14 12 5		0 18 0	98 17	
uckenbour	12	8	20	10.3	6.4	16.7	94 17 5		10 0 0		104 17	
ullenbolong	8	14	22	5.9	9.8	15.7	60 14 10	2 16 11	3 18 9		67 10	
undella	6	11	17	6.0	11.0	17.0	93 19 2		14 8 4		108 7	
ampbell's Creek, Upper	6	4	10	5.1	4.0	9.1	69.11 8		7 10 0		77 1	
anangles	10	4	14	8.9	3.6	12.5	54 15 2		10 0 0		64 15	
ollendina	9	12	21	7.0	10.0	17.0	89 15 0	0 8 0	10 0 0		100 3	
ollie	11	20	31	7.1	13.8	20.9	100 0 0	3 10 10	10 0 0	*******	113 10	
oolootai	7	8	15	5.9	6.7	12.6	67 16 7	2 0 6	16 6 4		86 3	
radock	7	5	12	5.8	3.7	9.5	28 18 10		4 17 8		33 16	
ungegong, North	7	5	12	6.5	3.0	9.5	49 16 8	087	•••		50 5	
urraweela	11	10	21	7.0	7.5	14.5	73 19 2	1 1 11	8 10 0	0 12 0	84 3	
urrowan Creek	5	4.	9	5.0	3.2	8.2	49 16 8	0 8 7			50 5	
appo Springs	8	10	18	7.2	9.9	17.1	83 17 1	1.1 8	10 0 0		94 18	
arke's Forest	9	7	16	7.8	5.7	13.5	70 8 4	1 6 4			71 14	
erriwang	11	10	21	10.2	8.4	18.6	93 11 8	1 4 1	10 0 0		104 15	
onald's Treek	5	5	10	5.0	4.8	9.8	12 5 0	2 0 5	4 3 0		18 8	
un Dun	8	13	21	7.7	11.4	19.1	96 13 4		10 0 0		106 13	
dgeroi	6	7	13	6.0	70	13.0	56 12 6	1 4 11	8 6 8		66 4	
rasa	9	5	14	8.2	4.8	13.0	10 5 10			•••••	10 5	
ualdrie	7	9	16	6.5	7.2	13.7	35 3 7				35 3	
orest View	3	10	13	2.7	8.1	10.8	52 4 7	2 17 3	1 5 0		56 6	
len Alice	12	12	24	10.3	9.2	19.5	89 15 10	1 16 3	9 3 10		100 15	

# APPENDIX X-continued.

		lumber o oils on R		Week	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expendi	cure from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Flencoe	14	10	24	13.1	8.4	21.5	48 12 3	3 4 5	4 17 4		56 14
Hen Dhu	8	5	13	7.8	5.0	12.8	15 15 0	187	<b>2</b> 10 0		19 13
lowen Green	3	4.	7	2.7	4:0	6.7	3 6 8				3 6
rabben Gullen	12	8	20	<b>5</b> ·0	3.4	8.4	61 2 6	1 3 5	10 0 0	0 12 0	72 17
tundillion		8	23	10.8	5·5	16.3	25 12 7		3 3 4		28 15
Ioly Camp	9	17	26	7.6	13.2	20.8	48 0 0	6 7 11			54 <b>7</b>
ulong	13	20	33	8.3	14.9	23.2	100 0 0		10 0 0	0 18 0	110 18
Cerbin	16	13	29	12.0	9.0	21.0	56 13 4	1 2 3	7 10 0		65 5
Kienbri	10	. 9	19	9.0	7.3	16.3	68 12 2			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	68 12
Cildary	6	11	17	5.2	9.5	14.7	31 6 2		6 16 3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	38 2
Cyamba	7	11	18	5.2	8.2	13.7	63 4 1	1 2 11	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	64 7
alla Rookh	10	7	17	5.0	3.8	8.8	14 3 4	********	10 0 0	••••••	14 3
imestone	7	11	18	6.9	8.8	15.7	77 5 10		10 0 0		87 5
ongswamp	8	11	19	5.5	7.5	13.0	89 9 2		10 0 0		99 9
ledway	9	7	16	7.5	6.6	14.1	59 17 1	********	1 4 6	0.15	61 1
Iia Mia	7 5	4 4	$\frac{11}{9}$	6·0 3·4	4·0 4·1	$10.0 \\ 7.5$	56 15 4	0 8 2	5 0 0	0 15 0	62 10
lilbrulong	5 5	6	- 1	3.8	4.4	8.2	3 19 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•		51 13
lillie, West	39	55	$\begin{array}{c c} 11 \\ 94 \end{array}$	9.2	159	25.1	100 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 19 7		6 10 102 9
littagong Cottage Homes	16	13	29	13.6	11.2	24.8	100 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 0 0		102 9 112 2
Iount Parnell		13	20	2.9	9.2	12.1	87 2 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 19 1		98 3
anima	10	10	20	9.1	8.6	17.7	96 1 8	3 17 6	10 0 0		109 19
ile	11	14	25	8.6	12.5	21.1	76 16 6	2 10 8	7 9 10		86 17
otherwono Lagoon	10	7	17	6.2	4.3	10.2	54 11 8	1 8 9			56 0
owendoc River	6	5	ii	5.6	5.0	10.6	42 9 4	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{11}{11} \frac{7}{7}$	11 0 0		56 0
ak Creek	13	11	24	10.4	10.9	21.3	95 16 8	$\tilde{2}$ $\tilde{7}$ $\hat{1}$	10 0 0		108 3
live Mount	9	8	17	7.1	7.2	14.3	31 3 0	3 3 0		*******	34 6
andora's Pass	11	4	15	9.4	3.8	13.2	68 12 6	1 5 6	10 0 0		79 18
hil's Creek	6	6	12	4.9	4.9	9.8	61 10 0	2 3 4			63 13
iambong, Lower	7	15	22	6.4	12.9	19.3	23 15 0	1 18 6			25 13
ian Creek	5	7	12	4.8	7.0	11.8	43 13 4	296	15 10 6		61 13
ine Ridge	14	12	26	12.0	10.5	22.5	100 0 0	1 11 1	10 0 0		111 11
inewood	12	6	. 18	7.1	3.7	10'8	13 9 2	2 16 2	2 10 0		18 5
urlewaugh	9	7	16	6.3	6.6	12.9	62 17 6	1 10 10	10 0 0		74 8
ockwell	12	5	17	11.2	4.1	15.3	64 5 4	1 19 10	7 10 0		<b>73</b> 15
ocky Gully	6	12	18	6.0	11.4	17.4	60 6 5		780		67 14
osemount	3	7	10	2.9	6.3	9.2	44 2 6	0 7 9	••••		<b>44 1</b> 0
mer Croft	11	13	24	8.6	8.6	17.2	37 18 4	2 1 8	0 12 8		40 12
oickett's Creek	15	10	25	12.5	8.5	21.0	99 7 11	5 2 7	10 0 0		114 10
oring Vale	12	10	22	9.5	9.0	18.5	70 2 6	2 15 10	7 10 0		80 8
rrabran	11	11	22	9.5	9.3	18.8	38 4 2	3 18 4	5 4 9	••••	47 7
grah	5	10	15	3.4	8.0	11.4	55 1 8	1 11 10			50 13
ogimbie	18	16	34	13.5	10.0	23.5	98 12 6	7 6 0	10 0 0	0 15 0	116 13
ori	15	7	22	11.3	5.4	16.7	25 3 7		10		25 3
arge Rock	8	8	16	6.2	6.7	12.9	75 13 4	2 12 8	10 0 0		88 6
emmera	11	8	19	7.2	5.7	12.9	76 17 6	4 18 5		••••••	81 15
/ilga	8	9	17	5.4	5.8	11.2	68 0 0	1 13 7	0 9 0	0.15	70 2
/ilpataria	11	11	22	9.2	9.6	18.8	97 3 4	2 12 9	11 12 5	0.15 0	112 3
Vorld's End	12	9	21	11.4	8.9		100 0 0	1 12 7	10 0 0	0.15	111 12
ellow Waterholes	2	6	8	1.1	5.0	6.1	22 15 10	0 5 6		0 15 0	23 16

# APPENDIX XI.

Attendance of Pupils at Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1891, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

		Tumber o pils on R		Weel	Average dy Atten			Expendit	ure from Publ	ic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
Adamstown Alma Blackfriars Broken Hill Castlereagh-street Coonabarabran Miller's Forest New Lambton Paddington Redfern Smith-street, Balmain Surrey Hills, South Wallsend, West -Yarrunga	30 25 28 18 80 14 22 15 35 25 55 16		30 25 28 18 80 14 22 15 35 35 25 55 16	16·7 13·7 10·7 11·3 40·4 7·8 11·1 9·5 19·9 16·4 10·6 33·9 6·9 9·1		16·7 13·7 10·7 11·3 40·4 7·8 11·1 9·5 19·9 16·4 10·6 33·9 9·1	£ s. d. 23 3 3 22 13 4 24 10 0 9 16 8 38 0 0 18 6 8 8 6 8 10 13 4 32 0 0 28 12 0 11 3 6 36 0 0 5 4 8 0	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. 6 23 3 22 13 24 10 6 9 16 8 38 0 6 10 13 4 32 0 16 6 30 16 6 11 3 6 5 4 6

# APPENDIX XII.

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

Or the 2,418 schools open in 1890, 103 were closed during that year, leaving 2,315 in existence at the beginning of 1891. New schools to the number of 137 were established in 1891, making a total for the year of 2,452. The numbers for the last three years stood thus:—

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
1889	1,671	325	258	92	22	2,368
1890	1,680	333	289	95	21	2,418
1891	1,697	349	300	92	14	2,452

Arranged in classes, according to the average attendance at the end of the year, they are :-

	Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	v.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Small. Unclassified.	Total.
1889	30	31	20	45	110	188	181	306	657	263	535	2,368
1890	31	33	20	46	119	179	191	290	632	296	581	2,418
1891	35	35	20	47	118	197	200	309	668	290	533	2,452

#### Accommodation.

As in previous years, the majority of new Provisional Schools were put up cheaply and expeditiously, under the supervision of the Inspectors. These officers also attended to minor repairs, and to the erection of small weathersheds. Their work in this direction comprised:—

				ъ.	
75 new schools	total	cost	5,793	6	2
2 new residences	,,		391	14	6
11 weathersheds	,,				
536 buildings repaired	,,		6,944	6	2

The more important new buildings were, as usual, erected under the supervision of the Departmental Architect, and particulars respecting them will be found in his report.

At the close of 1890 there was sitting accommodation for 204,285 pupils. By the end of 1891 the sittings had increased to 218,940. The following table shows the accommodation in each district:—

District.	Number of places at end of 1891, reckoned at 8 square feet for each child.	Number of places at end of 1891, reckoned at 100 cubic feet of air space for each child.
Armidale	17,150	15,641
Bathurst	15,365	15,311
Bowral	13,583	16,692
Joulburn	18,315	15,193
Frafton	16,520	16,498
Maitland	25,782	26,790
Metropolitan	44.978	57,933
Sub-Metropolitan	22,028	21,829
Wagga Wagga	21,367	20,498
Wellington	12,388	12,555
Total	206,476	218,940

The Inspectors report that the schools are well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and working materials and that the teachers, as a body, take reasonable care of the property entrusted to them. From every district, too, satisfactory reports are received of increased attention being given by teachers and pupils to the planting of school grounds. In the Inspectors' reports appended, special mention is made of several schools distinguished for improvements in this direction.

## Attendance.

THE gross enrolment of pupils in 1891 was 233,719. Deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments the number of individual pupils on the books of the schools was 205,673. The following table gives the enrolment and average attendancefor each quarter of 1890 and of 1891, together with the rates of increase

Quarter.	Enrolment in 1890.	Enrolment in 1891.	Increase of enrolment for 1891.	Average daily attendance for 1890.	Average daily attendance for 1891.	daily	Percentage of increase of enrolment.	
March	167,319	178,751	11,432	106,740.7	123,556.7	16,816.0	6.8	15.7
June	169,318	175,205	5,887	117,331.5	122,246.7	4,915.2	3.4	4.1
September	172,672	181,176	8,504	119,935.8	125,238.0	5,302.2	4.9	4.4
December	172,121	177,980	5,859	122,651·3	119,070.7	Decrease. 3,580.6		Decrease. 2.9
$oldsymbol{\Lambda}$ verages	170,357	178,278	7,920	116,664.8	122,528 0	*9,011.1	4.6	*8:0

^{*} In taking these averages, December quarter has been omitted, the attendance during that period having been seriously interfered with, owing to the outbreak of the influenza epidemic throughout the Colony.

The percentage for each quarter was :-

		Average attendance.				
Quarter.	Enrolment.	Number.	Percentage.			
March	178,751	123,556.7	69.1			
Tune	175,205	122,246.7	69.7			
eptember	181,176	125,238.0	69·1			
December	177,980	119,070.7	66.9			
Year's average	178,278	122,528.0	68.7			

Compared with 1890, the increase on the gross enrolment was 11,855, on the average quarterly enrolment, 7,921, and on the average daily attendance, 5,863.

**Inspection.**

#### Inspection.

No change was made in the staff of Inspectors. As in the previous year, their work was unusually heavy in consequence of wet weather, bad roads, swollen rivers, and the wide-spread epidemic of influenza. When visited for inspection, many small schools were found temporarily closed, or the attendance was insufficient to make an examination a fair test of attainments. In such cases Inspectors had frequently to make their journeys a second or third time.

In schools of more than one department, each department was examined separately, and, for all purposes of inspection, was treated as a distinct school. Altogether, there were 2,662 schools or departments open during the whole or a portion of the year, an increase of 35 on the number in 1890. All received full inspection except 39 small schools that either closed before the time fixed for the Inspectors' visits, or were opened so late in the year as to give the Inspectors no opportunity of inspecting them. The details of inspections made during the last three years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No. of schools inspected twice.	Total number of inspections.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of Inspectors
1889	2,570	2,535	848	3,383	35	122,052	32
1890	2,627	2,587	704	3,291	40	127,515	35
1891	2,662	. 2,623	986	3,609	39	132,044	35

#### The particulars for each district stand thus :--

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No. of schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.
Armidale Bathurst Bowral Goulburn Grafton Maitland Metropolitan Sub-Metropolitan Wagga Wagga Wellington	3 4 3 4 4 3 4	297 254 216 376 266 304 184 200 327 238	294 251 215 366 264 303 184 199 316 231	88 80 87 142 59 202 142 36 104 46	382 331 302 508 323 505 326 235 420 277	3 3 1 10 2 1 1 11 7	9,899 9,142 6,800 9,765 9,464 17,710 36,385 14,776 11,168 6,935
Total	35	2,662	2,623	986	3,609	39	132,044

## The inspected and uninspected Schools were :-

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
InspectedUninspected	1,902 12	334 10	283 11	91 5	13 1	$2,623 \\ 39$
Totals	1,914	344	294	96	14	2,662

## Attainments of Pupils.

Influenza and wet weather greatly interfered with attendance, and naturally affected the results of examination. All the Inspectors, however, consider that, in spite of these hindrances, both teachers and pupils did good work, and made as much progress as could fairly be expected. Of the 2,623 schools examined, 88 per cent. reached the standard or exceeded it. In 1890 the percentage was 81. As 298, or 11 per cent. of these schools were new, or only open for a portion of the year, the fact that all the schools, with the exception of 315, reached the standard may be accepted as proof of steady progress. The following table shows the proficiency of all schools inspected:—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
Public				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	137	220	1,503	1,860
2. Not do do do	8	11	23	42
Provisional—		1	1.0	9.60
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	66	49	153	268
2. Not do do	32	9	25	66
Half-time				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	47	43	173	268
2. Not do do do	7	2	6	15
House-to-house Schools—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	12	1 <b>1</b>	49	72
2. Not do do	5	3	11	19
Evening—		ł		
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection		1	5	6 7
2. Not do do	1.	2	4	. 7
Totals—		ļ	ļ ļ	
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	262	329	1,883	2,474
2. Not do do do	53	27	69	149
Totals	315	356	1,952	2,623

Or Summarized :-

Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage up to Standard in 1891.	Percentage up to Standard in 1890.
Public	1,526	<b>2</b> 31	145	1,902	92	88
Provisional	178	58	98	334	71	50
Half-time	179	50	54	283	81	69
House-to-house	60	14	17	91	81	70
Evening	9	3	1	13	92	100
Totals	1,952	356	315	2,623	88	81

The number of pupils examined was 132,044, an increase of 4,529 on 1890. The following table gives the number examined in each subject and the number of passes:-

		Estimated Proficiency	y.
Subjects.	Total number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage up to o above Standard.
Reading— Alphabet	14,023	10,356	73
Monosyllables	31,477	24,535	77
Easy narrative	37,562	30,271	80
Ordinary prose	48,982	41,869	85
Totals	132,044	107,031	81
Writing		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
On slates	55,341	43,183	78
In copybooks and on paper	75,826	60,368	79
Totals	131,167	103,551	78
-			
Dictation	103,883	75,973	73
Arithmetic—		-	
Simple Rules	79,258	58,295	73
Compound rules	$31,361 \\ 18,011$	21,495 $12,190$	68 67
_	<del></del>		·
Totals	128,630	91,980	71
Grammar —			
Elementary	<b>24,91</b> 9	17,583	70
Advanced	23,938	17,151	71
Totals	48,857	34,734	71
Geography-			
Elementary	$23,\!185$	16,925	72
Advanced	25,412	19,769	77
Totals	48,627	36,691	75
History-			
English	50,108	34,584	69
Australian	11,734	8,545	72
Scripture and moral lessons	126,924	94,275	74
Object lessons	126,283	94,432	74
Drawing	127,903 $119,354$	88,619 89,794	69 75
French	2,586	1,793	69
Euclid	8,552	6,128	71
Algebra	3,045	2,169	71
densuration	7,298	4,384	60
atin	2,858	1,987	69
Prigonometry	111	85	76
Needlework	46,381	38,606	83
Orill Natural Science	126,121	93,391 5 938	74
Advurar Science	6,741	5,238	77

This is a long list of subjects to be studied in Primary Schools, and it is satisfactory to notice that, though disease and bad weather interfered largely with the children's chances of obtaining full instruction in the whole course, the teachers so arranged their work as to bring out more than ordinarily good results in the important subjects of reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic.

# Discipline.

The Inspectors report that the discipline of schools is almost invariably good. Where this is not the case, the fault is always the teacher's. In all schools pupils are trained to be punctual, industrious, obedient, orderly, tidy, and respectful to their teachers and companions. Even children whose conduct at home or in the streets is rude and unbecoming, adapt themselves naturally and easily to the strict requirements of school discipline.

Drill continues to be used extensively as an aid to discipline. All the male pupil-teachers in Sydney and students at Fort-street are members of the Cadet Corps, and systematic training is given to all pupil-teachers and students, both male and female, in school-drill, calisthenics, infant-drill, dumb-bell and wand exercises, and marching. In the schools these exercises are regularly taught, and are of and wand exercises, and marching. undoubted advantage to the pupils.

# Compulsory Clause of the Act.

The average enrolment for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891, was 176,978. Of this number 22,554 failed to attend school seventy days. The explanations given in regard to 15,413 were considered satisfactory. Of the remainder, amounting to 4 per cent. of the average enrolment, the parents of 1,581 were prosecuted, and cautions were sent in 5,560 cases.

For the half-year ending the 31st December, the average enrolment was 179,578. Of these, 20,700 failed to attend seventy days. The explanations respecting 14,723 were accepted, the parents of 3,928 were cautioned, and legal action was taken in 2,049 cases. The prosecutions, therefore, for the December half-year amounted to 3.3 per cent. of the average enrolment for that period.

It has been pointed out in previous reports that the compulsory clauses of the Act do not invest Attendance Officers with sufficient powers to effectively deal with defaulting children.

#### Staff of Teachers.

At the end of the year there were 4,396 teachers employed, an increase of 247 on 1890. Of these, 3,031 are principal teachers or assistants, 1,297 are students or pupil-teachers, and 68 are work-mistresses. In schools below the second-class, needlework is taught by the female assistants or by the wives of teachers.

The Inspectors' reports on the conduct and habits of teachers and pupil-teachers are, with very few exceptions, favourable. Most of the teachers are respectable citizens, who take a warm interest in their pupils, and do honest, useful work.

The following table shows the number of teachers, together with their classifications:—

	1	A.	ı	B.	п	A.	11	в.	111	Α.	m	В.	III	C.	N	īil.	То	tal.	Total.
	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Grand Total.
Principal teachers	31	i7 	53 13	37 	265 80	149 64	136	8 91		134	205	60	101	80 12	iö	432 2 72	1564 153	217 433	2,228 217 586
Totals	31	17	66	37	345	213	168	104	447	192	209	153	101	92	350	506	1717	1314	3,031
,		I.	. I	Ι.	1	II.	17	7.	Pro tion		•								
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.					,				
Pupil-teachers	74	172	78	166	107	186	140	189	33	51			• • · · · ·	• • • •		••	432	764	1,196
Students of the Training Schools examined, but not appointed, in 1891.	••	·••••	••••			• • • • •						• • • •	••••	<b></b>	• • • •		56	45	101
Work-mistresses																		68	68
					1	Total	teac	hers	all ra	inks.							2205	2191	4,396

Note.—The teachers of the High Schools, numbering 31, are not included in this table.

# The Training Schools.

Both training schools were in full opera-	tion througho	out the	year. Thes	e were	e in attenda	ınce at :—
Fort-street (male students)	30 seniors		26 juniors		Total, 56	3
Hurlstone (female students)	17 ,,		28 ,,		,, 4	5
Totals	47 seniors		54 juniors		Total, 101	Ĺ

All who matriculate in March of their first year attend the University, and study the University first-year course in Latin, French, English, Algebra, Geometry. Trigonometry, Physics, Chemistry, and Physiography. Those who do not matriculate in March of their first year take up the literary subjects at the training schools, and prepare for matriculation during their second year. All students, whether in attendance at the University or not, have, in addition to other work, to study practical teaching, school management, music, drawing, and drill, and to pass an examination in these subjects. The male students have also to practise carpentry, and to be efficient members of the Training School Military Battalion, which is at present 220 strong. The female students have to pass an examination in needlework and cooking. The following table shows the distribution of students for study:—

		Senior.	Junior.	Total.
Attending Uni	versity—1st year course (males)	18	12	30
,,	1st (females)	12	1	13
,, ·	1st ,, (females)	12	O	12
,,	" (females)	2	0	2
Non-Universit	y students—1st year (males)	0	14	$\frac{14}{27}$
,,	,, 1st ,, (females)	0	27	27
,,	,, 2nd ,, (females)	3	0	3
,,	,, , , ,			
	Totals	47	54	101

With the exception of three first-year members from Hurlstone, and one from Fort-street, the students at the University passed in their respective years. All passed their professional examination in practical teaching, school management, music, drawing, and drill. All the female students passed in needlework, and with one exception, in cooking. In carpentry fifty-one of the male students passed, four failed, and one was unavoidably absent from examination.

The students at Hurlstone live on the premises, but those at Fort-street are non-resident. The Principals and other teachers speak in high terms of the students' attention to duty and study, and their conduct was such that no difficulty was experienced in the government of the colleges. High

High Schools.

No increase or decrease has taken place in the number of High Schools. The following table shows the attendance at each :-

School.	Total enrolment, in 1891.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.	Amount of fees paid.
Sydney (Boys) ,, (Girls) West Maitland (Boys) ,, (Girls) ,, (Girls)	354 354 63 44 63	282 281 42 41 49	Per cent. 263.5 250.1 35.9 35.0 39.8	£ s. d. 1,953 0 0 1,980 6 0 244 3 10 210 15 3 347 12 7
Total	878	695	624:3	4,735 17 8
The figures in 1890 were	818	669	598:0	4,706 17 4

The enrolment and the attendance show a slight increase on the numbers for 1890.

Under amended regulations some slight modification has been made in the subjects of examination for entrance to High Schools. The changes are in the direction of securing from those who present themselves moderate proficiency in spelling, arithmetic, and elementary grammar. A pupil who has been educated up to the standard of a 3rd Class in a Public, Provisional, or Half-time School, and who has prepared the additional quantity of history or geography set for 4th classes should have no difficulty in passing. This enables parents who desire their children to enter a High School at from 10 to 12 years of age to make arrangements for them to do so. The number, in Sydney especially, who present themselves for examination and pass is yearly increasing. In 1891, out of 943 who attended, 809 passed the examination. Those who pass do not all enter the High Schools, as the parents of most of them are not in a position to pay £2 2s. a quarter for their education. They compete in the hope of gaining a scholarship, and a great number who fail to do this continue at Public Schools or go to work.

All the High Schools were fully examined by the Department's officers. The results as reported.

All the High Schools were fully examined by the Department's officers. The results as reported, are, on the whole, satisfactory, and the Inspectors speak well of the devotion to duty shown by the teachers, and of their warm interest in the work and in the pupils. The following table gives the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage of passes:—

Subject.	·No. examined.			No. examined.	Percentage of passes.
Arithmetic	567	85	Latin	511	82
Mensuration	350	66	French	488	79
Algebra	<b>5</b> 59	82	German	35	80
Trigonometry	115	75	Drawing	454	86
Geometry	417	85	Dictation	429	81
English	582 ⁻	89	Botany	31	100
History	563	92	Greek	11.	82
Geography	424	88	Physics	113	83

All the schools were represented at the annual junior and senior examinations of the University. The passes are shown in the following table:—

	Junior.	Senior.	Matriculation.
Sydney, Boys , Girls West Maitland, Boys , Girls Bathurst, Girls	48 12	3 8 1 3 1	19* 8 2  1 30

^{*} Of these 7 qualified for matriculation at the junior examination.

The new year (1892) opens with increased accommodation for the pupils of the Sydney High Schools. The boys have gone into their new building at Ultimo, and the girls have added the vacated boys' rooms to their own.

The total expenditure on High Schools for the year was £7,913 18s. 5d. Deducting from this sum the amount paid in fees, there is a balance of expenditure of £3,178 0s. 9d., or £4 11s. 5d. per head on the average enrolment.

J. C. MAYNARD. Chief Inspector.

18 February, 1892.

# ANNEX A.

INSPECTORS ALLPASS AND DAWSON'S REPORT FOR 1891.

At the close of 1890, the schools under our supervision were 88 Public Schools and 33 Evening Public

Schools.

Infants' departments have since been opened at Neutral Bay and Croydon Park, while the Infants' School and Kinderg arten School at Fort-street have been combined—the total number of schools being

Classification

#### Classification of Schools.

Clas 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Class 7.	Class 8.	Class 9.	Class 10.	Evening Public.	Total.
37	18	13	9	10	1	<b>,</b>	•••	1		3	92

As a whole the school buildings are in excellent condition. At Leichhardt and Woollahra new

As a whole the school buildings are in excellent condition. At Leichhardt and Woollahra new school-rooms have been erected, the former for infants and the latter for girls. Both are handsome and commodious structures. The erection of permanent school buildings at Albion-street, Lower Paddington, although much needed, stands deferred.

At Camdenville, Crown-street, Forest Lodge, and Fort-street, commodious class-rooms have been erected, and additions and improvements of varying extent have been effected at Australia-street, Alexandria, Blackfriars, Bondi, Crown-street, Camdenville, Croydon, Croydon Park, Fort-street, Forest Lodge, Hurlstone, Leichhardt, Leichhardt West, Macdonaldtown, Neutral Bay, Naremburn, Willoughby, Pyrmont, Riley-street, St. Leonards East, Sussex-street, William-street, Waterloo, and Woollahra.

The schools are, generally speaking, well situated as regards the population, and provide adequate

Pyrmont, Riley-street, St. Leonards East, Sussex-street, William-street, Waterloo, and Woolfahra.

The schools are, generally speaking, well situated as regards the population, and provide adequate accommodation. Applications for new schools at Edgecliffe, Summerhill North, and Waverley South, have been reported upon during the year, and additional accommodation is contemplated for Macdonald-town and Leichhardt. The schools, allowing 8 square feet per child, afford seats for 23,786, and, allowing 100 cubic feet, for 31,937 pupils. The exterior appearance of many of our schools has been made very attractive by the cultivation of ornamental trees and flower borders. In this respect the following schools are most noteworthy, the names being placed in the order of merit:—Waverley, Bondi, Croydon Park, and Croydon. and Croydon.

Attendance, &c., as shown by the school records:-

•	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Free pupils.
March quarter	24,780	17,511	70·5	776
	24,726	17,369	76·0	881
	25,467	17,756	70·0	917
	24,900	17,105	67·5	948

The decrease in enrolment and average attendance in the December quarter is due to the effects The decrease in enrolment and average attendance in the December quarter is due to the effects of influenza. It should be stated that the foregoing percentages are calculated on the total enrolments, but quite 10 per cent. of such enrolments is made up of casual attendances—children who attend for a few days only, but whose names have, by regulation, to be retained on the rolls until the termination of the quarter. Thus taking the March quarter's enrolment, less 10 per cent., the percentage of average attendance is nearly 80. The 89 Public Schools have each received a regular inspection for the examination of the pupils, and also an ordinary inspection for the criticism of the prevailing modes of conduct and instruction. The three Evening Public Schools have each received a regular inspection. As regards general efficiency, the estimates of which are based upon the organisation and discipline of the school and the attainments of the pupils, accepting 50 per cent. as a pass, the following table shows how our schools stand: stand :-

	Below Standard.	Pass.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public Schools	1	3	85	89
Evening Public Schools	•••••		3	3
				92

Number of pupils examined and the percentage of passes in the several subjects of test: --

Subject.	Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes.	• Subject.	Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes.
	•	)			
Reading*	17,582	75	Drawing*	17,148	56
Writing*	17,882	68	Music*	17,283	<b>7</b> 8
Dictation*	13,175	70	French	528	60
Arithmetic*		60	Euclid	1.373	65
Grammar		62	Algebra	511	61
Geography	4	68	Mensuration*	1.254	50
History—English*		61	Latin	509	60
Australian		65	Needlework*	5.512	82
Scripture		64	Drill	17,649	68
Object Lessons*		61	Natural Science	1,376	67
•			l l	•	Į

The subjects, marked, * show a satisfactory increase in passes as compared with the examination results of 1890. In reading and recitation the improvement in "passes" is calculated to be 5 per cent, in writing 11 per cent, and in arithmetic 5 per cent. Respecting this latter subject, whilst it has been well taught, we have to repeat our emphatic protest against the use of large numbers in the problems the pupils are required to solve.

School Management.—With one or two exceptions the schools are well managed and effectively disciplined. Corporal punishment is, as a rule, judiciously exercised, and few complaints of severity are made. Insufficient attention is however given to the record required to be made in the punishment book. In this respect teachers not only ignore the regulation thereon, but they deprive themselves of a reliable medium of defence when inquiries have to be held respecting the complaints of parents.

We cannot speak too highly of the loyalty and worth of the teachers under our superintendence.

The pupil-teachers, with scarcely an exception, are young people of marked intelligence and promising usefulness.

TABLE showing the classifications of the Teachers and Pupil-teachers.

1	I	A.	I.	в.	11	A.	ÌΙ	В.	Ш	Α.	III	В.	111	C.	Spe	cial.	Tot	als.	als.
-	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Grand Totals.
Principal Teachers	11 'i	1 10 	10  4	iö 	12 26	2 24 23	2 5	 3 22	 5	1 33	  -;	12		1	::	i 	35  42	4 49 94	39 49 136
	12	11	14	10	38	49	7	25	5	34	1	12		5		1	77	147	224
•	Cla	ss I.	Clas	s II.	Clas	s III.	Clas	s IV.	Pro	ba- iers.		<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	•				
Pupil-teachers	21	55	12	36	22	37	16	34	5	7	ļ						76	169	245
Work-mistresses			<u></u>	<u></u>													١	19	19
		Teachers of all ranks								153	335	488							

The Superintendents of Drawing, Music, Drill, and Needlework have been assiduous in their duties, and their visits and instructions have effected satisfactory results.

The work of the Attendance Officers (2) under our superintendence has been effected in a smooth

and unoppressive manner.

During the year 2,737 cautions have been issued respecting defaulting children. The prosecutions were 169, resulting in 156 convictions.

J. W. ALLPASS, Inspectors.

Sydney, 2 January, 1892.

#### ANNEX B.

# INSPECTORS THOMPSON AND PITT'S REPORT.

UNDER our superintendence during the year, there were 39 Public Schools, 1 Provisional, and 3 Evening Schools, comprising 93 departments. Of these, one Evening School was reopened at Smith-street, Balmain; one Public School was established at Rose Bay East, and one Provisional School was opened at Biloela.

# Accommodation.

The places at the beginning of the year were 20,496, and at the end of the year, 21,192; showing (after deducting places lost on certain old buildings) a net increase of 696 places. This increase is due to the opening of new Infants' departments at Redfern and Marrickville, and to the erection of certain additions at Summer Hill and St. Peters.

The accommodation provided may, therefore, be regarded as sufficient for present requirements.

#### Attendance.

The schedule hereunder shows the total enrolment, the average attendance, and percentage of attendance for each quarter during the year:

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
March	23,609	16,896.0	71.5
June	23,692	16,792.0	70.6
September	24,557	16,969.9	69.0
December	24,005	16,422.4	68.4

This computation does not include the enrolment and attendance at Evening Schools.

# Inspection.

All schools and departments have undergone regular inspection, 49 departments have received ordinary inspection, and every school has been visited at least once, incidentally. Of the schools and departments examined, 4 were below the required standard of proficiency, 37 were up to the standard, and 52 exceeded it.

The following table shows the number of pupils examined, and their proficiency in the prescribed subjects:

Subject	Number examined.	Percentage (on standard of 50 per cent.)
Reading	18,503	76.0
Writing	18,503	70.0
Dictation	16,090	70.0
Arithmetic	18,503	73.0
Grammar	5.719	73.0
Geography	5,719	76.0
History	7,747	74.0
Scripture	18,432	78.0
Object Lessons	18,503	68.0
Drawing	18,503	70.0
Music	18,503	71.0
French	1.230	69.0
Euclid	2.771	71.0
Algebra	1,374	70.0
Mensuration	2,520	64.0
Latin	1,374	69.0
Trigonometry	85	76.0
Needlework	7,121	81.0
Drill	18,503	77.0
Natural Science	1,921	72.0

Hereunder is shown the staff and classification of teachers and of pupil-teachers, &c., employed in the schools under our supervision :-

## Classification of Teachers.

	I	I A.		I A.		I A.		I A.		f A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		ш в.		C.	Not classed.		Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.								
	_	i		(	]		]																				
Principal Teachers	9		10		13		5		1	2						1	38	3	41								
Mistresses of Departments		5		14		27		1		2						1		50	50								
Assistants			4		23	22	10	20		31		8		2		3	37	86	123								
Totals					_												<u> </u>										
	9	5	14	14	36	49	15	21	1	35	••	8		2		5	75	139	214								

## Pupil-teachers.

Cla	ass I.	Clas	s II.	Class III.		II. Class IV.		Probat	ioners.	То	Grand	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
12	83	18	39	21	43	18	36	7	7 .	76	158	234

## Classification of Schools.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class,	Provisional School. 1st Class.	Evening Schools.	Total.
14	6.	3	6	5	2		1	1	1	1	3	43

To sum up:—The organisation is satisfactory, the discipline well sustained, and the teaching, as a whole, effective. The teachers as a body are attentive to their duties, earnest and assiduous in their work generally.

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

Sydney, January, 1892.

## IANNEX C.

# DISTRICT-INSPECTOR W. DWYER'S REPORT.

During the whole or part of the year 1890 the number of schools in operation was 163, comprehending 190 departments. Twelve new schools have since been established, and the number open during all or any portion of 1891 was 200, distributed in the following classes:—

Public	182	Department
Provisional	10	- ,,
Half-time	6	**
House-to-house	2	,,

At the end of 1890 the total number of places available was 20,097 (floor space) for an enrolment of 18,382 pupils. After calculating the additions and deductions since made, the accommodation now provided shows an increase of 1,949 places and a total of 22,028 places for an entire enrolment (during December quarter) of 19,309 pupils. It thus appears that the means of instruction, as represented by school-rooms, furniture, and appliances are sufficient and suitable, and their distribution through the various centres of population is in fair accordance with the wants and requirements of each.

With the exception of one, all the schools of the district were fully examined; 5 were reexamined; and 36 received an ordinary inspection. Their condition as regards efficiency, ascertained by such inspections, may be stated as follows:—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total
Public Schools open a full year, not open a full year Provisional Schools open a full year , not open a full year Half-time Schools open a full year , not open a full year House-to-house Schools open a full year not open a full year	1 1 	17 3 2 1 	144 1 5  6  2	176 5 8 2 6  2
Totals open a full year	16 2	19 4	157 1	192 7
Totals	18	23	, 158	199

The subjects of instruction, the number of pupils examined in each, and the number of passes per 100, are shown in the subjoined table:-

Subject.	No. of Pupils examined.	No. of passes pe
Reading	14,776	76
Writing	14,482	70
Dictation	10,825	70
Arithmetic	13,692	63
Grammar	5,311	64
Geography	5,309	68
Listory (English)	5,2 <b>45</b>	61
distory (Australian)	1,218	64
Scripture and Moral Lessons	14,507	65
Object Lessons	14,352	66
Drawing	14,548	58
Vocal Music	14,203	63
French	156	55
Euclid	754	63
Algebra	150	67
densuration	377	59
Latin	155	67
Needlework	4,655	71
Orill	14,467	63
Natural Science	270	75

These results may be regarded as satisfactory, though lower than those of last year, a fact which may be explained, in part at least, by the prevalence of influenza and wet weather preventing regular attendance, and often reducing the number of pupils most capable of maintaining the credit of their classes. At the same time it is satisfactory to be able to state that the number of schools which have reached or surpassed the standard shows a considerable increase—the proportion being 91 per cent. For 1890 it was 86 per cent. was 86 per cent.

was 86 per cent.

In the matter of organisation the schools generally are free from serious defect. For the most part teachers are familiar with the essential points and conditions of efficiency, and hence are able to fit their schools for work with fairly satisfactory care, judgment, and success. There is, however, in this connection, one important point sometimes overlooked or not sufficiently attended to, and that is classification. Although imbued with the laudable desire for their pupils' progress and their own, teachers often omit to ascertain with any measure of exactness what the children know. These are placed in, or promoted to, a class for which their attainments and capacities do not fit them; and, such being the case, they spend the remainder of their time learning little or nothing of the prescribed subjects, and, as a natural consequence, fail ignominiously on the day of examination. Another cause of failure is insufficient teaching arising from too minute a subdivision of classes; but the most general and fruitful cause is that of over-teaching. Some teachers appear to be of opinion that the best and most effective method is that of constant effort and worry, incessant questioning, impatience of delay on the part of the pupils, and the suggestion of a word or syllable when the answer is not promptly forthcoming. But this is attended with several serious disadvantages, especially that of leaving the dull pupils hopelessly behind from lack of effort, and of stimulating only the attentive and intelligent, who are always ready and willing to work. Some appear to be satisfied with answers from a few pupils, the majority of the class evincing little or no evidence that the subject treated of is received and understood. This last undesirable result can be obviated only by skilful, impartial, frequent, and searching examination by the teacher; and the practice, I am glad to say, prevails in all the efficient schools of the district, none being more convinced than the teachers themselves of its value and

Discipline, including drill, is generally good, as far, at least, as regards its external manifestations. The pupils for the most part march well and go through the various exercises with commendable ease, precision, and alacrity. It is to be observed, however, that, in some cases, modesty of demeanour and respectful manner and address are not conspicuous features of character.

The teachers employed in the district are classified as follows:-

Class I A	4
" I B	14
" II A	69
" II B	41
" III A	75
" III B	22
" III C.	7
Unclassified	30
Onclassined	90
70 · 1	
Total	262
Pupil-teachers.	
Class 1	30
,, 2	23
, 3	39
,, 4	68
On probation	3
L	
Total	163
_LU1244	10.3

They are all persons of respectable character, and maintain a becoming position in society, for the most part are devoted to their work, earnest and zealous in performing it, and prompt in adopting and applying improvements. The pupil-teachers are well reported of, manifest satisfactory attention to their studies and school duties, render steady obedience to their superiors, and give promise of attaining a high degree of efficiency and usefulness both in their present and future positions.

The schools of this district, judged by their condition and circumstances as herein set forth, may be fairly accredited with having attained, on the whole, a satisfactory degree of success, and it is only reasonable to expect that they will sustain their high reputation during the year now entered upon.

WM. DWYER,

Sydney 14th January, 1892.

Sydney, 14th January, 1892.

District Inspector.

#### ANNEX D.

# INSPECTOR HOOKINS' REPORT.

At the expiration of the year 1890, there were in operation 63 Public, 4 Provisional, 4 Half-time, and 1 House School. To these must be added the Girls' Industrial School, at Parramatta.

During the past year, 1891, the following schools have been in operation: Provisional..... ,, Half-time ..... House..... school

In all, 56 schools, or 72 departments.

One House School was converted into a Provisional; 2 House-to-house Schools were converted into Half-time Schools; and 1 Public School was temporarily closed, waiting the appointment of a

New buildings, of a modest character, have been erected at Middle Dural, and Olive Mount, under inspectoral supervision, and of a more important character at Galston and Nelson, by the architect.

Repairs of a more or less important character have been done at the following schools:—

Cranebrook Dural Maroola Llandilo Blacktown Lower Portland Mangrove Creek.

Toongabbie Woodstock Pitt Town

Parramatta, Superior

Nelson Vineyard Dundas Galston Penrith, Superior Freeman's Reach Australian Farm

Industrial School at Parramatta (Girls).

#### Accommodation.

At the commencement of the year there was sitting room for 5,242 pupils.

## Inspection.

Seventy-one schools were fully or regularly inspected; one was not; it being temporarily closed at the time of the Inspector's visit to the neighbourhood. Ordinary inspections were held of 6 schools. The following table shows the work of inspection done:—

•	Public.		Due					
Inspections.	Schools.	Depart- ments.	Pro- visional.	Half-time.	House.	Evening.	Ţotals.	
(a) Departments open during whole or part of 1891	56 55	61 60	4.4	6 6	1 1	•••••	72 71	
tion	1 56 6	61 6	4 2	6	1	*****	1 72 6 5	

# Proficiency of Schools or Departments inspected :-

Period of Operation.				Below Standard.	Up to Standard, 50 per cent.	Above Standard.	Total.	
Public—								
In opera	ation a ful	l year at tir	ne of inspec	tion	1	2	57	60
Not	do	do	do ¯	•••••		•••••		
Provisional-	_					Į į		_
In opera	ation a ful	ll year at tii	ne of inspec	tion			4	4
Not	do	do	do ¯	*******	******		*******	
Half-time—								_
In oper	ation a ful	ll year at ti	me of inspec	tion	••••		6	6
$\mathbf{Not}^{-}$	do	do	do		•••••		111 571144	*******
House School								_
In oper	ation a ful	ll year at ti	me of inspec	tion	*** ***		1.	1
$\mathbf{Not}^-$	do	do	do	•••	*******		******	
$\mathbf{Totals}$ —								
In oper	ation a ful	ll year at tir	ne of inspec	tion	1	2	68	71
Not	do	do	do		•••••			
		Totals			1	2	68	71

#### Attainments.

Catal	Departments	Departments	Percentages.		
School.	Departments inspected.	up to and above Standard.	1890.	1891.	
Public	60	59	93.7	98.4	
Provisional	4	4	75·0	100 0 100 0	
Half-time	1	1	100·0 100·0	100.0	
Totals	71	70	94.4	98.6	

The proficiency of the pupils in the various subjects of instruction is shown hereunder:-Proficiency of all Schools.

Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	1890.	1391.	Increase or Decrease.
Reading	3.718	2,525	95.0	67·0	18 0
Writing		2,586	97.0	72.0	25.0
Arithmetic	3,147	2,105	83.0	66.0	17.0
Grammar		857	94.0	65.0	29.0
Geography		954	93.0	72.0	21.0
History, English		788	87.0	62.0	25.0
Anstrolian	462	280	85.0	60.0	25.0
Scripture		2,491	94.0	66.0	28.0
Object Lesson		2,354	88.0	63.0	25.0
Drawing	7	2,347	88.0	62.0	26.0
Music		2,198	91.0	63.0	28.0
Needlework		728	88.0	71.0	17.0
Drill		2,291	92.0	61.0	31.0
French		21	100.0	84.0	16.0
Latin	8	7	100.0	88.0	12.0
Mensuration		- 87	85.0	63.0	22.0
Algebra		6	100.0	75.0	25.0
Euclid		81	100.0	70.0	30.0
Natural Science		17	100.0	90.0	10.0
Trigonometry					
Dictation		2,008	80.0	74.0	6.0

# Enrolment and Attendance.

The average enrolment and average attendance for the year 1891 slightly exceed the figures for The following table exhibits the number of pupils enrolled.

During the year there were enrolled:— 1890.

In Public Schools	5,897	pupils.
" Provisional Schools	99	,
, Half-time Schools		
, House Schools		"
,, 110450 DOHOO15		**
The average attendance was :—	6,094	pupils.
In Public Schools	206-1	nunila
	53.6	Pabús.
" Provisional Schools		"
" Half-time Schools	<b>5</b> 8·6	,,
" House Schools	25.6	**
•		
Total 8	,343.9	pupils.

## The average attendance for the year.

·	189	01.	Percentages.		
Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	1890.	1891.	
March June	4,882 4,917	3501·5 3529·1	62·2 71·8	71.7 71.8	
September	4,942 4,870	3516·4 3228·4	71·5 72·2	71·1 66·3	
Totals	4,903	3443.8	69 4	70.2	

Average enrolment, 1890 = 4,742 pupils; average attendance = 3293.9.

# Organisation.

ABBOB DAY ceremonies, inaugurated in 1890, were continued in 1891, and tree planting was pursued vigorously. Those planted last year, shade trees mostly, are in sound health. Every school ground, that is securely enclosed, has now been planted with trees suitable to the soil and the aspect.

The interval condition of nearly all the schools is satisfactory. They are well provided with needful school material, and the Minister's property is well guarded by the teachers generally.

On the whole, the pupils are classified with very fair judgment; they are quiet and courteous in demeanour, and everywhere prepossessing in appearance.

Teaching

#### Teaching Staff.

Seventy-nine teachers and thirty pupil-teachers are now employed in this sub-district, classified as shown in the following table :--

	Class I.		Class III. Class III.		Class II.		Class III.			
	А.	В.	А.	В.	A.	В.	c.	Not classed.	Total.	
Male	1	1	10	11	25	4	2	2	56	
Female	1		4.	2	4	4		8	23	
Total	2	1	14	13	29	8	2	10	79	

Work-mistresses are employed at the Parramatta and Penrith Superior Schools; in other schools sewing is taught by the wife, or other female relative of the teacher.

The following table shows the classification of the pupil-teachers:-

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Probationers.	Total.
Male	1	2	3	6		12
Female	2	4	4	7	1	18
Totals	3	6	7	13	1	30

Examinations of teachers and pupil-teachers were held as usual in the months of June and December, and of applicant pupil-teachers in September.

Candidates for bursaries, scholarships, and for entrance to High Schools were examined in

December.

The results of the examination of pupil-teacher applicants are of a fairly satisfactory character.

Those of the others are not yet determined.

I have with pleasure to record that both teachers and pupil-teachers have worked industriously and intelligently during the past year, although, on account of sickness, their efforts have not met with

## Discipline.

Very fair order is preserved on the whole. Military drill is taught in the larger schools with good results, while in the smaller schools drill is limited to the ordinary school exercises.

# Summary.

 Seventy-five seats were lost this year by removal of schools to another district.
 The enrolment has increased by 161 pupils, and the average attendance by 8 per cent.
 Results of inspection show an increase of schools passed of 42 per cent, but results in the subjects of instruction a decrease averaging 20 per cent., through sickness prolonged through many months. 11th January, 1892. CHARLES HOOKINS.

## ANNEX E.

## INSPECTOR SKILLMAN'S REPORT.

AT the end of 1890 there were in this section of the Sub-Metropolitan district 64 schools, comprising

47 Public Schools in 63 departments, and 1 House School.

At the beginning of this year 9 schools (12 departments) were placed in this district, while 3 schools (7 departments) were transferred from my supervision to that of other inspectors.

Schools placed in this district in 1891:-

Arneliffe Public Bexley Blakehurst Blakehurst "
Bossley Park Public
Kemp's Creek Provisional Kogarah Public (2 departments) Rockdale ,, (3 ,, ) Sandringham Public Sylvania Public

Schools transferred from this district in 1891:-

Richmond Public (2 departments) ,, (2 ,, (3 ,, (3 St. Mary's Windsor

New schools have been opened at Auburn North, Keiraville, and St. John's Park.

The attendance at Sylvania has become so small that it has been decided to close the school.

At the end of 1891 there exist, therefore, in this district, 54 Public Schools, in 69 departments;

1 Provisional School; 1 House School. Total, 71 schools.

In January next a girls' department will be opened in connection with Kogarah Public School, and new schools are to be established at Austral (Hoxton Park) and Hurstville West.

Hereunder

103

Hercunder is a list of the new school buildings completed during the year :-

Schools.	Under whose supervision.	Object.	Places provided.
Auburn North Helensburgh Keiraville Kogarah	do	New school	255 135

An addition to accommodate 125 pupils has been made to the school-room at Hurstville.

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

	Seats reckoned at 8 square feet for each child.	Seats reckoned at 100 cubic feet for each child.
Seats provided at end of 1890	1,055	8,880 1,022
by addition	3,057 2,002	3,363 2,341
Total places at present	10,302	11,221

The enrolment of pupils at the end of December quarter was 9,167, so that the accommodation as a whole is more than sufficient for the number of children attending our schools in this section.

There are one or two cases of overcrowding, but as soon as the necessary funds are available increased accommodation will be provided at these schools.

New buildings are being, or are to be, erected at Austral, Fairy Meadow, Hurstville, and Hurst-

ville West.

The school-rooms and teachers' residences in several places have been repaired and improved during the year by the architect, but in many instances needed works have had to be postponed, in consequence of the straitened condition of the building fund. Minor repairs, costing £99 17s. 3d., have been executed at 22 schools under the inspectors, or local supervision.

Petitions for the establishment of new schools at the following places have been received during 1891, with the results specified hereunder:-

Place, Austral	Result of inquiry. Public—granted.
Kingsgrove	Not finally dealt with.
Moorbank Mount Kembla (The Flat)	Declined.

Land for new school sites has been obtained at Austral, Carlton, and Hurstville West, and the grounds at Bulli North, Fairy Meadow, and Guildford have been enlarged by the acquisition of additional areas.

## · Attendance.

In all, 72 schools have been in operation during 189!—70 being in existence for the whole year, and 2 for only a portion thereof.

The total enrolment of pupils has been 12,213, and the average attendance for the year, 6,278.9.

The average attendance for the four quarters was:—

Quarter.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Enrolment.	Percentage.
March June September December	3,294.4	2,966 2 2,885·4 3,019·0 2,812·8	6,312·4 6,179·8 6,456 7 6,029·0	9,165 9,055 9,394 9,167	68·8 68·2 68·7 65·7

The prevalence of influenza militated against the regular attendance of pupils, especially during the December quarter.

## Inspection.

All the schools in the district were regularly inspected, 4 were fully inspected a second time, and 25 received an ordinary inspection.

I did a fortnight's work in the Wellington district, or more ordinary inspections in this section would have been made.

Taken as a whole, the schools in this district are correctly organised; due care is taken of

Taken as a whole, the schools in this district are correctly organised; due care is taken of departmental property; and the records are wellkept.

In most of the grounds some trees and flowers have been planted, and in several instances with very creditable results. The teachers and pupils at Granville North deserve praise for having the best school gardens in my district.

Arbor Day was celebrated at many schools. Liverpool Public School was honored by the presence of Lord and Lady Jersey at the ceremony of tree-planting.

The discipline is a satisfactory feature in the schools. In nearly all cases the order maintained is good, and a healthy tone exists.

In some schools there is a lack of punctuality, and in others children have a habit of leaving school before the proper closing hour, on what seem to me frivolous pretexts. These defects need to be remedied by firmness on the part of teachers.

Twelve

Twelve schools in my section have Cadet Corps, or detachments, and, in nearly all, increased attention is given to drill.

The following table shows the condition of the schools in relation to the standard. For the purpose of comparison the figures for 1890 are also given:—

Below S	tandard.	Up to St	andard.	Above S	tandard.	Tot	al.
1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	891
11	12	10	17	43	43.	64	72

Seven more schools reached the standard in 1891 than in 1890.

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

Subject.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography History—English Australian Scripture Object Lessons Drawing Music	7,122 7,122 5,129 7,122 2,593 2,593 2,593 716 7,122 7,106	80·1 74·3 71·4 66·6 71·1 71·3 64·7 62·1 68·8 70·9 62·0 65·4
Krench Kuclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Needlework Drill Natural Science	69 404 72 113 75	49·2 58·6 66·6 53·1 61·3 71·7 67·7 69·2

Pupils from the schools named below were successful at the University Public Examinations of 1891:—

Schools,	Seniors.	Juniors.	Total.
Parramatta South—Boys'	1	3	4
Rockdale—Boys' Parramatta South—Girls'	1	3	4
Parramatta South—Girls'		4	4
Kogarah Bexley Granville North		4	4.
Bexley	•••	3	3
Granville North	•••	1	1
Totals	2	18	20

· Superior Schools.

Three schools in my district are ranked as Superior:-	
Parramatta South	Class I.
Rockdale	Class II.
Kogarah	Class III.

Class	IA.	••••••••••	1
,,	IB.	***************************************	9
,,		***************************************	
**	II B.		13
5)	III A.	•••••••••••••••••	
"	III B.		10 <b>2</b>
Unale	III C.		14
Once	issincu	***************************************	14

Total ...... 112

		${\it Pupil-teachers.}$	
Class	T.	***************************************	10
,,	II.	***************************************	11
,,	III.	***************************************	22
,	IV.	***************************************	41
			_
		FD - 4 1	04

At the competitive examination held in December, 1890, Scholarships and Half-scholarships were won by First-class Pupil-teachers from the undermentioned schools:

Schools.	Scholarships won.	Half-scholarships won.	Total.
Parramatta South Liverpool Bexley	3 1 	 1 1	3 · 2 1
Totals	4	2	6

The teachers of this district are exemplary in their conduct, and endeavour to the best of their ability to perform their duty to the department and to the public.

To sum up

The Kogarah section of the Sub-metropolitan District is well supplied with schools, which are, on the whole, satisfactorily conducted. More schools have reached the standard than in 1890, and steady progress is expected during 1892.

H. SKILLMAN,

Kogarah, 31st December, 1891.

Inspector.

# ' ANNEX F.

## DISTRICT INSPECTOR BRADLEY'S REPORT.

## I .- Schools and School Establishment.

During the year 1891 new schools were brought into operation in this district in the following localities:—Argenton, Blair Hill, Boonaldoon, Darby's Branch, Dundee Railway Station, Glenarm, Hermitage, Keepit, Loanga, Millie West, Narrabri (Girls' Department), New Gunyerwarrldi, Niangala, Oakleigh, Piallaway, Pinewood, Puddledock, Spring Vale, Strathbogie, Terrible Vale, Tiara, Tintot, and Upper

As, however, about a dozen small schools lapsed through paucity of attendance, the net increase for the year is 12, giving a total for 1891 of 297 schools, which are classified as follows:—196 Public, 60 Provisional, 24 Half-time, and 17 House-to-house.

Applications for the establishment of schools at Crinoline, Currigundi, Kangaroo Camp, King's Plains, Mungindi, Rock Vale, Sunnyside (near Elsmore), Tamworth (West end), and Tareela are still under consideration, and a fair increase in the school roll may be anticipated for the coming year. At present, so far as I am aware, the educational requirements of the district are well met, and any new wants will be promptly supplied.

#### II.-School Buildings, &c.

In all, 13 new school buildings have been erected and furnished under the supervision of the inspectoral staff of the district, at a total cost of £968 17s. 9d. Enlargements and general repairs, costing £818 6s. 4d., have also been effected, and works (eight new buildings and repairs to four old ones) are still in progress, involving an expenditure of £446 13s. The total outlay on works arranged for and supervised by the inspectors will thus somewhat exceed £2,200: Paucity of funds available for building purposes necessitated curtailment of outlay on repairs and improvements at a comparatively early date in the year; and much in this direction that has been recommended for execution has had to stand over for accomplishment during the coming year. On the whole, however, the condition of the school buildings in essential points is reasonably good, and the equipment, as regards furniture and working appliances, is adequate to requirements.

Calculated (1) at 8 square feet of floor space and (2) at 100 cubic feet of air space per child, the sitting accommodation for 1890 represented 16,217 and 14.768 "places," respectively. The net increase of places during 1891 (933 at 8 square feet, and 873 at 100 cubic feet) brings the present totals up to 17,150 and 15,641. As the maximum enrolment of pupils does not exceed 13,000, it is obvious that the school-rooms of the district provide amply for the accommodation of the children. There are a few cases in which slight overcrowding occurs, and others in which, from decadence of population, some school-rooms are but half filled. As a rule, however, the excess of accommodation over actual requirements is fairly distributed.

ments is fairly distributed.

# III .- Inspection.

No change has taken place in the inspectoral staff of the district during the year. Quirindi has recently been made head-quarters for the Southern Section, in lieu of Gunnedah, and the change is likely to prove advantageous in all respects—much more convenient for the inspector in charge, and more economical to the department as a centre of operations. Notwithstanding hindrances occasioned by the exceptionally large number of school applications to be dealt with, and the adverse weather which prevailed for several months of the year, the record of inspection work stands higher than that for any previous period. Of the 297 schools that were in operation during the whole or part of 1891, all but 3 received full inspection. The 3 schools that were not inspected had a total ordinary attendance of but 15 pupils, and died out before they could be visited in the regular course. Besides the 294 regular inspections, 88 ordinary inspections have been made, the greater number of which (60 per cent.) go to the credit of Mr. Inspector Parkinson.

In point of general efficiency which takes into account not only the attainments of the pupils, but

In point of general efficiency which takes into account not only the attainments of the pupils, but also the condition of a school as regards its discipline and the organisation so far as the teacher is accountable, 50, or 17 per cent. of the number examined, failed to satisfy standard requirements; while 234, or 83 per cent., reached or exceeded the standard. In 1890, 21 per cent. fell below the standard, and 79 per cent. met or passed its requirements; so that, for 1891, increased efficiency to the extent of 4 per cent. is apparent. This improvement is the more creditable in view of the fact that the influenza epidemic disturbed school attendance very considerably, and for weeks at a time prostrated most of the children and not a few of the teachers.

Taking the attainments of the pupils alone into account the profesence of disclosed at increasion.

Taking the attainments of the pupils alone into account, the proficiency as disclosed at inspection shows improvement in drawing, history, music, and drill. Reading, writing, dictation, Scripture, and needlework rate about the same as for 1890; while in the case of the remaining subjects of instruction some degree of retrogression has to be recorded. Taken as a whole, the results are very fairly satisfactory, specially when it is remembered that sickness was most prevalent among the children during the portion of the year when the work of inspection was most active. of the year when the work of inspection was most active.

The following table shows the proficiency of the pupils in all subjects of instruction, and indicates the degree of progress or retrogression relatively to the corresponding record for 1890:—

	Estimated Proficiency.			
Subjects.	Total Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Relation to Results of 1890
Reading— Alphabet	673 2,657 2,972 3,597	473 2,195 2,612 3,381	70 83 88 91	-1 = +2 =
. Totals	9,899	8,661	87	-
Writing— On Slates In Copy-books and on Paper	4,054 <b>5,</b> 845	3,551 5,352	88 92	- <u>1</u>
Totals	9,899	8,903	90	— 1
Dictation	7,844	5,861	75	+1
Arithmetic— Simple Rules Compound Rules Higher Rules	6,400 2,267 1,232	5,185 1,710 910	81 75 74	- 6 - 2 - 6
Totals	9,899	7,805	79	<u> </u>
Grammar— Elementary Advanced	1,23 <b>7</b> 2,191	1,004 1,778	81 81	-1 -10
Totals	3,428	2,782	81	<u> </u>
Geography— Élementary Advanced	1,128 2,300	965 2,054	86 89	— 2 — 2
Totals	3,428	3,019	88	_ 2
History— English Australian Scripture and Moral Lessons Object Lessons Drawing Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Trigonometry Needlework Drill Natural Science	3,424 394 9,444 9,492 9,653 8,401 61 309 93 187 89	2,815 367 8,215 8,194 7,378 6,336 42 228 82 119 65 	82 93 87 86 76 75 69 74 88 63 73 	+ 1 + 2 - 3 + 7 + 3 - 12 - 18 - 12 - 25 - 2 + 6 - 2

# IV.—Teachers.

Within the year, three teachers have been dismissed for offences more or less grave; but, as a body, the teachers deserve credit for their exemplary conduct, and for the earnest and efficient discharge of duty, in many cases under circumstances of the most adverse character, and with surroundings uncongenial and depressing. The yearly attendance at examination has been satisfactory, and the number of unclassified teachers is steadily diminishing. Except in one or two instances, the staff of pupil-teachers is adequate, and almost invariably their character for obedience, diligence, and usefulness is favourably reported upon by the principal teachers of the schools in which they serve.

J. D. BRADLEY,

District Inspector.

#### ANNEX G.

#### INSPECTOR BLUMER'S REPORT

-Adequacy of the Means of Education as regards Distribution and Amount.

The returns for the last quarter of 1890, showed that 71 schools were then under my supervision.

The Provisional School at Bobby Whitlow Creek, and the Half-time School at Wood's Reef did not reopen; and 5 others—Reedy Creek, Public; Oakey Creek, Provisional; Woolshed, Provisional; Rockmore, Half-time; and Cobbadah, House-to house, have since been closed on account of small

During the year the following new schools were opened:

Niangala (Public), Boonaldon, Loanga, Tiara, Upper Bingara (Provisional), and New Gunyerwarildi (House-to-house). • There are therefore in operation at present 47 Public, 17 Provisional, 2 Halftime, 4 House-to-house. Total, 70 schools.

Twenty-six applications for the establishment of new schools were received and dealt with as

stated hereunder ..

Place.	Kind of school.	Result of application.
Mungundi Niangala Nywung Tamworth (west end) Bereen Bogamildi Boolooroo Central Manil'a Crinoline Currigundi Duncan's Creek Emu Creek Gineroi Goldsworth Haning Hoskinson Creek Loanga Lochiel Lipson Moor Creek, Upper North Cuerindi Tareela Fairview and Hall's Creek Abington New Gunyerwarildi	Public	Under consideration. Granted. Granted. Under consideration. Granted. Under consideration. Granted. House-to-house granted conditionally. Under consideration. Under consideration. Refused. Granted.

Three of these are now in operation, 7 will open soon after the vacation, and 3 probably a little later in the year. Two that were granted conditionally are not likely to be established. In the case of those "under consideration" the applications were received too late in the year to admit of inquiry and report.

. It is impossible to say from where the next request for a school will come. At present I know of no locality where due provision has not been made for educational requirements.

# II .- The Actual Condition of the Schools, as elicited by Inspector.

The unusually large number of applications for schools, which arrived at irregular intervals from the most remote portions of the district, necessitated inquiries that materially retarded the actual work of

Reedy Creek (Public), and Rockmore (Half-time), were closed before visits could be paid, but all other schools in operation during any portion of the year were fully inspected. For the inspection of Mount Russell (Public), I am indebted to Mr. Inspector Beavis.

In all, 73 regular, and 17 ordinary inspections were held. Numerous incidental visits were also made as opportunities offered.

During the year much has been done to improve the school grounds by tree-planting, and in most cases the efforts made have been fairly successful.

At Bingara and Warialda, additional land has been secured by resumption; and wherever practi-

The school buildings are in a fair state of repair, and are in general well looked after by the teachers. As regards equipment, the furniture is suitable and adequate, and the stock of books and apparatus sufficient, and in good order. Improvement in connection with records and lesson-guides still continues, but even now the entries in the latter are often not sufficiently detailed and precise.

As in previous years, the discipline is very satisfactory. Except in rare instances, fair, kindly government, and careful supervision, have resulted in punctuality, neatness, orderly conduct, and prompt obedience. Efficient cadet corps exist at Tamworth (Superior), and West Tamworth, and military drill is taught in most of the schools with degrees of success proportionate to the practical knowledge of the

# Actual Condition of the Schools as shown by Inspection.

Year.	Number of schools inspected.	Up to or above standard.	Percentage up to or above standard.
1890 1891	mo.	54 63	73· 86·3 13·3

The work of 1890 was much impaired by irregular attendance during a long period of wet weather. The advance made during the present year may be largely attributed to the more favourable conditions under which the teachers wrought.

The schools below standard are nearly all small ones under the charge of untrained and inexperienced teachers. Of those above standard, the most noteworthy are Tamworth (Superior), and Manilla (Public)

Manilla (Public),

Proficiency of Pupils in the respective subjects compared with that of last year, 1890.

Subjects.	Percentage of Pupils up to or above Standard.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1890.	1891.	during 1891.
Reading	87· <b>7</b>	89.1	+ 1.4
Writing	90.4	<b>91</b> ·8	+ 1.4
Arithmetic	85· <b>5</b>	77.3	- 8.2
Grammar	<b>86·1</b>	88.3	+ 2.2
Geography	89.9	90.7	+ 2·2 + ·8 - 1·3
History—English	82.1	80.8	
HistoryAustralian	87.2	91.4	+ 4.2
Scripture and Moral Lessons	95·5	93.9	— 1·6
Object Lessons	88.7	88.2	'5
Drawing	73·5	82.9	+ 9.4
Music	57.4	70.2	+ 12.8
French	50.	52.2	+ 2.2
Latin	92.9	71.4	<b>—</b> 21·5
Euclid	92.8	69:4	23·4
Algebra	100	100	=
Mensuration	100	46	54
Natural Science	100	· 100	=
Needlework	95.1	97.5	+ 2.4
Drill	57.9	66.9	+ 9.0

Increased proficiency is apparent in all the most important subjects except arithmetic. Although the results in this subject are lower than those of the preceding year, yet they are higher than those of 1889. Special attention was directed to arithmetic at each inspection, and there is reason to believe that substantial improvement will be made during the coming year.

III.—Adequacy of School Accommodation.

	Allowing each Pupil.	
	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.
Accommodation existing at end of 1890	4,147 287 531 244 4,418	3,913 203 416 213 4,126

The largest enrolment for any quarter of 1891 was 3,345.

In the aggregate the accommodation provided is in excess of the enrolment, and I know of no school-room, that is too small for the number of pupils in attendance.

Under the supervision of the architect, new school-rooms, to replace old ones, were completed at Colonna, Woolomin, and Yallaroi, and extensive additions have been made at Walcha and Pallamallawa. A new residence has also been erected at Barraba.

New school-rooms were provided under the superintendence of the Inspector at Niangala, Rywung, Goldsworth, Hoskisson's Creek, North Cuerindi, Tiara, and Loanga, and the buildings at Tia and Yarrowyck were removed to more central sites. At Bereen and Boolooroo small school-rooms are in course of erection.

Numerous necessary repairs and improvements have been effected by architect and inspector as

Numerous necessary repairs and improvements have been effected by architect and inspector as occasion arose.

## IV .- Teachers.

Pupil-teachers are required at Bendemeer and Moree, and as no local candidates are forthcoming

the staff at each place is incomplete.

The want of suitable male teachers for small bush schools has been felt during the past year, but it is expected that this difficulty will be overcome before the end of the present vacation.

One teacher was dismissed for misconduct, but, as a body the teachers are intelligent, earnest,

V.—Summary.

The increased educational requirements of this section of the district have been fully met by rearrangement of existing schools and the establishment of new ones.

Satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils, and the prospects for 1892 are quite as encouraging as were those for any former year.

Tamworth, 30th December, 1891.

## ANNEX H.

# INSPECTOR BEAVIS' REPORT.

OF the 82 schools which remained in operation in the Glen Innes Section up to the end of 1890, only 78 resumed work after the Christmas vacation; the schools at Redbank and Oban were permanently discontinued, and those at New Valley and Ollera remained closed for several weeks in the new year.

During 1891, 7 new schools have been established, viz., Argenton, Blair Hill, Darby's Branch, Dundee Railway Station, Furracabad, Strathbogie, and Tintot; the Sapphire school which had been closed for about six months was reopened in March; and the number of schools in the section has been further increased by two, Glencoe and Stonehenge, retransferred from the Armidale Section.

Several schools have undergone change of rank. Glen Inues has been made Superior; the schools at The Scrub, Bluff River, and Wandsworth have been converted from Provisional to Public; and Swan Peak opened as a House School has, since its location has been slightly altered, been ranked as Provisional. On the other hand the Public Schools at New Valley and Ollera have been reduced to Provisional status.

The complete list of schools in operation for the whole or any portion of the year 1891 includes,—

67 Public. 20 Provisional.

2 House-to-house.

Four Provisional Schools—Beardy Bridge, Clive, Kulki, and Wandera—have failed through paucity of attendance; and the Public Schools at Clearbank and Stanborough are, from the same cause, likely to be discontinued after the vacation. The effective schools with which the work of 1892 will be commenced are.—

65 Public.
16 Provisional.
2 House-to-house.

These will be added to at an early date, by the establishment of Provisional Schools at Severn (near Dundee), and Rivertree, and Half-time Schools at Wandsworth Creek and Moredun.

Applications for the establishment or resuscitation of schools have been particularly numerous during the year, and have involved much travelling and clerical work. Applications for schools at Sunnyside (near Elsmore), Kangaroo Camp, and King's Plains are still under consideration.

No new school-buildings of any importance have been erected during the year, and in very few cases have additions or repairs been effected. The material condition of the schools cannot, therefore, be said to have improved; indeed several of the better buildings have already suffered from the want of timely renovation, and they must become materially depreciated in value if not soon attended to. The schools have been very fairly supplied with books and the more indispensable working appliances.

Inspection work has been more extensive and complete than it was in the previous year, but has fallen below anticipations formed at the end of 1890. Every school has been fully inspected once, and 14 have received ordinary inspection; incidental visits have been made as occasion offered. Sixty-three of the schools were above the standard, 8 up to, and 18 below it; the percentage satisfying the standard being 80—an increase of 8 on the percentage of last year.

3,012 pupils were examined. The results of inspection in relation to the subjects taught are shown hereunder in comparison with the figures for 1890.

Reading         81           Writing         85           Dictation         66           Arithmetic         82           Grammar         79           Geography         88           History—English         77           History—Australian         96           Scripture         85           Object Lessons         86           Drawing         72           Music         82           French         82           Euclid         100           Algebra         100           Mensuration         100           Latin         Trigonometry	standard.	Increase or decrease	
Writing         85           Dictation         66           Arithmetic         82           Grammar         79           Geography         88           History—English         77           History—Australian         96           Scripture         85           Object Lessons         86           Drawing         72           Music         82           French         82           Euclid         100           Algebra         100           Mensuration         100           Latin         Trigonometry	891.	per cent.	
Drill	84 86 72 77 74 83 80 92 87 82 72 83 71 96 75	+ 3 + 1 + 6 - 5 - 5 - 5 + 3 - 4 + 2 - 4 = = - 28 - 17 - 29 + 96	

At the Emmaville, Glen Innes, and Inverell Schools the course of instruction included 5th class work, and pupils were successfully prepared for the University Public Examinations. The passes were 3 seniors, and 14 juniors. Of this number, 3 seniors and 7 juniors were from the Emmaville School, which has also the merit of being this year the school on my list of highest general efficiency.

which has also the merit of being this year the school on my list of highest general efficiency.

The few ordinary inspections held have further proved what has been so often urged, how desirable it is that every school should at least once a year be observed in its customary working. These have revealed that in many instances the organisation fails to provide for the constant and profitable occupation of all the pupils, that the discipline, while generally effective in securing order in the school arrangements, is not applied with equal success to the mental efforts of the pupils, and that the instruction frequently wants definiteness, and is not measured in its results by a sufficiently high standard of excellence. Yet, throughout the schools generally there are not wanting indications that the teachers give more than perfunctory attention to their duties. The holding of school picnics, the enthusiastic celebration of "Arbor Day," the adornment of the grounds in settled places with flower gardens, and the clearing of the sites at the more remote schools, may fairly be taken as evidences of unselfish zeal, when it is remembered that the promoters of these movements are in constant expectation of removal. The annual inspections, too, often reveal minor circumstances which show that the teachers are interested in their pupils individually. Under such conditions the schools become increasingly popular.

Particulars of the accommodation afforded in the schools may be gathered from the subicined

Particulars of the accommodation afforded in the schools may be gathered from the subjoined summary:—

	Number of Places allowing each Child.		Highest Quarterly
	8 square feet of Floor Space.	100 cubic feet of Air Space.	Enrolment (March quarter) during the year.
Accommodation at the end of 1890 Places lost by closing of schools, &c Places gained Increase Accommodation at the end of 1891	169 244 75	4,681 118 195 77 4,758	3,979

New accommodation is shown hereunder .-

Schools.	Accommodati each	on allowing to Child.	Provision.	YT. Jan Campaign		
Schools.	8 square feet of 100 cubic feet of Floor space. Air Space.			Under Supervision of		
Argenton Dundee Railway Station Strathbogie	30	21 21 17	New School	*		

#### Summary.

Seven new schools have been brought into operation during the year, and 1 closed last year has been revived; 5 have been closed, and 2 are likely to be discontinued; 3 are in progress towards establishment. The schools are generally more efficient than they were last year, and the teachers continue to be zealous in their work. A satisfactory record for 1891 gives favourable promise for 1892.

W. BEAVIS,

4th January, 1892.

Ínspector.

### ANNEX I.

### INSPECTOR PARKINSON'S REPORT.

At the close of 1890 the schools under my supervision were classified thus:-

41 Public.

14 Provisional. 2 Half-time.

10 House-to-house.

Nowley Provisional was not re-opened in 1891, and the following charge have been made in existing schools:--

Quirindi			
Narrabri (two departments)	.,,		
Narrabri (two departments) Somerton	Converted from Prov	visional to Public.	
Galathara Road	**	11	
Rotherfield	;;	**	
Gunnenbene	Converted from Publ	lic to Half-time (now worked in conne	ction
	with Keepit).		
Molley	Converted from House	se-to-house to Provisional.	
Sugarloaf	••	,,	
Sugarloaf	Converted from House	se-to-house to Half-time.	
Milchomi and Cashel	29	,,	
Apple-tree Clump	Separated from Molle	ey, and forming with a new station a H	ouse-
	to-house School.		

The following new schools have been brought into operation during the year:-

Timilio.	TATION.
Terrible Vals	Provisional.
Piallaway and Oakleigh	
Keepit	" (worked with Gunnenbene).
Spring Vale	House-to-house.
Pînewood	23
Millie West	••

The last-named school has again been closed owing to the small attendance.

The following new schools have been granted and will no doubt commence work early in 1892:-

Name.	Kind.
Walhallow	. Provisional.
Bullowa Creek	., ,,
Rective	TT-1C Aims

The foregoing information may be thus summarised:-

Schools in operation at the close of 1890	7 1 8
School not re-opened in 1891	1
	2
Increase in number of schools caused by changes in existing schools	•
New schools brough into operation during 1891	7
School closed during 1891	1
New schools granted but not opened in 1891	4
Schools in operation during any part of 1891 76	
Schools in operation at the close of 1891	

This section of the Armidale district is large and sparsely populated. It is, however, well provided with the means of education. Selectors settle their families sufficiently near each other to obtain the establishment of schools; while squatters appear anxious for the education of their employees' children, and arrange for the residence of married men within easy access of a school. Of course there are some families too remote from any centre to enjoy the educational advantages provided by the Government, but it is gratifying to note that in most of these cases private tuition is provided.

The number of inspections made during the year was 129. Each of the 76 schools in operation received a regular inspection, 6 of them received a second regular inspection, and 47 received an ordinary inspection. Of the 23 schools not visited a second time, many were very remote from head-quarters, and some of the others were at work for a part of the year only. Most of these schools would, however, have been reinspected but for the very wet weather which prevailed from June to October. Of the 76 schools examined, 11 were below standard and 65 above. That is, about 85 per cent. of the schools were found to be above standard requirgments. The same percentage was obtained in 1890, so that, notwithstanding the opening of a number of small schools, the efficiency of last year has been maintained.

The following table shows the efficiency of the schools more in detail:-

Below standard (less than 50 per cent. of marks)	11
Between standard and fair (from 50 to 6) per cent.)	42
Between fair and very fair (from 60 to 70 per cent.)	17
Above very fair (more than 70 per cent.)	6

The 6 schools receiving the mark last named are (in order of merit) Nundle, Quirindi, Pillaga'

Gunnedah, Boggabri, and Narrabri West.

At the ordinary inspections the pupils were tested in the four principal subjects, while the teachers' methods of giving oral lessons were carefully criticised. Organisation received special consideration.

Lesson guides were strictly examined, and the absurdity of subdivision of classes was pointed out. As many of the ordinary inspections were paid at schools under the charge of inexperienced teachers, and as

many of the ordinary inspections were paid at schools under the charge of inexperienced teachers, and as the utmost pains were taken to correct errors and improve methods, it is hoped that considerably better results will be obtained next year.

In some of the larger schools the range of instruction has been raised by the formation of fifth classes. Such classes were examined at Quirindi, Narrabri (both departments), and Gunnedah, and the range of instruction at Nundle was also that prescribed for Superior Schools. The school last named was the only one in the district represented at the University examinations. Four candidates were presented and all were successful. In all the centres of population, successful candidates for the office of pupil-teacher were obtained; 2 senior pupils from Quirindi passed the examination required for admission to High Schools (one boy gaining a scholarship), and 2 girls from Bowling Alley Point secured bursaries, and are now continuing their studies at High Schools. These remarks show that the leading teachers of the district are alive to the necessity of maintaining a high standard in their schools.

The following table shows a comparison for the years 1890 and 1891 in the percentage of passes in the various subjects of school instruction :-

Subjects.	No. of children examined in 1891.	Percentage of Passes in 1891.	Percentage of Passes in 1890.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Reading	2,539	85	86	1
Writing	2,539	89	94	_ 5
Arithmetic	2,539	77	87	- 10
Dictation		69	75	- 6
Gran mar		- 77	93	- 16
Geography		86	92	- 6
English History	323	78	83	5
Australian History	59	100	89	+ 11
Scripture Lessons	2,224	83	83	=
Object Lessons	2,254	87	89	2
Drawing	2,394	80	67	+ 13
Music	1,979	66	72	- 6
Mensuration	97	62		
Euclid	81	76	75	+ 1
Algebra	• 37	89		
Litin	33	81		
French	24	75		
Necdle-work	917	94	92	+ 2
Drill		92	64	+ 28
Natural Science		100	100	=

In most of the subjects the percentages of passes are somewhat below those for last year. The schools are not in my opinion less efficient than formerly, but a number of new schools were opened during the year, some schools below standard were reinspected, and 401 more pupils were examined in 1891 than in 1890.

The accommodation provided for the children in this district is considerably more than what is actually required, and it is so well distributed that there is scarcely a school that does not provide the necessary room for the pupils in attendance. The following table will show the accommodation in

	Allowing fo	or each child
	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.
Seats provided at the close of 1890. Seats lost during 1891 Seats gained during 1891 Increase for 1891 Seats provided at the close of 1891.	4,014 247 752 505 4,519	3,463 181 662 481 3,944

The highest enrolment during the year was 3,185, and the highest quarterly average 2,209.2; so that some hundreds of places over requirements are provided.

The seats lost during the year were .-

	Allowing fo	r each child.
	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.
Nowley (school closed owing to small attendance) Millie West ,, ", ", "	30 18 97 33 69	24 11 80 23 43
Totals	· 247	181

The seats gained during the year were:-

	Allowing fo	or each child
	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.
Quirindi (new building to replace old one)  Baan Baa , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	9 85 39 18 36 27	311 36 21 21 38 30 39 5 63 32 11 23 17 8
Rotherfield " "	752	662

The new schools built under my supervision were :-

	· ·						
				Allowing for each child			
	•	(	Cost.		8 square	feet.	100 cubic feet.
Baan Baa		£ 158		d. 0	45		36
Terrible Vale		60 60		0	29 39		21 21
•	Totals	278	2	0	103	•	78

Rotherfield and Bando were the only schools enlarged during the year, the former by the Department, the latter (which is non-vested) by the residents.

Buildings are in course of erection at-

		· Allowing fo	or each child
	Cost.	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.
Walhallow (new school)	60 60	29 29 29 29 29	21 21 21 21 21
İ	240	116	84

Repairs were effected at 17 schools and 3 residences during the year. The work at 5 of these schools and 1 residence was carried out under the direction of the architect; at the other places I supervised the work. It will thus be seen that existing buildings have been kept in good repair, and new ones provided where necessary. The material condition of the largest schools, too, has been improved by tree-planting and flower gardening. The celebration of Arbor Day last August was entered into with spirit and enthusiasm by many teachers, and the co-operation of the residents at most places shows that the movement is a popular one, and is likely to prove of lasting benefit. Most of the trees sent to the district appear to be fairly suitable to requirements, and the majority have taken root, and promise well. The number of teachers employed in this district is 89. Seventy are in charge of schools, 10 are assistants, and 9 are pupil-teachers. A few complaints have been laid against teachers during the year, but in every case investigation has shown that the charges have been exaggerated, and no teacher has incurred the Minister's censure for misconduct. In fact, the teachers, as a body, perform their duties to the best of their ability, and are deservedly respected by the people amongst whem they labour. Many of them devote the whole of their time and energy to their work, appearing to think of little else than the improvement of their schools. The appointment of ex-pupil-teachers to the charge of small schools is proving of inestimable benefit to the country, and too much cannot be said in praise of these young people's services. people'

The foregoing report may be summarised as follows:—

- The accommodation provided is more than sufficient for requirements.
   All the schools open during the year received a regular inspection, and 70 per centwere re-inspected.

- Righty-five per cent. of the schools were above standard requirements.
   Four hundred and one more children were present at regular inspections in 1891 than in 1890.
- 5. Seven new schools were established during the year.
  6. Repairs were effected at 17 schools and 3 residences; 4 new schools were built; and
- 4 others are in course of erection.
  7. The teachers maintain their previous good characters, and continue to work with diligence and success.

I look forward to the work of the new year with hope and confidence. Quirindi, 31st December, 1891.

H. PARKINSON, Inspector.

### 113

#### ANNEX J.

### DISTRICT INSPECTOR McCREDIE'S REPORT.

THE year 1890 closed with 248 schools on my general list, classified as under:--

Public Schools  Provisional  Traff time	25
Half-time	34 11
Total	248

Prior to the re-opening of the schools in January last, some changes were made in the number Prior to the re-opening of the schools in January last, some changes were made in the number and classification of schools, and in their distribution in the several sections of the district. Bundaburra Gap Public, Carrawobbity. Public, and Mandagery Provisional were permanently closed, and Walli Public was transferred from the Wagga Wagga District to the Western Section of Bathurst District. Five schools in the Western and four in the Eastern Sections of the District were placed under my direct supervision, and three schools in the Central Section were transferred to the Eastern Section.

The Half-time school at Galwary Creek was opened as a Provisional school, and Bangaroo North House-to-house was also opened as Provisional, under the new name of Townsville.

These changes reduced the total number of schools in operation at the beginning of the year to

These changes reduced the total number of schools in operation at the beginning of the year to 246, apportioned in the three sections of the district as follows:—

Central Se	ection	***************************************	70	Schools
$\mathbf{E}$ astern	,,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	98	,,
$\mathbf{W}$ estern	,,	***************************************	78	,,

Eight new schools were established during the year, and four, in addition to those already mentioned, were closed; the total number in operation throughout the whole or a portion of the year being 254. The schools which lapsed through small attendance were:—Swallow's Nest Public, Caloola Public, Townsville Provisional, and Burrawang Station Half-time. The places where new schools were brought into operation were:—Pine Rocks, New Vale, Mount Wilson, Blackman's Flat, Hillington, Ungarie, Carraboblin, and Erasa. A few changes were made in the classification of the schools during the year, and at the close of 1891 the numbers in the several classes were as under:—

Public Schools	176
Provisional Schools	25
Half-time Schools	38
House-to-House Schools	11
	21
fr 1	
Total	250

In last year's report five applications for schools were referred to as not having been finally dealt Two of these—Glenbrook and East March—were declined, and the remaining three—Blackman's Flat, New Vale, and Townsville -- were granted.

Applications for new schools at the following places were inquired into and reported upon :-

Locality.	Decision upon Application.
Winburndale Provisional Back Swamp Provisional The Village (King's Plains) Provisional Ungarie Provisional Gilgie's Provisional Mingelo Provisional Gorman's Hill West Provisional Bogan Gates H. to H. Garra Evening	Declined—H. to H. offered. Declined. Granted. Declined—H. to H. offered. Granted. Declined—H. to H. offered

Two other applications for schools, at Hiawatha (Western Section of District) and Glenbrook (Eastern Section, second application), were received at the end of the year, and will receive early attention.

The works carried out under the supervision of the inspectoral staff comprised the following:—

1. The erection of new school-rooms at Lewis Ponds, Coffey Hill, Pine Rocks, Bradshaw's Flat, Garland, and Blackman's Flat, at a total cost of £621 ls.

At Mount Wilson a neat, substantial, and commodious school building was erected by the promoters of the school, free of cost to the department.

2. The erection of a weather-shed at Mount Tamar Public, at a cost of £19 5s.

3. The repairing of 63 school-rooms and 9 teachers' residences, at a total cost of £796 9s. 5d.

New school buildings at Ungarie and Mingelo, and trifling repairs to one school-room and one teacher's residence, are in progress, and will cost a further sum of £178 12s. 6d.

Important additions, repairs, and improvements to a number of schools were effected by the architect, under the supervision of Mr. E. Gostelow, the local clerk of works.

Except that many of the wooden buildings are badly in need of painting, the material condition of existing school-rooms is very fair.

of existing school-rooms is very fair.

In regard to the cleanliness and orderly appearance of the school-rooms, and the adequacy and condition of the furniture, apparatus, and books, the teachers, as a body, have evinced as much interest

as in past years.

A large number of teachers made praiseworthy efforts to improve the appearance of the school-grounds, and comparatively few in charge of schools in securely enclosed areas failed to celebrate Arbor Day by planting trees, shrubs, &c. It is to be regretted, however, that many of the trees and shrubs forwarded to schools from the State nursery at Gosford were too young and too small for transplanting, and that few of them where planted are likely to thrive, in spite of the greatest care and attention on the

part of the teachers.

In some instances trees of a maturer age and larger growth were purchased from local nurseries by teachers and their friends for planting on Arbor Day, rather than run the risk of losing a year by planting those supplied from the Gosford nursery.

The discipline is of as high a standard as in past years, and in only a small number of schools can it be described as weak. The pupils are, with very few exceptions, clean and respectable in appearance, and well conducted. In some of the smaller schools, and in one or two of the larger ones, more attention might with advantage be paid to the teaching of drill and physical exercises. Fourteen schools have cadet corps, the aggregate number of cadets on the roll at the close of the year being 392. The Bathurst corps has an excellent fife and drum band of about 20 performers.

Tables are appended, giving information in a concise form, respecting the school accommodation, the attendance of pupils, the school fees, and the results of prosecutions conducted by the School Attendance officer:—

#### A .- SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

		Number of Seats.	
	Number of Schools.	Reckoned at 8 square feet for each pupil.	Reckoned at 100 cubic feet of air space for each pupil.
1. Total seats provided at the end of 1890		15,233	15,061
(a) By closing of schools	8	276	216
(b) By giving up old buildings	8 <b>5</b>	197	122
(c) By schools transferred		917	762
3. Number of new seats provided during the year:—  (a) By new school-rooms  (b) By new class-rooms  (c) By leased buildings  (d) By additions to school-rooms  (e) By schools transferred  4. Increase in the number of school seats for the year  5. Total sitting accommodation for scholars at the end of 1891	7 2 7  8	280 199 154  899 132 15,365	245 212 109  814 250 15,311

The highest enrolment of pupils in all schools for any quarter of the year was 12,933, and the highest average attendance 8,940.4.

### B .- SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND FEES.

### I.—Quarterly Returns.

	School Quarters ending				
•	March.	June.	September.	December.	
Number of pupils enrolled	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12,732 8,541·3 67·1 67·4 £1,247 16 2½ £83 14 0½ 371 341	$\begin{array}{c} 12,731 \\ 8,546\cdot 5 \\ 67\cdot 1 \\ 69\cdot 5 \\ \pounds 1,316 \ 19  5\frac{1}{2} \\ \pounds 110  3  3\frac{3}{2} \\ 372 \\ 369 \end{array}$	12,742 8,288·7 65 69 £1,307 13 7½ £87 12 8 398 392	

### II .- Annual Returns.

1.	Gross enro	lment f	or the year		16,395	
2.	Multiple	11	,,		2,224	
3.	Actual	11	"		14,171	
4.	Average at	tendan	ce for the y	rear	8,645	
5.	Percentage	of ave	rage attend	dance in relation to the enrolment	61	
C	Donagntage	for 18	90		61	
7	Total fees	receive	1	******	£5,134 10	5
ė.	Total fees	in arres	r at the clo	ose of the year	£87 12	8

### C.—RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS.

# I.—For breach of the compulsory clause of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

Number of cases.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawals.
237	204	11	22

Prosecution was authorised in 10 other cases of default, but, as it was found impossible to serve summonses upon the defaulters concerned, no legal proceedings were taken in the cases.

# II .- For the recovery of School fees in arrear.

	1. Number of persons sued for arrears of fees	17
	<del></del>	15
•	obtained	
	4. Total amount of arrears recovered	£9 13 0

The number of schools in operation for the whole or a portion of the year was 254. All schools in the Central and Western Sections of the district, and all except three in the Eastern Section, received a regular inspection.

The 3 schools uninspected were Swallow's Nest Public and Palmer's Oakey and Upper Turon

The first-mentioned of these schools was closed in February last, before the inspector had an opportunity to visit it, and the two Half-time schools were not in operation when visited, through an outbreak of diphtheria in their respective neighbourhoods.

Ordinary and second regular inspections were made in 80 schools, and the Bathurst Public High School for Girls was also inspected by Mr. Inspector Lawford and myself. Exclusive of the inspection of the High School, the total number of regular and ordinary inspections was 331.

Only 20 of the 251 schools regularly inspected were below the standard in general efficiency, the percentage up to or above it being 92. This is an increase of 4½ per cent. upon the results for 1890.

The number of pupils examined in each subject of instruction and the percentages of passes in the several subjects are given in the following table:-

Subjects.	Number of pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above standard.	Percentage for 1890.	Increase or decrease per cent
Reading	9.142	84	85	-1
Writing	8,894	83	84	_ ī
Dictation	7,007	73	77	- 4
Arithmetic	8.674	74	72	$+\hat{2}$
Grammar	3,345	70	73	
Geography		78	76	$+\tilde{2}$
History		69	74	- 5
Scripture	8,313	75	80	<b>—</b> 5
Object Lessons	8,733	75	78	_ 3
Drawing	8,778	72	67	+ 5
Music	7,885	80	82	- 2
French	72	69	$7\frac{1}{4}$	-5
Euclid		77	83	6
Algebra	89	76	83	_ 7
Mensuration	250	72	71	+ 1
Latin	83	84	82	+2
Frigonometry	3	100		T 2
Trigonometry	3,421	-82	82	
Drill	8,491	71	71	_
Natural Science	195	86	92	

On glancing at this table, it will be seen that in thirteen subjects the percentages for the past year are slightly below those of 1890. The reductions are, I believe, solely attributable to the frequent irregularity in the attendance during the greater part of the year through wet weather and sickness. This irregularity seriously interfered with the systematic teaching of the oral subjects, and retarded the progress of the

pupils.

The teachers as a body have discharged their duties faithfully and conscientiously, and few of them during the year gave cause for serious complaint.

The pupil-teachers are studious, obedient, hard-working, and well conducted.

# Summary Remarks.

In establishing new schools, erecting new buildings, and repairing old ones good progress was made during the year. The percentage of schools up to or above the standard for general efficiency is higher than in 1890, although in some subjects of instruction the percentages of passes of the pupils examined are slightly lower. Under more favourable circumstances than existed in 1891, marked improvement in the attendance and progress of the pupils may be confidently expected during the year now entered upon.

J. M'CREDIE, District Inspector.

### ANNEX K.

### INSPECTOR KEVIN'S REPORT.

The year closed with 101 schools on my list, classified as follows:-

Public Schools	63
Provisional	12
Half-time	22
House-to-house	4
-	
Total	101

Of this number four represent new schools, viz., Mount Wilson Provisional, New Vale Provisional, Blackman's Flat Provisional, and Hillington Half-time; otherwise, things remain as they were last year.

At the beginning of the year the District Inspector took over from me Mitchell Public (two departments) Meadow Flat Public and Dark Corner Public; while in exchange Carcoar Public, Mount Tarana Public, and Reinville Provisional were added to my list. Beyond these changes nothing of moment has taken place in the arrangement of the schools. The present year will probably see added to the district roll three small centres, viz., Glenbrook as a Provisional School, Gingkin Half-time, and Isabella in the same rank Isabella in the same rank.

# Inspection.

Of the 102 schools on my list for the year, all were regularly inspected excepting three, Swallow's Nest Public, closing early in the year on account of small attendance, and Palmer's Oakey and Upper Turon Half-time, closed at the time for inspection owing to an outbreak of virulent diphtheria in the locality. One school was regularly inspected a second time, while 26 went through an ordinary inspection. In addition a large number of incidental visits were made with the usual object in view—the inspection of programmes, records, &c. The year was not a favourable one for the work of inspection, the first six months being wet, while the influenza epidemic seriously interfered with the work in a large number of schools, many being closed for some time either through the illness of the teacher or the number. pupils.

## Organisation.

As in former years, I am pleased to be able to report favourably under this head. The accommodation is adequate, and on the whole comfortable. The schools are well found in materials, while the classification is generally judicious, and the lesson-guides fairly skilful. I find a decided improvement in record-keeping this year, where it was in some instances of an unsatisfactory character last.

Arbor Day was celebrated with considerable enthusiasm in many places in the district during the year, and tree planting, &c., was successfully carried on. According to a promise made in my report for last year, I now make special mention of some of the schools that have shown marked success in this work. They are:—Carcoar, Eskbank, Hartley Vale, Katoomba, Kierson, Lyndhurst, Mandurama, Marrangaroo, Mount Macquarie, Oberon, Rydal, Sofala, Trunkey, Wallerawang, and Wattle Flat. The work done in beautifying the premises at these schools is of a highly creditable character. There may be others that deserve special mention, but as these schools held their Arbor Day after my visit of inspection I am unable to report anything reliable this year.

Buildings.

Buildings.

# Buildings.

The erection of buildings has kept pace with the needs of the district. Structures of a superior kind have been erected during the year at Katoomba and Lawson under the supervision of the architect, while smaller buildings have been put up under my own control to meet the wants of Blackman's Flat, Garland, and Bradshaw's Flat, at a total cost of £187 10s. In addition, a large number of buildings were repaired, at a cost of £191 17s. 4d. A larger number would have received necessary attention, but for the limited funds at the disposal of the Department. On the whole, however, there can be little or no grounds for complaint as to the adequacy or otherwise of the character of the school accommodation.

### Discipline.

This continues to give satisfaction. The pupils are, as a body, regular and punctual, fairly neat and clean, and, on the whole, well-behaved; while the teachers are considerate and generally kind. No case of undue severity was reported to me during the year. Drill and physical exercise do not receive the attention they deserve. A large number of teachers in the district look upon the time given to the subject as little better than wasted, and the so-called drill consists mainly in a few simple turnings, &c. This is to be regretted, as the importance of physical training cannot be over-rated. Of course there are still a number who know almost nothing of the subject themselves. The most successful are the pupil-teachers who failed to gain admission to the training-schools.

#### Instruction.

This has gone on steadily during the year, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather in the early part and the influenza epidemic towards the end. It is intelligently regulated and the standards are generally fully met. It is not to be expected that all the subjects are taught with the same skill and success; but where one is weak another is strong, and thus matters are usually balanced. The following table shows the results for the year, taking the total number of schools inspected:—

Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
8	. 6	85	99

A comparison of these figures gives for all schools 92 per cent. of passes which must be regarded as very satisfactory. The percentage for last year was 83, so that there is an improvement all round.

The teachers of this section continue to conduct themselves in a very creditable manner, and give full satisfaction, as a whole, to those among whom they labour. The pupil-teachers are fairly studious, and work honestly, both in the schools and at their studies. The usual examinations were held at my headquarters in June and December.

#### Summary.

(1.) The means of education are adequate, well distributed, and meet all existing wants.
(2.) The organisation, discipline, and instruction are satisfactory.
(3.) I see no reason why the work of next year should not be even better than that of the one which has just closed. JOHN KEVIN,

Mount Victoria 4 January, 1892.

Inspector.

### ANNEX L.

# INSPECTOR THOMAS' REPORT.

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

At the close of	1890, I had 85 schools under my supervision, viz.:-	
•	Public	<b>5</b> 0
	Provisional	12
•	Half-time	16
	House-to-house	

Of these, Bundaburra Gap and Carrawobbity Public Schools were closed during the Christmas vacation; Belgravia, Byng, German's Hill, Lewis Ponds, and Ophir Public Schools were transferred to the central section of the district; Mandagery Half-time was closed, and its associate school, Galwary Creek Half-time opened in 1891 as Provisional; and Bangaroo House-to-house re-opened as Townsville Provisional. On the other hand, Walli Public was transferred from the Wagga Wagga District to my supervision.

Thus I opened the year with 78 Schools, viz.:-

Public	44
Provisional	
Half-time	
House-to-house	- 6

During the year Provisional Schools were opened at Pine Rocks and Ungarie (the former now ranking as Public), and a House to-house School was established at Erasa Creek; Townsville Provisional was closed, and several changes were made in the classification of existing Schools, the year closing with 80 schools in active operation, viz.:—

Public	45
Provisional	12
Half-time	16
House-to-house	7

The following applications for new Schools were received during the year:-

Name.	Class of School sought.	Result of Application.
Gilgies	Evening Provisional	Granted: School now in operation. Declined; House-to-house offered, but declined. Granted; will open after vacation. Granted; but establisment rescinded, as no pupils attended. Declined. House-to-house offered; will open early in 1892. Under consideration.

I have just received an application for the establishment of a Provisional School at Hiawatha (between Marsden and Barmedman), but have not yet been able to report upon it.

There are several localities in the north-western portion of my district from which applications for new schools may be expected during the coming year; but, on the whole, the educational requirements of the district are year fairly satisfied. of the district are very fairly satisfied.

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

Eighty-two Schools were in operation during some part of 1891, and all received a full inspection. Thirty-five underwent an ordinary inspection, and one of the latter received, in addition, a second regular inspection.

Pine Rocks Public and Cave Creek Half-time were visited by the District Inspector, and I relieved him of Lewis Ponds and Ophir Public Schools, and assisted him in inspecting Orange Superior, East

him of Lewis Fonus and Opini Tubic Schools, and Newbridge.

Orange, and Newbridge.

The work of inspection was much retarded by the very wet weather, travelling being rendered slow, laborious, and, at times, dangerous, while the wear and tear on horses and vehicles were excessive.

The following table will show how the Schools stand in point of efficiency in relation to the

Class of School.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.	Percentage satisfying Standard.
Public	3 1 1 3	2 0 1 0	40 12 15 4	45 13 17 7	93·3 92·3 94·1 57·1
Total	8 .	3	71	82	90:2
Results in 1890	14	10	66	90	84:4

It will thus be seen that 90 per cent. of the schools have fully satisfied the standard—an increase on the previous year's results of 6 per cent.

# (a.) Organisation.

(a.) Organisation.

The schools are, as a rule, well placed, centrally situated, and fully equipped. All, with the exception of Forbes Superior, are provided with spacious play-grounds. The buildings, with a few exceptions, are suitable and in good repair. Several, however, are much in need of painting and minor improvements. It is poor economy to allow good wooden buildings to go unpainted through the summer months, but the number in need of attention in this respect would entail a large expenditure. I hope to be in a position to deal with the most urgent cases early in the new year.

With the facilities placed at teachers' hands for planting and improving their grounds, it is needless to say that Arbor Day was celebrated in many of the schools in a manner that will bear good fruit in a few years time. In many play-grounds rapidly-growing shade trees and neat flower beds are now to be seen. In this respect the work done at Parkes Public School deserves special mention.

Coming to matters within the school walls,—I have to report that neat and well-drawn lesson guides are the rule and not the exception; that the records in most schools are accurately compiled, and returns furnished with commendable despatch. All schools ranking above seventh class have School Savings Banks in operation; but, except in a few cases, the pupils' interest in them would appear to be declining. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the thrifty ones have passed the £1 limit, and now take their savings direct to the Post Office Bank.

### (b.) Discipline.

With very few exceptions, the discipline of the schools is very satisfactory. Corporal punishment is kept within due bounds; the pupils are neat in person, respectful in demeanour, and well under control; while good order and uniformity of movement, with the minimum of noise and bustle, are points aimed at by the majority of teachers.

During the last two quarters of the year the irregularity of the pupils has been a constant source of worry to the teachers. In the September quarter almost incessant rain, with its concomitants of impassable roads and swollen creeks, rendered any approach to regularity of attendance out of the question. During the December quarter influenza has been the disturbing factor, many of the schools being closed in consequence.

Cadet Corps have been formed in Cudal, Canowindra, Forbes, Condobolin, and Parkes, and detachments from the first three schools took part in this year's encampment. Heavy weather and bad roads kept the Condobolin boys away, and the Parkes Corps has been enrolled since.

A very marked improvement in the teaching of drill and in the proficiency of the pupils in this tranch will be noticed upon glancing at the statistics below.

### (c.) Instruction.

Two thousand three hundred and fourteen children were examined at the regular inspections made during the year. The following table shows how many of these were examined in each subject, and a comparison is made between this year's percentages of passes and those of last year:—

Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes for 1891.	Percentage of passes for 1890.	Increase or Decrease per cent.	
Reading	2,314	85.0	86.4	- 1-4	
Writing		84.8	<b>84</b> ·8	_	
Dictation		66.7	69·5	<b>— 2·8</b>	
Arithmetic		740	75.0	<b> 1</b> ·0	
Grammar		75.5	78.8	<b>—</b> 3.3	
Geography		<b>7</b> 5·0	79.2	4·2	
English History		• 60·5	<b>76</b> ·4	<b>15</b> ∙9	
Australian History		57·3	70.2	<b>—12</b> ·9	
Scripture		70.5	80.5	10.0	
Object Lessons		72.8	80.8	8.0	
Drawing		$72 \cdot 2$	64·5	+ 7.7	
Music		69.7	70.3	<b></b> 0·6	
Drill		70.5	59·7	+10.8	
Needlework		74.3	76.6	— 2·3	
French		80.0	50.0	+30.0	
Latin		50.0	60.0	<b>—10</b> ·0	
Euclid		75.0	81· <b>1</b>	<b>—</b> 6·1	
Algebra		100.0	87.5	`+12·5	
Mensuration		91.5	71.6	+19.9	
Trigonometry		100.0		**********	
Natural Science	21	90.5	90.0	+ 0.2	

It will be noticed that it is in subjects which call most upon the powers of memory that the decrease on last year's results is greatest. This is to be attributed to the very irregular attendance at all schools during the latter half of the year as already referred to.

I have paid particular attention during the year to mental arithmetic, a subject that is greatly neglected by many teachers; where it is intelligently and methodically taught, the slate work is invariably good. Grammatical accidence is another subject much overlooked, particularly by untrained teachers. Parsing, instead of being looked upon as simply a test of the pupil's knowledge of accidence and syntax, is made to usurp their place, and formal lessons on these branches of grammar are rarely given.

As the ranks of our small school teachers are recruited from the ex-pupil-teachers, who do not go into training, the work done in these schools continues to improve. In general, the approved methods of our service are employed, and are used with zeal, patience, and intelligence.

### (d.) Teaching Staff.

Eleven unclassified teachers hold positions that should be filled by classified teachers. Six of these however presented themselves this month for examination. All pupil-teachers due for examination succeeded in gaining promotion.

Considerable difficulty is still experienced in obtaining male candidates for small schools and pupil-

During the year one teacher was dismissed for misconduct. With this exception, no charges or complaints against teachers came under my notice.

The teachers employed under my supervision are classified as follows :-

	I. A.	I. B.	II. A.	н. в.	III. A.	ш. в.	ш. с	Ex- PT.	Un- classi- fied.	Total.
Teachers in charge		1	5 1	5 	13	13 1	5	3 3	27	72 5
Total		1	6	5	13	14	5	6	27	77
		r.	II.		III.	IV	r.	Probation	ers.	Total.
Pupil Teachers		.2	4		3		3	2		17

### III.—Accommodation.

During the year, extensive additions have been made, under the Architect's supervision, to the school buildings at Forbes, Peak Hill, and Canowindra.

The principal works effected under my own superintendence during the year were:—

1. The interchange of the Fair Hill and Green Grove buildings.

2. The erection of new buildings at Coffey Hill to replace old buildings.

3. The painting and repairing of the buildings at Cudal, Cranbury, Avenel, Trundle, and

Manildra.

Minor repairs were also effected under my direction to eighteen other school premises, full details of which are given under the usual statistical returns.

Schools were established during the year at Pine Rocks, Ungarie, and Erasa Creek, places previously unprovided for; a Provisional School at Mingelo will open after the vacation; and the establishment of a House School at Gorman's Hill West, has just been approved.

At the close of 1890, there was accommodation provided (on the basis of 100 cubic feet of air per child) for 4,365 pupils. Making due allowance for changes effected during the year, there is at the close of 1891, accommodation for 4,410—a gain of 45 seats. As the December enrolment was 3,246, it will be seen that ample room is provided for the school population of the district.

## Summary.

Eighty schools with an enrolment of 3,246, and an average attendance of 2,127, were in active operation up to the Christmas vacation.

Every school was fully inspected, 90 per cent. satisfying the standard.

The schools are generally in good repair, and well equipped and organised.

Their distribution fairly meets the present conditions and requirements of this part of the Colony

W. GEO. THOMAS,

Forbes, 30 December, 1891.

Inspector.

### ANNEX M.

### DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHNSON'S REPORT.

At the beginning of 1891 there were 212 schools at work in the Bowral District. Four new schools were opened during the year, five were permanently closed in consequence of the attendance having fallen below the required minimum, and one was transferred to the Goulburn District. There were therefore 210 schools in operation at the end of the year. These are classified as follows:—

5	
Public	163
Provisional	14
Half-time	24
House-to-house	. 9
Total	210

Eighty-four of these are under Mr. Inspector Lawford's supervision, 62 under Mr. Inspector

Murray, and 64 under my own direct supervision.

Nine new schoolrooms were erected during the year, 4 of which were required for newly established schools, and 5 replaced old and unsuitable buildings. Weather-sheds were erected at Thirlmere, Glenmore, and Werriberri. Repairs were effected to 22 school buildings, and 3 others are being repaired.

The various works above mentioned have been carried out under the supervision of the Inspectors. The following have been done by the Architect :

A new school-room erected at Berrima Colliery, a class-room at Berrima, and teachers' residences at Nowra, Cambewarra, Numba, Peelwood, and Berrima Colliery.

New buildings, including teachers' residences, are urgently required at Ingleburn and Glenquarry. Their erection has been sanctioned and probably will be proceeded with at once.

The school-rooms of the district provide accommodation for 13,583 pupils, allowing 8 square feet of floor space for each child, and for 11,692 allowing 100 cubic feet of air space for each. This is more than sufficient for the pupils enrolled.

All the schools of the district, with the exception of 1 House School which was closed at the time of the Inspector's visit to the locality, were inspected once during the year, and 87 were inspected a second time. Had it not been for the illness of Mr. Inspector Murray and of myself a much greater number would have been inspected twice.

The proficiency of 185 schools exceeded the standard, in 11 others the standard was reached, and I short of it. The numbers last year were 173, 18, and 25 respectively, so that fair improvement has been made in this respect during the year.

The number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentages up to or above the standard in each, are given hereunder :

	No. Examined.	Percentage.		No. Examined.	Percentage.
Reading	6,800	89.	Drawing	6,585	82.1
Writing	6,850	89.8	Music	5,909	76·
Dictation	5,749	<b>74</b> ·	French	22	909
Arithmetic	6,583	81.7	Euclid	265	78·1
Grammar		84:3	Algebra		89.1
Geography	2,515	87.7	Mensuration		79.6
English History	2,484	68.2	Latin	39	66.6
Scripture	6,434	85.2	Needlework	2,466	92.2
Object Lesson		85.3	Natural Science	426	92.7

A marked improvement has been effected in arithmetic. This subject, which used to be a weak one in most schools, is, as a rule, now taught with very fair skill and intelligence.

Discipline is one of the strong points of the Public Schools of this Colony, and the Schools of this district maintain a high standard in this respect. There are, however, a few exceptions. Corporal punishment, except in extreme cases, has become almost a thing of the past, and complaints from parents as to the too severe or unjust punishment of their children are now seldom received.

The teachers generally are giving much attention to school gardens, and have also induced their pupils to take an interest in them. There are, however, a few schools whose grounds have still the bare and uncared for appearance so characteristic of Public Schools a few years ago. The grounds of several schools in the Bowral section of the district have been much improved by the planting of trees, flowers, and vegetables. These gardens are neatly kept by the pupils, under the supervision of their teachers. The following schools are deserving of mention, viz., Picton, Campbelltown, Camden, Bowral, Appin, Mittagong, Mt. Hunter, Menangle, Werriberri, Minto, Berrima, Theresa Park, and Narrellan.

The parents of 74 pupils were prosecuted for breaches of the compulsory clauses of the Act. Convictions were obtained in 64 cases, the remaining ten having been withdrawn or dismissed. 1,120 cautions were sent to parents whose children had failed to attend school for the minimum number of days during each half-year.

Only three persons were proceeded against for recovery of arrears of school fees, and in each of these cases the amount due was paid into Court. Little trouble is now experienced in the schools of this district in collecting the fees, and the greater number of those who fall into arrears do so through poverty. In every such case the debt has been cancelled by the Minister.

Every part of this district is well supplied with schools, and the various buildings provide ample accommodation for the pupils enrolled, and are in very fair repair.

The schools are in a satisfactory state of efficiency and give promise of a continuance of good work during the year now entered upon.

W. H. JOHNSON, District Inspector.

Bowral, 9 January, 1892.

# ANNEX N.

# INSPECTOR MURRAY'S REPORT.

This year's work commenced with 38 Public Schools, 9 Provisional, 8 Half-time, and 8 House-to-

This year's work commenced with 38 Fuolic Schools, 9 Frovisional, 6 Hart-vine, and 6 Local house Schools.

The Public School at Caoura was reopened. The failure of the Cordillera silver-mine caused the closing of the Public School at that place. Owing partly to small attendance, but chiefly to the establishment of a school at Exeter, the Provisional School at Ringwood was closed. The Rhyanna Provisional School was transferred to the Goulburn district. A Provisional School was established at Kareela. The schools in operation at the close of the year were:—Public Schools, 38; Provisional Schools, 8; Half-time Schools, 8; and House-to-house Schools, 8.

### Buildings.

New schools were built at Kareela and Yarranoo, where none previously existed, and the old building at Wowagin was replaced by a new structure. The school buildings at Streamville and Leighwood are undergoing repair, and a tender has been accepted for providing a water supply at the Kareela

At the beginning of the year the schools in the Mittagong district afforded accommodation for 2,980 pupils. The changes mentioned above have reduced this accommodation by 98 seats, making a total of 2,882 places. This accommodation is sufficient, and it is properly distributed.

### Inspection.

Every school in the district, save one very remote House-to-house School, which was closed at the time of my visit, and not reopened till a fortnight before the close of the school year, received one full or regular inspection. Nine Public Schools and one Provisional School received a second or ordinary inspection, and several others received from one to three incidental inspections, as opportunities offered. Proficiency.

### Proficiency.

Of a	all the	pupils examined:—			
90.9 pe	er cen	t. passed the standard in Reading.	81.1 pe	r cent.	in Scripture and Moral Lessons.
85·1 ¯	••	in Writing.	80.2	,,	in Object Lessons.
87.8	,,	in Dictation.	10.8	,,	in Drawing.
81.	,,	in Arithmetic.	67·6	"	in Music.
<b>86</b> ·9	,,	in Grammar.	$66 \cdot$	,,	in Euclid.
88· <b>5</b>	32	in Geography.	84.7	,,	in Needlework.
81.6	,,	in English History.	 73.	,,	in Drill.
72.8		in Australian History.			

These percentages show a considerable advance in the attainments of the pupils over those of 1890.

#### Teachers.

Except in two or three instances, the teachers are assiduous, trustworthy, and deserving of the confidence of the people.

Summary.

The means of education are sufficient.

The supply of teachers is equal to the demand.

The inspection was thorough and searching, and there is reason to believe that the present standard will be maintained.

J. H. MURRAY,

Mittagong, 5th January, 1892.

Inspector.

### ANNEX O.

### INSPECTOR LAWFORD'S REPORT.

The boundaries of the district are the same as they were last year. At the end of that were 85 schools in operation. Two new schools have been established and opened since, viz.:

Tanner's Creek, Public, At the end of that year there

Yarrunga, Evening Public,

making a total of 87 schools open during the year or any part of it, viz. :-

Public Provisional Half-time Evening Public

L. E. LAWFORD, Inspector.

Nowra, 10th December, 1891.

### ANNEX P.

### GOULBURN DISTRICT.—DISTRICT-INSPECTOR COOPER'S REPORT.

During the year 1890 there were 376 schools in operation in this district; 7 of these were closed before the end of that year. The evening school at Araluen, and small schools at Burragundra, Sam's Corner, Wallendibby, and Murrumbego, were not reopened. The number of schools taken over from 1890 was, therefore, 364. By readjustment with contiguous districts that number was reduced to 363, but, during 1891, new schools to the number of 13 were opened. Consequently, the total number of schools or departments

departments in operation during the past year, or a portion of it, was 376. These schools are distributed, as shown hereunder, among the District Inspector and the Inspectors stationed at Baidwood, Bega, and Yass respectively:-

Section of District.	:	1890.	. 1891.		
330007 01 2130100	Schools.	Pupils enrolled.	Schools.	Pupils enrolled.	
Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass	84 97 103 92	4,628 3,495 4,647 3,504	82 100 103 91	4,892 3,454 4,533 3,708	
Totals	376	16,274	376	16,587	

Of these 376 schools 10 were closed before the end of the year, causing, with the buildings given up and transferred, a loss of 1,027 places. The new schools, together with those removed to the district, and additions to existing buildings, however, afford accommodation for 1,233 pupils, resulting in a net increase of 206 places for the year. The highest quarterly enrolment, and the provision for pupils in the existing 366 schools are given below for each section of the district:—

Section of District.	Schools or	Number of places, a	Highest quarterly	
Section of District.	Departments.	8 square feet	100 cubic feet.	enrolment.
Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass	81 94 102 · 99	4,443 4,601 5,140 4,158	4,104 3,220 4,268 3,586	3,892 2,863 3,600 3,045
Totals	366	18,342	15,178	13,400

Twelve new schools were erected under the supervision of the inspectoral staff, 2 under that of the Architect, and 3 Half-time Schools by parents of pupils. These, together with additions to 3 existing schools, provide accommodation as indicated hereunder:—

Schools built or enlarged.

Orabian at Diabatah	New schools.	Cabacia anismad	· Number of places, allowing			
Section of District.	ivew schools.	Schools enlarged.	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.		
Goulburn	3 2 7 6	1 2 0 0	115 155 227 228	84 150 179 197		
Totals	18	3	725	910		

The 3 new buildings in the Goulburn section are at Milbang and Lomolong, where no schools formerly were open, and Niel's Creek, where a private building had previously been used. The several Inspectors show in detail in their separate reports the work done in their sections.

The subjoined table contains information as to schools and residences repaired under the Inspectors direction :-

. Section o District.		Repairs t	Wes	Weather-sheds.		
. Bython o District.	Schools.	Residences.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	
foulburn Braidwood lega Yass	4 23 8 34	3 8 3 6	£ s. d. 159 19 0 135 9 2 242 16 6 286 10 9	1	£ s. d.	
Totals	69	20	824 15 5	1	27 10 0	

Under the Architect's supervisior, a teacher's residence has been built at Eastgrove, Goulburn. Plans and specifications for the new boys' department, to be erected in Bourke-street, Goulburn, were prepared, but the exhausted state of the general building fund arrested further progress. It is hoped that this much-needed work will be undertaken early in 1892. It may be said that, on the whole, the accommodation provided for the available children is sufficient and very fairly distributed. In some cases more space is needed to meet increased attendance, and in some the school-rooms are row too large for the diminished numbers of pupils.

Play-grounds.

Many teachers have during the year entered heartily into the work of ornamenting their play-grounds by planting trees and flowers. The recognition of a particular day in the year to be observed throughout the Colony as "Arbor Day" has had a beneficial effect, and it may be confidently expected that the excellent example of the teachers, who by zeal and judgment have already greatly improved their school premises, will kindle a general enthusiasm which will result in permanent good, not only in respect to the material surroundings of the schools, but also in the way of developing a taste for the beauties of nature and tidy hab ts in the pupils. In the Goulburn section many teachers have done praiseworthy work in this direction, but Mr. J. Lumsden, of South Goulburn Superior Public School, and Mr. Jethro Clark, of Tarago, deserve special notice. I have had pleasure in recommending the granting of bonuses to those gentlemen. Mr. Lumsden also earned a bonus for 1890.

Attendance

1-Q Attendance

Attendance of Pupils.

Details of the attendance of pupils, payment of school fees, and free pupils, are given in the table following:—

Quarter.	Section of District,	Enrolled.	. Average Attendance.	Per cent.	Fees paid.		Fo	es d	ue.	Free Pupils.
					£ s.	d.	£	s	d.	
(	Goulburn	3,892	2,714	69	406 4	91	46	12	5	238
	Braidwood	2,863	2,008	70	242 18	0	31	4	81/2	112
March	Bega	3,563	<b>2,</b> 491	68	337 10	9	59	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	172
l	Yass	3,041	2,050	67	266 15	01/2	22	6	2	244
	Totals {	13,359	9,263	69	1,253 8	7	159	17	1	816
	1890	12,941	8,256	63	1,046 15	0	286	1	8	871
	Goulburn	3,721	2,460	66.	338 17	9	29	3	112	285
June	Braidwood	2,783	1,919	69	238 11	91	31	8	3	136
, and	Bega	3,591	2,460	68	338 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	51	12	$10\frac{1}{2}$	179
Ĺ	Yass	3,045	2,038	67	281 10	6	26	1	10	271
	$\left\{egin{array}{c} 1891 \dots \\ Totals \end{array} ight. ight.$	13,140	8,877	67	1,197 5	5	138	6	1	871
	1890	13,070	8,869	67	1,175 18 S	2	200	15	8	828
	Goulburn	3,789	2,596	68	<b>3</b> 58 0	[ <del>]</del>	41	11	$3\frac{1}{2}$	285
	Braidwood	2,632	1,821	69	247 16	71/2	30	2	<b>1</b> 0	133
September	Bega	3,600	2,346	65	328 1 8	3	51	19	$7\frac{1}{2}$	209
	Yass	2,960	1,927	65	269 12 3	3	<b>3</b> 6	0	3	_245
	(1891	12,981	8,690	67	1,203 10 8	3	159	14	0	872
	Totals { 1890	12,976	8,818	68	1,207 8 2	3	230	0	11½	742
•	Goulburn	3,697	2,246	60	321 10 8	3	33	10	101	270
December :	Braidwood	2,741	1,841	67	246 10 8	5	29	2	0	141
December	Bega	3,590	<b>2</b> ,295	64	320 4 9	)	42	17	6	205
	Yass	2,934	1,796	61	263 8 (		23	.3	3	<b>25</b> 6
	· (1891	12,962	8,178	63	1,151 13	5	128	13	712	872
	10tals { 1890	12,956	8,925 -	68	1,322 8	)	212	7	6	840

In respect to both the total enrolment and the regularity of attendance, the first quarter of the year compares favourably with that of 1890. In the following quarters, however, continuous wet weather and epidemic sickness had a marked effect on the attendance. The total enrolment for the last quarter shows an actual decrease of 397 pupils, and the average attendance a fall of 6 per cent.

For the half-year ending 30th June, 1,118 children were returned as defaulters. In the cases of 115 of these, prosecutions were authorised, the parents of 312 were cautioned, and 691 were held to have given satisfactory explanations. For the second half-year, it has been reported by the teachers that 1,312 failed to attend for the prescribed period. In most of these cases, it would appear that short attendance is attributable to the prevalence of wet weather and sickness. The parents of 118 will be recommended for prosecution, those of 252 will be cautioned, and in the case of the others no action will be taken.

### Inspection.

The following table shows the distribution of the schools which were open during the year, of a part of it, together with the mean quarterly enrolment, for each section of the district:—

Section of District.	Public.	Pro- visional.	Half-time.	House-to- house.	Totals.	Mean Quarterly Enrolment.
Goulburn	50 34	11 19	21 41	, 6	82 100	3,775 2,755
Bega Yass	72 59	11 23	20 9	 1	103 91	3,586 2,99 <b>5</b>
Totals	214	64	91	7	376	13,111

Of these 376 schools, 366 were subjected to regular inspection, 13 were regularly inspected a second time, and 142 underwent ordinary inspection. Details of inspection are given below :—

Schools inspected and Pupils examined.

Section of District.	W.4.1	Schools that underwent Regular inspection.				Schools inspecte	ed.	Pupils examined.			
	Total number of Schools.	Number.	Percentage.		Number.	Percentage.		Number.		Per cent. of Enrolment.	
	I	Mu	1891.	1890.	MM	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass	82 100 103 91	82 98 96 90	100 98 93 90	98 100 98 98	48 49 57	58 49 55	56 40 37 3	2,194 2,724	2,799 2,120 2,719 1,965	79 76	76 76 76 68
Totals	376	366	97	98	155	. 41	34	9,765	9,603	74	74

In addit on to the inspections in the Braidwood Section indicated in this table, Mr. Willis aided me by the full inspection of 3, and the partial inspection of 1, of the schools in Goulburn, as well as by the inspection of 3 country schools in the Goulburn Section. One school in the Yass Section was inspected specially by me.

The unusually wet weather experienced throughout the year, and the severity of the epidemic of influenza which prevailed in October and November in many parts of this district, interfered seriously with the work of inspection. Nevertheless, the percentage of schools regularly inspected was about the same as that for 1890, while the schools inspected twice show an increase of 8 per cent. In every section, excepting Yass, more than half the schools were inspected a second time within the year.

Information as to the efficiency of the schools inspected, in respect to the standard, is afforded hereunder:—

hereunder :-

Efficiency of Schools Inspected.

Section of District.	Class of School.	Above	Up to	Below Standard.	Totals.	Percentage up to or above Standard.		
		Standard.	Standard.	Standard.		1891.	1890.	
	( Public	41		3	£0	94	76	
Goulburn	Provisional	5	3	3	11	72	60	
	(Half-time	17	0	4	21	81	85	
	Totals	63	9	10	82	87	, 76	
	Public	25		•5	34	85	81	
	Public Provisional	4	4. 8	7	19	63	41	
Braidwood	Half-time	17	12	11	40	72	60	
3	House	2	3	0	5	100	60	
	Totals	48	27	23	98	76	65	
	( Public	24	42	5	71	80	75	
Bega	Provisional	1	6	1	8	87	67	
Dega	Half-time	7	9	î	17	94	83	
	Totals	32	57	7	96	92	74	
	-							
	( Public	46	3	8	57	. 85	73	
Yass	Provisional	12	2	9	23	61	70	
± αρρ (**********************************	) Half-time	6	0	3	9	66	100	
	(House	11	0	0	1	100	0	
	Totals	65	5	20	90	77	75	
Whole District	Grand Totals	208	98	60	366	84	72	

A comparison of the tabulated results with those obtained in 1890, exhibits a general increase of 12 per cent. in school up to or above the standard. In the Bega Section, the increase appears as high as 18 per cent. The improvement may be regarded as satisfactory.

Proficiency

124

### Proficiency of Pupils Examined.

The results of the examination of 9,765 pupils, or 74 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment, are shown hereunder:—

,	Goulbu	ırn Se	etion.	Braidwe	ood Se	ection.	Begg	a Secti	on.	Yass	Section	on.	Т	otals.	
Subject.	Number Examined.		ntage asses.	Number Examined.	Perce of P	ntage asses.	Number Examined.	Perce of P	ntage asses.	Number Examined.	Perce of P	ntage asses.	Number Examined.	Perce of P	ntage asses.
	Nu Exa	1891.	1890.	Nu	1891.	1890.	Nu Exa	1891.	1890.	Nr Exa	1891.	1890.	Exa	1891.	1890.
Reading—															
Alphabet	191	84	97	150	64	58	288	87	74	154	56	73	783	76	75
Monosyllables	618	84	83	397	79	79	674	91	85	367	83	74	2,056	85	82
Easy Narrative.	732	77	88	352	92	90	957	91	84	719	79	78	2,760	84	85
Ordinary Prose	1,286	85	82	1,295	80	91	805	'94	89	780	85	84	4,166	87	87
Totals	2,827	83	85	2,194	84	86	2,724	91	86	2,020	80	80	9,765	85	85
Writing -															
On Slates	1,051	96	92	901	76	78	949	91	89	607	86	94	3,508	88	89
In Copy Books		66	76	1,293	73	81	1,719	92	83	1,179	87	85	5,958	79	81
Totals	2,818	77	82	2,194	74	80	2,668	92	85	1,786	86	88	9,466	83	84
Dictation	2,260	74		1,753	74	73	2,200	82		1,604	61	61	7,814	74	
Arithmetic—	•						'			,			Í		
Simple Rules Compound	1,550	87	91	1,086	71	76	1,390	86	71	1,101	72	85	5,127	81	81
Rules	594	75	72	454	57	66	838	80	70	549	62	77	2,435	71	66
Higher Rules	502	83	73	366	75	60	179	83	70	199	44	72	1,246	74	69
Totals	2,646	84	85	1,906	68	69	2,407	84	70	1,849	66	81	8,808	77	77
Grammar-															İ
Elementary	575	50	32	427	66	69	861	83	76	375	47	71	2,238	66	69
Advanced	566	78	52	364	72	76	174	81	80	379	40	58	1,483	67	64
Totals	1,141	64	49	791	68	73	1,035	83	78	754	44	<b>63</b>	3,721	66	66
Geography-										-					
Elementary	523	68	52	427	62	66	905	80	73	344	43	60	2,199	68	66
Advanced	586	82	73	364	72	73	113	85	79	422	74	61	1,485	78	71
	1,109		68	791	67	70	1,018	81	76	766	61	61	3,684	72	69
Totals				<del></del>		70		01	70						
History—															
	1,096	71	73	791	61	60	1,013	76	73	<b>7</b> 69	28	50	3,669	62	65
Australian	354	70	76	119	<b>7</b> 9	91	<b>1</b> 36	84	75	80	87		689	77	79
Scripture and			.						.						٠
	2,551	78	81	2,163	67	74	2,523	83	74	1,965	52	65	9,202	72	74
	2,778	83	91	2,047	70	75	2,526	87	80	1,981	93	91	9,332	84	84
Drawing	2,609	69	72	2,081	56	44	2,469	84	70	1,793	56	54	8,952	68	62
	2,534	76	79	1,431	71	75	1,828	84	72	1,923	45	65	7,726	69	74
French	37	100	100	22	64	86	15	80	:	•••			74	85	94
Euclid	160	87	63	131	71	80	81.	81.	59	40	22	48	412	75	66
Algebra	63	60	69	31	64	100				•••	•••		94	74	75 CO
Mensuration	129	58	34	125	89	71	116	80	77			•••	368	76	60
Latin	63	84	37	27	59	69						:::	46	90	45
	1,051	83	98	658	86	97	858	90	82	815	90	99	3,382	87	94
Drill Natural Science	2,628	70	62	2,058	68	77	2,279	86	57	2,020	50	45	8,985	69 99	$\frac{60}{96}$
	116	98	100	31	83	100			83				147	33	ฮบ

The results are, in general, lower than those reported for 1890. The stricter application of the new standard of proficiency will account for the smaller percentages of passes in some subjects, but the chief causes of the decline are those to which reference has already been made as affecting the attendance, namely, rain for long periods and epidemic influenza of an alarming type. In the Bega section, however, these hindrances to progress seem not to have operated, inasmuch as the attainments reported are noticeable as being considerably in advance of those exhibited in the former year.

### Superior Public Schools.

The Public Schools at North Goulburn, South Goulburn, and Cooma were promoted to the status of Superior Schools during the year. These, added to the Superior Schools already existing at Goulburn, Braidwood, and Queanbeyan have raised the number of schools of that grade in the district to six. In these schools instruction in the advanced subjects is given in addition to the ordinary Public School curriculum, and in the lower classes of all of them, excepting Cooma, the kindergarten occupations introduced in 1890 have been continued with good results.

### Organisation.

The material organisation of the schools is, in most cases, open to but little objection, and the buildings are in a very fair state of preservation. The woodwork, however, of many of the schools which have come under my own observation requires painting. This is a work which, it is hoped, it will be possible to undertake shortly, even as a matter of mere economy, to say nothing of appearance.

The internal organisation, for which teachers are held responsible, is on the whole satisfactory. In some instances, however, the value of properly constructed lesson guides is not fully appreciated, and a want of systematic arrangement of lessons in accordance with the standard of proficiency is a fault too often met with

often met with.

Discipline.

### · Discipline.

In most of the schools the work is conducted in a quiet orderly manner, and the general discipline is healthy. In the schools in which the happy combination of gentleness of manner, soundness of judgment, and firmness in exacting obedience are found, the discipline is excellent, and the moral tone of the pupils eminently pleasing. Although such schools are not, at present, numerous, there are many in which excellence is approximated, and in which there are hopeful signs of improvement.

### Teachers.

At the end of the year there were 319 teachers, 7 mistresses of departments, 16 assistants, and 52 pupil-teachers, making a total of 394 of all ranks employed in the district. They were classed as follows:—

	Тез	Teachers.		Assistants.		All	ranks.	Pupil Teachers.	
Section of District.	Males.	Females.	Mistresses	Males.	Females.	Classified.	Unclassified.	Males.	Females
Goulburn		33	5	2	6	62	22	7 2	12
Braidwood Bega Yass	73	25 17 32	1	•••	3 3 2	40 67 42	40 27 42	5 3	8 7 8
Totals	<u> </u>	107	7	2	14	211	131	17	35

With very few exceptions the teachers are zealous and faithful in the discharge of their important duties. The personal conduct of those who have come under my own observation has been, in nearly all cases, exemplary, and the Inspectors associated with me speak in high terms of the character of those under their supervision.

#### Summary.

The present educational wants of the district are well provided for, and steps are in contemplation to meet the needs of further settlement; the work of the year—due allowance being made for the serious difficulties already mentioned—has been fairly satisfactory, and the outlook for 1892 is hopeful.

D. J. COOPER.

Goulburn, 6th January, 1892

District Inspector. -

### ANNEX Q.

### INSPÉCTOR SHEEHY'S REPORT.

AT the commencement of the year the schools round Tumut and Clarendon were transferred to the Wagga Wagga District, and those at Gundagai, Gundagai South, Tarrabandra, Brungle, Coolac, Gininderru, Weetangerra, and Brooklands were added to my list. By these changes travelling in the south-western portion of the section has been minimised, whilst the number of schools under my supervision has not been reduced. In January the following schools were in operation:—

Public	24 6
	_
m + 1	$\alpha$

A new Provisional School was opened at Reid's Flat in April; but after a period of about four months it was closed on account of small attendance. The House-to-house School at Phil's Creek was also discontinued towards the end of the year, owing to the removal of most of the residents from the locality. On account of diminished attendance Graham Public, Merrill Creek Public, Clonalton Provisional, and Ferneliffe Provisional have been reduced to Half-time rank. The following are the existing

Public	22
Total	<del></del>

Five applications for the establishment of new schools were received during the year. One is under consideration, and the others have been dealt with as follows:-

Place.	Result.
Little Narrawa	Provisional School granted.
B,ker's Creek	Half-time School granted.
Elizabethfields (Yass River)	Half-time School granted.
Ellington Gates, Rocky Hill	Declined.
Goondah	Under consideration.

# Inspection.

Of the 91 schools open during the whole or part of the year, 90 received a regular inspection, and one (Yass-Public) received also a special regular inspection. Beggan Beggan Public was not inspected, as it was not in operation on the date of my visit, nor for some time afterwards, on account of the illness of the pupils with influenza. Owing to wet weather, the number of works carried out under my supervision, and the time devoted to inquiries in regard to applications for the establishment of new schools, &c., it taxed my energies to complete the regular inspections. I was unable, therefore, to make any ordinary inspection during the year. The efficiency of the schools in this section in relation to the standard (50 per cent of possible marks) is shown hereunder:—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public Provisional Half-time House-to-house	9 3	3 2	46 12 6 1	57 23 9 1
Total	20	5	65	90

Last year 80 of the abovementioned schools were on my list. In 37 of them there was increased efficiency, in 7 the results were about the same as at the previous inspection, and in the remaining 36 the average proficiency had deteriorated, though 21 of the number were up to or above the standard.

## Organisation.

In the majority of schools the organisation is of a satisfactory character. The records are carefully kept, and the instruction is fairly well regulated. In several schools, however, the time-tables required to be recast, as adequate provision had not been made for all subjects.

### Discipline.

The government is on the whole kind, vigilant, and very fairly effective. Satisfactory order and attention are maintained, and the pupils are as a rule obedient and well-behaved. The "Instruction to Teachers" that puni-hment should not be inflicted for failure or inability to learn is not observed in all schools. The breaches of it, however, are so slight that in one school only has any complaint been made in regard to the matter.

Proficiency. The proficiency of the pupils examined is given in the subjoined table:-

	Number	Number	Percentages.		
Subjects.	examined.	passed.	1891.	1890.	
Reading	2,020	1,621	80.3	80.1	
Writing	1,786	1,549	86.7	87.9	
Dictation	1,604	984	613	61.6	
Arithmetic	1,849	1,221	6 <b>6</b> 0	81.1	
Frammar	754	331	43.9	62.9	
deography	766	465	60 7	60 8	
History (English)	769	217	28.2	50 5	
Jistory (Australian)	80	70	87.5		
Scripture	1,935	1,018	51.8	65 0	
Object Lessons	1,981	1,848	93 2	91.1	
Drawing	1,793	1.008	56.2	54.5	
Ausic	1.923	869	45.1	65.3	
Buclid	40	9	22.5	47.8	
Veedlework	815	736	90 3	992	
Orill	2,020	1,024	50.6	45 5	

In reading, writing, dictation, and geography the percentages of passes are about the same as those for last year, there is an improvement in object lessons, drawing, and drill and a retrogression in the other subjects. In several schools meanings, mental arithmetic, and history are weak, and require special attention to work them up to standard requirements.

Only one school, Murrumburrah Public, was represented at the Junior Public Examination in September, and five pupils f.om it were successful.

# Teachers.

The teaching staff employed in this section at the end of the year consisted of 82 teachers, 2 assistants, and 11 pupil-teachers classified as follows:—

Teachers and Assistants.

						20000								
	11	A. `	111	В.	111	Α.	11	I B	11	I C.	Unc	lassi- ed.	Tot	als.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Malee.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Teachers	4  4		4  4		12	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ \hline 3 \end{bmatrix}$	11	5  5	2 2	1 	17  17	24 1 25	50  50	32 2 .34

### Puvil-teachers.

Cl	ass I.	Cla	ss II.	Clas	ss III.	Cla	uss IV.	Piob	ationers.	r	otals.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	remales.
	1	1	2	2			3	•••	2	3	8

Five complaints against teachers were made during the year. Only two, however, required investigation; a dispute which took place out of school formed the subject of one, and the inflection of corporal punishment that of the other. The teachers as a body are respectable and industrious. The pupil-teachers are well-conducted, and are working satisfactorily; with one exception all who were examined gained promotion during the year.

### Accommodation.

At the end of last year the number of seats provided for scholars in this section was 3,331. Of these 5J were lost by the closing of 2 schools, 113 by giving up 5 old buildings, and 276 by the transfer of 7 schools to another Inspector. As, however, 197 places were provided by the erection of new school-rooms, and 497 more by schools which were added to my list, there has been an increase of 255 places during the year. The total sitting accommodation, therefore, consists of 3,596 places, and this fully satisfies existing requirements. satisfies existing requirements.

The schools erected during the year, their cost, the places provided, &c., are given in the following

School.	Cost.		Places provided.	Supervised by.	Object.
Binalong Public  Gobarralong Public  Mooney Mooney Provisional  Clonalton Half-time  Gorham Half-time  Rei i's Flat Provisional  Total	75 10 70 0 70 0	0 0 0 0	63 36 22 23 23 27 197	Architect Inspector Inspector, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	building.

The following works have also been carried out under the supervision of the Inspector:

Erection of a new teacher's residence at Felled Timber Creek £199 15s., repairs and improvements to 6 residences £50 14s. 6d, and to 34 schools £235 16s. 3d.; total £486 5s. 9d.

The works in progress comprise repairs to 10 schools at a cost of £155 8s. 61., and improvements to 2 residences to cost £50 10s. 6d. A new building to replace the old one is in course of crection at Brungle; it is to cost £203 5s., and will accommodate 25 scholars.

#### Attendance.

The attendance, especially in the case of schools situated in the neighbourhood of creeks, was very much interrupted during a portion of the year by wet weather. In the December quarter the operation of 19 schools was suspended for periods varying from one to several weeks, on account of the provalence of influenza among the pupils. Some of the teachers also were seized with the epidemic.

#### School Grounds.

The playgrounds of schools provided with residences have with a few exceptions been very much improved during the year by the planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers. The teachers have taken a praiseworthy interest in the work which was prominently brought under their notice by the celebration of "Arbor Day." The improvements which have been carried out at the following schools are of an encouraging abgrates.

Murrumburrah Public, Frogmoor Public, Gunning Public, Dalton Public, Bendenine Public, Yass Public, Demondrille Junction Public, and Gininderra Public. The teachers' gardens are as a rule well kept, and those at Gundagai South, Frogmoor, Bowning, and Demondrille Junction are very neat, and attractive.

### Summary.

During the year 5 new schoolrooms have been built, a new one is in course of erection, and the provision of another has been sanctioned. Every school in the section (except one) received a regular inspection, 5 per cent. were up to the standard, and 72 per cent. above its requirements. Adequate accommodation is provided, and the educational wants of the section are satisfactorily met. P. F. SHEEHY,

Yass, 31st December, 1891.

Inspector.

# ANNEX R.

# INSPECTOR DURIE'S REPORT.

At the close of 1890 there were in existence in this section of the Goulburn District 101 schools, made up as follows :-

72 Public Schools.

10 Provisional Schools.
11 Half-time Schools.
1 House School.

Of those, 4 were not re-opened in 1891, owing to the small attendance. They were Burragundra and Sam's Corner Provisional, and Wallendibby and Murrambego Half-time. Later on Rock Flat Public was converted into Half-time on account of reduced attendance, and was transferred to Braidwood section; Tarraganda Provisional was raised to the rank of Public, Jettiba Public was made Half-time, and Wagonga House School was made Provisional.

The new schools opened in 1891 number 7, viz., Warratta Public, Boco, Dangelong, and Puen Buen Provisional; and Thoko, Murrah, and Cuttagee Half-time. Of these, Boco school was closed during the last quarter of the year on account of low attendance. There remain, therefore, at the close of 1891, the following schools in Bega section:—

72 Public Schools.

10 Provisional Schools. 20 Half-time Schools.

102 Total.

During the year 3 new school buildings were erected under my supervision. They are Warratta and Newstead Public, and Boco Provisional. The old building at Dangelong was removed to a more central position, and the buildings at Lochiel, Merimbula, Paupong, Quaama, Stony Creek, Tantawanglo and Nethercote underwent repairs. Repairs were also made to the residences at Angledale, Candelo, and Tanja. A new weather-shed was erected at Bombala Public.

The following works under the supervision of the architect have been completed this year; an Infant School at Bega, Public Schools at Wyndham and Kameruka, residences at Bega and Wyndham, a new kitchen at Delegate, and repairs at Bodalla, Bergalia and Moruya Public Schools.

The sittings provided for pupils in all schools in this section at the close of 1890 were 5,183. By the closing of schools 270 of these were lost, and by the opening of new schools there was a gain of 227 seats. The sitting accommodation at the close of 1891 is thus reduced to 5,140.

Attendance.

Attendance.

### Attendance.

There were 103 schools in operation during the year. The total enrolment of pupils in all schools is 4,533, and the average daily attendance, 2,398. The following table will show the enrolment and the attendance for the four quarters of the years 1890 and 1891:—

	Enro	lment.	Attend	lance.	Perce	ntage.
Quarter.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
March	3,562	3,563	2,186.9	2,491·1	6l·4	€9.9
une	3,584	3,591	2,476.2	2,460.9	69.1	68.5
September	3,563	3,600	2,406 9	2,346.3	67.5	65·1
December	3,535	3,590	2,426.1	2,294.8	68.6	63.9

Both the June and September quarters were most seriously affected by continuous heavy rain and floods, while the univeral spread of influenza has influenced the attendance during the last quarter of the year in even a more marked manner.

### Inspection.

Of the 103 schools in operation during the year, 96 received a full or regular inspection, and 56 an ordinary inspection. One school, Lord's Hill, was inspected twice. Of the 7 schools not fully inspected, 4 were newly opened during the last quarter of the year, I was opened in July, a few weeks prior to my visit of inspection, I was closed before I visited the locality, and at the remaining I there was no attendance on the day of my visit.

Taking the schools all round, there is a very satisfactory improvement in the attainments of the pupils. As the new standard of proficiency has now been in use for two years, the results obtained this year should be upheld in 1892. The following table shows the condition of the various schools in 1890 and 1891:—

Schools.	Below S	tandard.	Up to St	andard.	Above St	tandard.
Schools.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Public	per cent. 24 40 47 31	per cent. 7 12 6 8	per cent. 40 50 29 40	per cent. 64 75 53 59	per cent. 36 10 24 29	per cent. 29 13 41 33

### Organization and discipline.

I have still to report that the organisation is, as a rule, satisfactory. In the great majority of the schools ample accommodation for the pupils is provided. The schools vested in the Minister are mostly in good repair, and an improvement has been made in many of the non-vested ones, the residents,

acting upon my suggestions, having made necessary repairs.

Arbor day was celebrated in a large number of schools. Where the climate is favourable good results already are seen. On Monaro, the severity of the late winter killed a large proportion of the trees planted. The teachers are, however, not disheartened, and, profiting from experience, intend to apply for more hardy trees next season.

The discipline in most of the schools is good, and the tone healthy. Corporal punishment is not severe, and in a number of schools it is not inflicted. The teaching of drill is general in all schools, and has a very hopeficial effect, upon the discipline.

has a very beneficial effect upon the discipline.

### Teachers.

During the year the following promotions under clause 103 of the Regulations have been made. From Class II B to Class II A, 3 teachers; from Class III B to Class III A, 2 teachers; and from Class III C to Class III B, 1 teacher. With few exceptions the teachers are devoted to their work, and are in good repute with the residents. The following are lists of the teachers employed under me at the close of the year:—

Teachers-
Class II A 7
" II B 4
" III A 21
" <u>III B</u>
,, III C 10
Unclassified
Total 91
10001 ,, 51
Pupil-teachers—
Class I 4
" II 1
" <u>III</u> 1
" IV 6
Total 12
10681 12
Grar d Total
Samanany

Summary.

The condition of the schools in this section shows an improvement upon that of last year; the accommodation is ample, and the schools we'll distributed; and the prospects for the coming year are encouraging.

P. DURIE,

Bega, 1st January, 1892.

Inspector.

#### ANNEX S.

### INSPECTOR WILLIS' REPORT.

AT the close of 1890 there were 97 schools in operation. One of these, the Evening Public at Araluen West, was closed before the work of this year was begun, so that 96 schools were opened under my supervision last January. Since then new schools have been established and opened at Bendorah, Pleasant View, and Bullenbolong; and one school, that at Rock Flat, transferred from Bega to Braidwood section. These 4, added to those above-mentioned, make a total of 100 schools that have been open during the year. Six of these, owing to the average attendance thereat falling below the prescribed limit, were closed, viz.:—Currawan, House-to-House; Jinden, Half-time; Gundilbin, Half-time; East Lynne, Half-time; Cootralantra, Half-time; and Moonbah, Half-time: so that 94 schools at present exist in this section, and they are classified thus:—Public, 34; Provisional, 19; Half-time, 36; and House-to-House, 5.

For the establishment of new schools five applications have been received and dealt with. They were

For Provisional Schools—At Rhine Falls, Lobb's Hole, and Miller's Point. For Half-time Schools—At Eucumbene and Providence.

That from Miller's Point was declined, but the other applications were granted, and now buildings are ready for occupation at each of those four places.

Most of the school sites are elevated, easy of access, and fairly central; but as nearly two-thirds of them are, for economic reasons, neither cleared nor fenced, it follows that only a small percentage of the existing grounds are under cultivation. The programme of work arranged for Arbor Day, last August, was fully carried out in 15 schools, and practically so in 40 others. The results of this movement, so far as observed among the schools, have been a considerable improvement in the condition of many of the grounds, and on the part of the pupils an increase of interest in the study and cultivation of flowers and useful trees. Many of the plants set last August have, in spite of all that careful nursing could do to save them, since died, because they were neither healthy enough nor sufficiently matured to bear the removal from Sydney. To afford more room for the growth of trees and flowers, the sites at Araluen, Araluen West, and Jembaicumbene have been enlarged, and arrangements are now in progress for increasing the area of the grounds at Berndale and Major's Creek, and for selecting at Bateman's Bay a larger and in every way more suitable site than the present one. All but 6 of the school-rooms are built of wood, and no less than 30 of the wooden ones have been roughly put up by the parents themselves. Notwithstanding this, the buildings, regarded as a whole, are in satisfactory condition. Eleven school-rooms and 6 residences have been repaired this year, and at Adaminaby a large brick building, and at Bindorah a small wooden one, have been erected. The Kiandra school is now 10 feet longer than it was last year, and the rooms at Farringdon, Trownsend, and Berlang have been pulled down and re-erected on sites much more central and convenient than those formerly occupied. The sitting accommodation afforded by the existing school-rooms is at present sufficient for local requirements in all the educational centres except Nelligen. The aggregate number of seats provided last year was 4,498, when the pupils enro

As a rule, the school premises are kept clean and tidy. In this part of the school work many teachers are faultless; but a few it has been found necessary to rebuke for such evidences of neglect as dusty walls, windows, and maps, stained desks and dirty ink-wells, unwashed floors, and littered play grounds.

Of the 100 schools open under my supervision this year, 1 was inspected by Mr. Inspector Durie, 97 by me, and 2 were not inspected, because they were closed, owing to paucity of attendance, before I could get round to them. Nine of these schools received a second regular inspection 40 of them an ordinary inspection, and 25 incidental visits were made to various schools. Putting with these items the 6 schools fully inspected by me in the Goulburn section, the undermentioned numbers represent my inspectoral work for the year:—

Regular inspections	112
Ordinary	40
Incidental visits	25

The efficiency of the schools this year compares very favourably with that recorded for last year. The results now are:—Above standard, 48; up to standard, 27; below standard, 23. Last December the corresponding numbers were:—Above standard, 50; up to standard, 13; below standard, 34. Thus, of the schools inspected, there have been this year, 11 more passes than in 1890, and this is mainly due to the improved efficiency of so many of the schools in the Monaro circuit of this district. Some of the teachers conducting the unsatisfactory schools have been exonerated from all blame, but 5 received censure, and 4 were cautioned. The following schools have this year been awarded the best marks for general efficiency:—Braidwood, Superior; Cooma, Infants'; Araluen, P.; Cooma, Primary; Bell's Creek, P.; Adaminaby, P.; Captain's Flat, P.; Kiandra, P.; Bredbo, P.; Nelligen, P.; Bombay, Prov.; Monkittie, H.-T.; Bolairo, H.-T.; and Bullenbolong, House-to-house School. A few days ago Cooma Primary was raised to the rank of Superior Public, under which new title it will begin the advanced work next January.

Several of the teachers under my supervision organise their schools excellently, and all but one or two have shown praiseworthy diligence and considerable aptitude in their efforts to perfect this important branch of their school work. A few of the lesson programmes were condemned because no systematic subdivision of the branches taught was represented thereon, and four time-tables were similarly treated in consequence of the defective arrangement of the class-work indicated upon them. It is not often that teachers are found neglecting to record daily the lessons they give, but the entries in the lesson registers are sometimes not in accord with the course of work set on the quarterly programmes. The attendance records are in most schools neatly kept and punctually posted, but the returns compiled from those books are, in too many instances, found to be incorrect. For carelessness in furnishing returns, 3 teachers have lately been find, and a number of others cautioned. have lately been find, and a number of others cautioned.

Correct classification of the pupils is the rule throughout the schools, and, with few exceptions, class-promotions have been effected judiciously, and in strict accordance with statutory provisions.

It is necessary to point out in this connection that some teachers, when enrolling new pupils, do not insist upon obtaining from the former teachers of such pupils, a full statement of the time spent in the classes they have left. As an indication of a pupil's correct position in a school such a statement is indispensable. Five of the schools in this section have savings banks attached to them; but only a small fraction of the pupils in each school employs these institutions as a means of saving money, notwithstanding that the teachers frequently point out to the children the advisableness of doing so.

Two teachers have this year been awarded the mark "excellent" for their skill as disciplinarians, and several others, for proficiency in the same direction, have obtained estimates ranging from good to very good.

very good.

Some teachers are not sufficiently vigilant during the progress of school work, and talking and idling amongst the pupils then result. One or two do not cultivate a genial way of exercising control over the pupils, and in such schools prompt and cheerful obedience is not secured. Again, there are several teachers who both govern and instruct without the requisite vigour and crispness of manner, and the consequences are mental sluggishness on the part of the pupils, and unsatisfactory results in every branch of the work. Viewed generally, the order and discipline of the schools are of a very satisfactory character, creditable alike to both teachers and pupils. character, creditable alike to both teachers and pupils.

There were 2,194 pupils examined this year, and the results obtained are, for the purpose of comparing them, placed in the following table beside the corresponding estimates of 1890:—

Subjects.	Percentages, 1891.	Percentages, 1890.
Reading	84	. 86
Writing	74	80
Dictation	74	73
rithmetic	68	69
rammar	68	73
eography	67	70
listory—English	. 61	60
Australian	79	91
eripture	67	74
bject lessons	70	75
rawing	56 ,	44
fusic	71	75
rench	64	86
uclid	7 L	80
lgebra	64	100
Iensuration	89	96 -
atin	59	69 .
Ceedlework	86	97
rill	68	77
cience	83	100

Excepting in dictation, English history, and drawing, the passes for this year in the various branches do not reach the percentages of the year 1890. This is mainly attributable to the fact that in all the schools inspected during the last half of the year the attendance of the pupils was exceptionally irregular, owing to an unusually wet winter and the prevalence of the influenza epidemic.

Drill is now taught with satisfactory results in all but one or two of the smallest schools, and an additional cadet corps has lately been established at Adaminaby with an enrolment of 19.

At Braidwood Superior and Cooma Superior Public, candidates were prepared for the Junior University Examination, of whom 5 passed, and 1 (W. Mawson), gained a silver medal for geography. From Cooma school 2 pupils were sent up for Civil Service Examination, and both passed very creditably.

In the schools under my supervision are employed 76 teachers, 3 assistants, and 10 pupil-teachers, who are classified thus:—

Office.	Clas	s I.	Clas	s II.		Class III.		Probationers	Total
omce.	Α.	B.	Α.	В.	Α.	В.	C.	Probationers.  39 1  Class IV.	
Teachers		1	5	2	14	7	8	39	76
Assistants	•	•••			2			1	3
			Class I.	Class	iII.	Class III		Class IV.	Total.
Pupil-teachers			2		3	3	İ	2	10

With one or two exceptions the teachers are dutiful in their calling, exemplary in their conduct, and thoroughly deserving of the respect and good-will which most of them enjoy.

To sum up :-

Four new schools have been established.
 One large brick building, and a small wooden one erected.
 Three school-rooms removed to more central sites.
 Eleven schools and 6 residences repaired.
 Four new schools established that will be ready to be opened next January.

(6.) Cooma Public converted to the rank of Superior.(7.) A large proportion of the schools successful in reaching the prescribed standard.

These are the evidences of progress during the year, and I believe that, in the cause of education, at least as much good work as this will be effected in 1892.

M. WILLIS. Inspector.

Braidwood, 31st December, 1891.

## ANNEX T.

### DISTRICT INSPECTOR LOBBAN'S REPORT.

THERE were 248 schools, or 252 departments, in the Grafton district at the close of 1890. Owing to diminished attendance, 5 of these schools were closed at the end of that year; 1 other had but a short existence in 1891; and 2 Half-time schools had to be reduced to the status of a House-to-house school during

during the year. On the other hand, 20 new schools were established—8 in the Port Macquarie section, 7 in the Grafton section, and 5 in the Lismore section. There were, therefore, 261 schools, or 265 departments in operation at the close of 1891, viz., Public, 199 schools, or 203 departments; Provisional 39; Half-time 16; and House-to-house 7.

At the end of 1890 there was accommodation for 15,276 pupils, allowing 8 square feet of floor space for each. Now there is room for 16,520 scholars. Yet there are still a few schools not quite large enough for existing requirements; but these will have attention as soon as funds for the purpose are available.

During the year 27 new school-buildings were erected—15 under the supervision of the architect, and the rest under inspectoral oversight. Besides these vested premises, 11 non-vested buildings were temporarily obtained for school purposes in localities where no schools previously existed. Of the 27 new schoolrooms erected, 17 replaced old structures, and 10 were for newly-established schools. New buildings are now needed at Brunswick Heads, Calliope, Glenreagh, and Ulmarra West.

Residences were erected in connection with 6 Public Schools; 2 weather-sheds were built; 6 schools were enlarged or provided with class-rooms; and extensive repairs and improvements to existing buildings were effected. The greater part of the supervision in connection with new buildings and repairs was carried out by the architect's clerk of works, under whom nearly £10,000 were expended. Only minor works were undertaken by the inspectors. In Port Macquarie section, the amount spent in this way was about £294; in Grafton section, about £542; and in Lismore section, about £870. The grounds of several schools were fenced in, and water-tanks were supplied wherever they were absolutely needed.

needed.

In 1890 a circular was issued, directing that, in all cases where school sites were selected on Government land, an area of at least 4 acres should be recommended for dedication. This was accordingly done; but the Department of Lands did not, in any instance that came under my notice, grant the request—2 acres being measured and dedicated as formerly. School sites considered too small have, however, in several cases been enlarged by the purchase of adjacent land. Much in the way of improving the grounds has been effected during the year. Arbor Day was enthusiastically celebrated in all parts of the district, and extensive shade-tree planting has been accomplished. Plots of flowers and regetables are found in many school enclosures, and several teachers were awarded bourses for their regetables are found in many school enclosures, and several teachers were awarded bonuses for their school-gardens. In the Grafton section, the Public School at Chatsworth Island stands first in point of merit in this direction. The play-ground of the Grafton Superior Public School has been levelled and planted with trees, and the fascine work along the creek bank is not only a permanent barrier to further erosion, but is also an object of interest, as showing the value of this kind of work for preventing landslips along the banks of rivers.

A considerable amount of time was taken up in each section, dealing with applications for new schools. The railway-works in the north have drawn along the line a shifting population whose educational wants are being promptly attended to by Mr. M Lelland. Settlement is rapidly increasing on the Upper Orara, and a large area of the Don Dorrigo is about to be thrown open for selection. An increase of population in these parts will lead to a corresponding increase of work in connection with the Grafton section. In Mr. Nolan's already extensive domain new settlements are being formed, which will settlements with high large ways to be a section. materially augment his labors.

The early part of the year was very unfavourable; but with the exception of one small school which was closed in January, and another which was opened in the end of November, all the schools in the district received a regular, and 59 of them an ordinary or second inspection. One school in the Grafton section was inspected by Mr. Nolan, and another one by Mr. M'Lelland, while 8 schools in the Lismore section received an ordinary inspection by me. During the year, Mr. Nolan made 100 regular inspections, Mr. M'Lelland made 84 regular and 17 ordinary inspections; and 81 regular and 42 ordinary inspections were made by myself.

There were 9,464 pupils present at the regular inspections, as against 8,960 in the previous year. Of the 264 schools inspected, 26 were below, 11 up to, and 237 above the standard. In 1890 only 80 per cent. of the schools inspected reached or exceeded the standard; in 1891 the percentage is 90. The attainments in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, object lessons, French, Latin, music, and needlework were better than formerly, as an inspection of the subjoined table will show:—

	1890	) ·	1891.		
- Subjects.	Number Examined.	Passed.	Number - Examined.	Passed.	
Reading Writing Arithmetic Grammar Geography History Scripture Object Lessons Drawing Music French Euclid Algebra Latin Needlework Drill Dictation	8,960 8,960 8,960 3,308 3,308 3,234 8,774 8,579 8,128 7,836 68 390 106 98 3,406 8,047 7,302	91 89 80 76 82 79 80 80 74 73 76 92 95 82 88 87	9,464 9,464 9,464 3,604 3,604 3,604 9,045 9,366 8,862 83 389 204 100 3,499 9,204 7,369	92 91 84 79 80 73 79 81 66 76 84 78 81 83 92 77	

In the larger schools a high standard is aimed at, and an excellent working tone pervades most of them. The pupils, as a rule, are cheerful and animated; and, in the upper classes, the answering is generally thoughtful and accurate. In all the schools the behaviour of the pupils under examination is highly satisfactory, and, as a rule, a good moral tone prevails. In most subjects the proficiency of the pupils is fairly creditable. In no school visited by me, however, did the writing in dictation books and exercise books satisfy me, although in most cases the copy books are fairly satisfactory. At the ordinary inspections special attention was paid to the character of the organisation of the schools visited, and the methods of instruction adopted. In several cases the programmes were not deemed sufficiently explicit; but the teaching, on the whole, was painstaking and interesting. Thirteen schools were represented at the annual examination in connection with the Sydney University. Owing to a general change in the school staff of the Grafton Superior Public School, after the midwinter vacation, the usual

contingent from that school was missing. In two cases the name of the teacher instead of the school appeared in the published lists. The results, so far as this district is concerned, are shown in the following Table:—

School.	Teacher.	Junior.	Senior.	Total.
Ballina Public Broadwater Public. Casino Public Cowper Public Cundletown Public Grafton South Public Greenhill Public Kempsey East Public Kempsey West Superior Maclean Superior Smithtown Public Taree Superior Wyrallah Public	, J. C. Law , Wm. Archibald , C. Gregson , St. Clair Nelson , G. Henderson , D. J. Lobban , L. M'Donald E. Henry , F. Lewis , T. Bennett	1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 3 8 1 2	0. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 3 1 1 2 1 4 1 3 8 1 2 2 2 2 2 9

The cadet movement cannot be considered more than moderately successful, inasmuch as only two full corps have been formed in the district, one at Grafton and the other at Lismore. Physical drill is, however, receiving more careful treatment than formerly, and the ordinary school drill is fairly performed.

• The School Savings Banks continue to attract a fair number of depositors. Wherever the principal teacher takes a lively interest in the matter the Bank is a success. The one in connection with the Public School at Murwillumbah affords a pleasing illustration of this fact. When teachers look upon this branch of their work as an infliction, the Banks languish.

Irregularity of attendance continues to be the great obstacle to rapid progress. During the first half of the year many schools were practically closed for weeks at a time on account of wet weather, while in the latter half measles and influenza were widespread and malignant; but apart from causes of this kind, it is well known that much irregularity is due to the apathy of parents. Sometimes children, who have to stay at home on the first day or two in the week, are not allowed to attend the remaining days because the weekly school fee would be charged! Cases frequently come under notice where a strict count of the attendances is kept by the parents, and as soon as the provisions of the law are satisfied, the children are withdrawn from school for the rest of the half-year to assist in work at home.

Comments are frequently made upon the number of children of school age seen upon the streets during school hours. It does not seem to be generally known that there are at least 110 school-days in each half year, and consequently each child on a school roll may be absent 40 days and yet meet the requirements of the Public Instruction Act. It rarely happens that more than 80 per cent. of pupils enrolled are in attendance at school on any day of the week, the remaining 20 per cent. being absent on various pretexts. The Attendance Officers are absolutely powerless in cases of this kind. Sometimes when parents are cautioned as to the irregularity of their children's attendance, they threaten to remove them from the Public Schools and send them to other schools, where they run no risk of being reported. During 1891, parents (77) representing 116 children, were proceeded against as defaulters. There were During 1891, parents (77) representing 116 children, were proceeded against as defaulters. There were 91 convictions, 6 dismissals, and 19 withdrawals. Fines and costs in these cases amounted to £38 1s. 2d.

The school fees are paid with fair regularity. Upwards of £5,212 were collected during the year, but there were arrears amounting to £128, due on 31st December, 1891, and there were 376 free pupils

on the rolls.

In most of the sub-districts the Public School Boards perform their duties with commendable zeal and ability, and in several instances have afforded valuable assistance in connection with the supervision of local works, and in obtaining information respecting applications for the establishment of new

Special religious instruction is regularly given in several schools by clergymen of the Church of England, and ministers of other denominations occasionally avail themselves of the opportunities offered in the Public Schools for work of this kind.

The supply of applicants for the office of pupil-teacher continues to be fully equal to the demand for their services, and no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable persons for vacancies in small Provisional Schools.

There are 259 teachers, 15 assistants, 1 workmistress, and 74 pupil-teachers in the department's service in this district. A clerk of works and 2 Attendance Officers are also employed. Saturday forenoon clases have been established in Grafton for the benefit of pupil-teachers in and around the town. The

causes have been established in Granton for the benefit of pupil-teachers in and around the town. The subjects studied are Latin, French, music, and drawing.

Having visited schools in all parts of the district, an opportunity has been afforded me of seeing most of the teachers at their work. A more sober, steady, and trustworthy body of workers it would indeed be difficult to find. They are competent, industrious, and loyal to the department. The pupil-teachers, too, are deserving of commendation.

Viewed from every point it appears to me that the promosts of the schools in this district were

Viewed from every point, it appears to me that the prospects of the schools in this district were never so promising as at present. Well-equipped school-buildings and comfortable houses are provided for the married teachers, and the small schools are liberally supplied with necessary books and apparatus.

The reports of Messrs. Nolan and M'Lelland are forwarded herewith.

A. LOBBAN, District Inspector.

Grafton, 2nd January, 1892.

# ANNEX U.

# INSPECTOR NOLAN'S REPORT.

At the close of 1890 my list contained 94 schools. During the present year Public Schools (3) were established at Smithtown, Failford, and Huntingdon; Provisional Schools (3) at Warbro, Forster, and Urulgurra; and House Schools (2) at Macleay Heads and Nowendoc River. The Provisional Schools at Telegraph Point and Harrington (2), and the Half-time Schools at Ellenborough and Lonely Point (2), were not reopened, on account of insufficient attendance. My list at the end of 1891 comprises 79 Public, 10 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 3 House-to house Schools; in all 98 schools, an increase of 4 over

Owing to the cancellation of several large reserves there has been an extension of settlement during the year, and, in consequence, a few additional small schools will be required at an early date. Initial steps have already been taken in regard thereto.

A separate school for Aborigines was established at Forster, and buildings are now being provided for similar schools at Wauchope, Rolland Plains, and Pelican Islands.

The establishment of schools is keeping pace with the extension of settlement. The educational facilities in regard both to amount and distribution are equal to the requirements of the district.

The material condition of the schools continues to improve. During the year substantial buildings to replace old and unsuitable structures were erected, under the supervision of the architect, at Cogo, Darawank, Glenthorne, Rainbow Reach, and Turner's Flat, and new buildings are in course of erection at Cundletown. The provision of a weather-shed, and repairs in connection with 24 schools, were carried out under my discretion to good of \$154.00 and repairs in connection with 24 schools, were carried out under my direction at a cost of £164 9s. 9d.

out under my direction at a cost of £164 9s. 9d.

During the year marked improvement has been effected in the appearance of the school grounds. Agriculture and horticulture have received increased attention; neat and flourishing vegetable and flower gardens are now the rule, and not as formerly the exception. The introduction of Arbor Day has resulted in the ornamentation of several sites which had previously presented cheerless aspects.

All the schools on my list received regular inspection. Owing, however, to long continued wet weather, no ordinary inspections were held. 3,260 pupils were examined in 1890, and of the 96 schools then inspected 87 (or 91 per cent.) satisfied the required standard; during the present year 3,312 pupils, representing 98 schools, were present at inspection, and 90 schools (or 92 per cent.) passed. Considering the irregularity in attendance, arising from continued wet weather and from the prevalence of influenza, the results of instruction are reasonably satisfactory.

The several schools are fairly well equipped, the property entrusted to the teachers is carefully preserved; the classification is sound, the general organisation may be regarded as satisfactory; the disciplinary condition is pleasing, the government, though gentle, is firm and effective, securing good order and a high moral tone; the demeanour of the pupils is pleasing, and their general conduct is praise-worthy.

worthy.

The following schools, given in order of merit, deserve mention for successful school work done during the year:—Frederickton, Wingham, and Summer Island.

The undermentioned schools were represented at the recent University examinations:—Cundletown Public (1 pass), East Kempsey Public (3 passes), West Kempsey Public (1 pass), Smithtown Public (8 passes), and Taree Public (1 pass).

The following information is obtained from the quarterly returns:—

Quarters.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	School Fees Collected.	School Fees in Arrear.	Free Pupils.
March June September December	4,124 4,52 <b>5</b>	3,040·9 2,869·2 3,158·9 3,069·1	£ s. d. 450 14 3 427 4 5 499 11 9 499 7 3	£ s. d. 36 0 6 30 7 1 30 10 0 36 11 6	133 114 94 110

The teaching staff under my supervision consists of 98 teachers, 6 assistant teachers, and 25 pupilteachers. Collectively the teachers may be described as an industrious respectable body, exercising a salutary influence in their respective localities. The large percentage of failures at examination is, however, indicative of insufficient private study. The pupil-teachers continue to do satisfactory work.

With few exceptions school operations have been successfully prosecuted during the past year, and the prospects for 1892 are favourable.

W. NOLAN, Inspector.

Port Macquarie, 24th December, 1892.

# ANNEX V.

# INSPECTOR McLelland's Report.

Inspector McLelland's Report.

At the close of 1890 the schools in operation in the Lismore section numbered 80. During the present year new schools were opened at Coorabell Creek, Tuckurimba, Rosebank, Dalwood, and Numulgi. Bimgabee Provisional and Byangum Public were temporarily closed and afterwards reopened, the former as a House-to-house School in conjunction with a similar station at Nimbin. Goolmangar Public, closed last year, was also reopened, while the Provisional School at Condong was permanently closed. Murragong and Warwick Half-time Schools were, on account of failing attendance, reduced to House-to-house rates. As the result of these changes the classification of the schools at the end of the year stands thus:—Public, 64; Provisional, 16; Half-time, 2; House-to-house, 2; total, 84.

In addition to the new schools referred to above as already opened, it has been decided to establish others at Byron Bay, Lower Booerie Creek, Duranbah, Gay's Hill, Graham Town, and Terranora. The building at Gay's Hill is now ready for occupation, and tenders are being invited for the erection of the necessary premises at each of the other places. Applications for the establishment of schools at Burringbar, Rous Mill, Maxwell's Hill, Ellengowan, and Naughton's Gap, having been made on insufficient grounds, were declined. It is very probable, however, that most of these localities will, during the coming year, be able to make good their claims upon this department.

The highest enrolment for any quarter of the year was 4,313, and the existing schools provide accommodation for 4,858 pupils. Though the accommodation as a whole is more than sufficient, it is not so in two or three individual cases. Had funds been forthcoming, however, these cases would have received attention ere now, and I should have been able to report that every school in the district fully met the requirements of the locality to which it belonged. The general expenditure upon buildings, under the supervision of the Architect and the Inspector, has b

residence early next year.

In addition io the large amount expended by the Architect's branch in effecting repairs and improvements, the sum of £300 has been spent under my own supervision in minor improvements to thirty-seven schools.

Few schools have failed to obtain satisfactory marks for organisation and discipline, and several teachers have merited special commendation for their success in this direction. It is needless to add that in such instances the general efficiency of the schools has been equally good. As a rule the school premises are neatly kept, and the teachers fully recognise the double responsibility of their positions as tenants in charge of valuable property committed to their care, and as teachers bound to set their pupils an example of orderliness and cleanliness.

I regret that it is not possible to include all in these terms of praise, but unfortunately there are some whose schools and residences are anything but an agreeable spectacle. Last year I complained that few of the teachers seemed to take any practical interest in gardening, but I am able to modify that statement to some extent this year. The institution of Arbor Day has had an excellent effect, and in some centres, notably Lismore, Casino, Ballina, and Drake, the residents, entering heartily into the matter, have rendered the teachers invaluable assistance in making the celebration a success. The work done at the above-named schools, and also at Dunoon, Lindendale, Gundurimba, and Whian Whian, affords

affords capital proof of the richness of the Richmond River soil. All the teachers with whom I have had an opportunity of discussing the question, speak highly of the sustained interest shown by the pupils in tending their garden plots. The cumulative effect of a number of "Arbor Days" in this district will undoubtedly be such that the schools as a body may vie in the beauty of their grounds with those in any portion of the Colony. Everything depends upon the teachers. The soil and climate are for this purpose readly reprect.

portion of the Colony. Everything depends upon the teachers. The soil and climate are for this purpose nearly perfect.

Of 85 schools open during the whole or any portion of the year, 83 received a regular and 25 an ordinary inspection. Of the latter inspections 8 were made by the District Inspector. Of the two schools not inspected, Condong was closed in January before I could visit it, and Byangum, closed in June last, was not reopened till the end of November. It was then impossible in the remaining time to inspect this school and also Dalwood and Numulgi opened in December. Altogether I have made 101 inspections, including the regular inspection, Cormick's Creek, in the Grafton section. Under more favourable circumstances this number might have been increased by at least 30. But, as usual, the first half of the year was abominably wet, and greatly retarded the work of inspection. Moreover, a very considerable portion of my time was taken up in attending to new school movements and the erection of new buildings. I have dealt with no less than 17 applications for the establishment of schools this year, and have had to prepare plans and specifications for 12 school-rooms—7 of which have been completed and the rest are still in hand. While the conditions remain the same, I see no prospect of materially increasing the number of ordinary inspections. Of course many incidental visits have been made, generally with satisfactory results.

The schools, in their relation to the standard, occupy a better position than they did last year. Of

The schools, in their relation to the standard, occupy a better position than they did last year. Of 83 schools inspected, 68 were above standard, 6 up to, and 9 below. Last year 25 out of 81 were below the mark. The improvement thus observable is to be found in the advance made by most of the smaller schools. The table given hereunder shows that the per centages of passes for the current year are higher in the majority of subjects than those recorded for 1890:—

Subject.	Number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes for 1891.	Percentage of Passes for 1890.	Increase or Decrease for 1891.
Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography English History Australian History Scripture Object Lessons Drawing Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Needlework Drill	2,955 1,948 2,955 1,002 1,002 1,002 1,709 2,923 2,923 2,923 2,924 25 63 14 43 14 1,035	90 88 72 78 77 71 50 74 61 67 60 55 76 71 71 51 35 91	86 81  76 69 68 56 62 63 68 58 64 70 81 72 50 50 84	Increase 4 %
Natural Science	34	79	69	" 10 "

The results in those subjects which reach or exceed 70 per cent. of the number of passes may be looked upon as creditable, in view of the difficulties with which all teachers must contend in a greater or less degree. On the whole I think the teaching has been rather more thorough than formerly. The teachers are more fully alive to the necessity of training the thinking powers of their pupils, of creating in them a desire for true knowledge, and impressing upon them the fact that their education has only begun when they have left school begun when they have left school.

The following schools are worthy of special mention for general efficiency:

Acacia Creek (Mr. James Sullivan). Ballina (Mr. Patrick Connelly, removed).

Cowlong (Mr. Patrick Connerty Cowlong (Mr. Owen Gilbert). Cudgen (Mr. Richard Spiers). Casino (Mr. John Law). Drake (Mr. James Paterson).

Lismore, Primary (Mr. Fred. Nicholls).
Lismore, Infants (Mrs. Catherine M'Lennon).
New Italy (Mr. Thos. Morgan).
Newrybar (Mr. William Boorman).
Wardell (Mr. Donald Fraser, removed).
Wyrallah (Mr. John Horton).

Ten candidates from the local schools passed the Junior University examination, viz.:—Ballina and Broadwater one each, Wyrallah two, and Casino and Lismore three each.

The staff now employed in this section consists of 83 teachers, 5 assistants, and 19 pupil-teachers. The great majority of the teachers reflect credit upon the service to which they belong. They are consistently industrious in the discharge of their duties, and are well worthy of the confidence of the department and the esteem of parents and pupils.

In reviewing the work of the past year I may conclude by stating that the schools are for the most part in a satisfactory condition. Those that are now efficient can be relied upon to maintain their good record, and it is to be hoped that the rest will, through increased effort on the part of the teachers, meet with more favourable comment during the coming year.

meet with more favourable comment during the coming year.

H. D. M'LELLAND, Inspector.

Lismore, 29th December, 1891.

### ANNEX W.

DISTRICT-INSPECTOR T. DWYER'S REPORT. THE number of schools in the Maitland District at the close of 1890 was as follows:-

Section of District.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house	Evening Public.	Total.
Maitland	64 63 36 57	1 3 8 13	2 23 10	4 2		67 66 68 82
Total	220	25	32	6		283

The four sections of the district were remodelled at the beginning of the year. Maitland Section received 19 schools and departments from Newčastle. To the Muswellbrook Section were transferred 7 schools from Maitland and 13 from Dungog. Eight schools from Maitland and 1 from Newcastle were transferred to Dungog.

In the Maitland District for the year 1891, the following is a brief summary of the school work

In the Maitland District for the year 1891, the following is a brief summary of the school work and extension carried out by the department:—

**Maitland Section.**—During the year the infant department at East Maitland was reopened. New (vested) brick buildings were creeted and opened at Awaba, Bolwarra, Morrissett, and Young Wallsend. A leased building was opened at Killingworth last July. Provisional Schools, wooden structures, were creeted and opened at Hue Hue and Noraville. One Provisional School, Mandalong, was closed for want of attendance. The sum of £258 14s. 9d. was expended under the District Inspector in this section in effecting necessary improvements to 26 schools and teachers' residences.

**Considerable activity was displayed by the people, teachers and pupils, in celebrating "Arbor Day," by tree planting and the formation of flower beds and borders. Mr. Lawton, of Pokolbin, still holds the field in this section for his successful gardening operations.

**Newcastle Section.**—A non-vested Public School has been opened at Cardiff, and an Infant Department at Islington. Evening Public Schools have been started at Adamstown and New Lambton. New buildings await official opening at Dudley and Stockton.—Girls Department. At Ash Island, a brick building, to replace an old wooden edifice which was destroyed by fire in 1890, was erected. The school at Teralba (late Glen Mitchell) has been enlarged and improved, and a class-room has been added to the Waratah Public School. Improvements and repairs have been effected to 18 other schools, and important works are to be carried out at Adamstown, Carrington, Hamilton, Lambton, New Lambton, Merewether, Newcastle South, Stockton and Tremarton. New school buildings are to be erected at Cardiff and Catherine Hill Bay, and additional departments will be opened at Hanbury, New Lambton Cardiff and Catherine Hill Bay, and additional departments will be opened at Hanbury, New Lambton

Cardiff and Catherine Hill Bay, and additional departments will be opened at Hanbury, New Lambton and Tighe's Hill.

Muswellbrook Section.—The Inspector of this section reports "that with a few exceptions the property of the Department is in good condition. More than 20 school-rooms and teachers' residences have been repaired. Tree planting and the formation of flower gardens have been, on the whole, fairly general; but some teachers take only a perfunctory interest in the matter, and have left the tending of the trees and gardens to the pupils, who have not been slow to interpret the indifferent conduct of their teachers, and have soon fallen off in their zeal and attention."

Dungog Section.—Inspector Waterhouse states:—"A new Public School was opened at Euwylong, a Provisional at Lamb's Valley, a Half-time at Glommartin. and an Evening Public School at Miller's Forest. The Barrington Aborigines' Camp Provisional, and Tea Gardens Provisional, were raised to the rank of Public Schools. Aliceton Half-time was raised to Provisional rank. Dusodic Public and Bungarce Provisional were reduced to Half-time Schools owing to a falling off in their attendance, while Nerong and Sugarloaf Creek had to be closed for want of pupils. Nerong and Sugarloaf Creek had to be closed for want of pupils.

The number of schools in each section of the Maitland District at the close of 1891 is given in the following table :-

Section of District.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public.	Total.
Maitland	71	5	2	0	1	79
Newcastle	50	0	0	0	2	52
Muswellbrook	51	11	18	1	0	81
Dungog	60	9	· 10	0	1	80
Total	232	25	30	1	4	292

There were 304 schools in operation during some portion of 1891 in this district.

The schools, with few exceptions, are centrally situated, and afford more than adequate floor-space for the average attendance for the whole of the Maitland District. The existing floor-space amounts to 25,782 places, while the number of cubical spaces is 26,790, an increase over last year of 917 and 1810 remarking.

to 25,782 places, while the number of cubical spaces is 20,790, an increase over last year of 517 and 1,210 respectively.

The number of pupils on roll for the whole district is 29,536; the multiple enrolments amount to 4,863; the net enrolment is therefore 24,673. The average attendance is 16,228.2 or 65.8 per cent., a very satisfactory result when the causes that operated against regularity of attendance during a considerable part of the year are taken into account. Some of these causes were wet weather in July, August, September, and November, bad roads, and the epidemic of influenza. Last year the percentage of attendance to the net number of pupils enrolled was 65, which was also that for the received 1888 and 1889. years 1888 and 1889.

The organisation of nearly all schools in this district shows marked improvement. Formerly teachers' tables and tops of presses were, to a large extent, covered with dust, books, slates, &c.; now a visitor will see these articles of furniture tastefully ornamented with flowers. Discipline, also, has advanced, especially in schools in which drill is well taught. Few cases of undue corporal punishment came under our observation during the year.

The work of inspection for the year is shown in the following table:-

Section of District.	Regular Inspections.	Ordinary and Second Reg. Inspections.	Total number of Inspections.	Total number of Pupils examined.
Maitland	79	67	146	5,333
Newcastle	52	50	102	7,546
Muswellbrook	89	42	131	2,490
Dungog	83	43	126	2,341
Total	303	202	505	17,710

But for wet weather and the influenza, more ordinary inspections would have been made in Maitland, Muswellbrook, and Dungog sections.

The work of inspection for the year in each section of the district is exhibited in the following

Section of District.	Schools.	* Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.
Maitland	Public	60 3 2	6 0 0	5 2 0	71 5 2
	Total	66	6	7	79
Newcastle	Public Evening Public	41 1	8	1 0	50 2
	Total	42	9	1	52
Muswellbrook	Public	40 6 12 3	7 4 4 1	4 3 5 0	51 13 21 4
	Total	61	16	12	89
Dungog	Public	44 6 7 0	2 0 1 0	14 4 4 1	60 10 12 1
	Total	57	. 3	23	83
Grand Total		226	34	43	303

From this table it is seen that of the inspected schools 86 per cent. were up to or above the standard for the whole district, the percentage for each section of the district being: Maitland, 91; Newcastle, 98; Muswellbrook, 86; Dungog, 72. Last year the percentage for each section of the district was: Maitland, 89; Newcastle, 87; Muswellbrook, 73; Dungog, 73. Maitland section is better this year by 2 per cent.; Newcastle by 11 per cent.; Muswellbrook by 13 per cent.; while Dungog is not so good by 1 per cent.

The proficiency of the pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage of those who satisfied or exceeded the standard, are shown in the following table:—

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—Alphabet	1,886	73
,, Monosyllables	3,294	77
" Easy Narrative	5,021	77
" Ordinary Prose	7,509	82
· Total	17,710	78
Writing—On slates	6,592	83
" On paper	11,103	82
Total	17,695	. 82
Dietation	14,226	73
Arithmetic—Simple Rules	10,367	70
,, Compound Rules	4,743	60
"Higher "	2,598	57
Total	17,708	66
Grammar—Elementary	4,226	68
, Advanced	3,342	70
Total	7,568	69
Geography—Elementary	3,722	71
" -Advanced	3,671	78
Total	7,393	74
History—English	7,287	71
,, Australian	1,921	71
Scripture and Moral Lessons	17,068	73
Object Lessons	17,068	78
Drawing	17,517	68
Music	16,254	76
French	203	76
Euclid	1,173	66
Algebra	263	69
Mensuration	1,272	46
Latin	234	72
Needlework	6,359	82
Drill Natural Science	16,734	80
IVADUTAL SCIENCE	<b>4</b> 75	77

Compared with last year the percentages are not so good, except in case of the higher rules of Arithmetic, the percentage of which is the same as for last year. French is better by 10 per cent., and drill by 1 per cent. Reading, Writing on slates, Elementary Grammar, Advanced Geography, and Music, are not so good by 5 per cent.

Dictation, Object Lessons, and Needlework have fallen 6 per cent. Writing on paper, and the Compound Rules are less satisfactory by 2 per cent. The Simple Rules of Arithmetic and Latin are worse by 4 per cent. Scripture and Euclid have fallen 10 per cent. Elementary Geography is worse by 8 per cent. English History by 7 per cent. Australian History and Algebra are not so good by 12 per cent. Natural Science has fallen 15 per cent. Mensuration shows an improvement of 2 per cent.

The falling off in the percentages of the subjects of instruction are mainly due to two causes, viz., wet weather and the influenza.

During 1891, 100 teachers and assistants and 57 pupil-teachers were employed in the Maitland section; 91 teachers and assistants, 90 pupil-teachers, and 6 work-mistresses in Newcastle section; 78 teachers and assistants and 11 pupil-teachers in Musclebrook section; 77 teachers and assistants and 7 pupil-teachers in Dungog section. They are classified as follows:—

Maitland section.

Maitland section.	
Teachers and Assistants:—	
Class I A	2
" I B	3 33
" 1I B	9
", III A	25
" III B	11
" III C	5
Unclassified	12
Total	100
Pupil-teachers:— .	100
Class I	11
" <u>I</u> I	16
" III	11
,, IVProbationers	$^{17}_{\ 2}$
Total	57
Newcastle section.	
Teachers and Assistants:—	
Class I A	4
,, <u>I</u> B	6
" II A " II B	35 20
TTT A	13
,, III B	8
", III C	Õ
Unclassified	5
·	
Pupil-teachers :	91
Class I	14
II	12
" III	25
,, IV	39
Total	90
Musclebrook section.	
Teachers and Assistants:—	^
Class I A	0 2
" TT A	5
, II B	6
,, III A	20
" III B	10
, III C	6
Unclassified	29
Total	<del></del>
Pupil-teachers:—	,0
Class I	1
" II	2
" <u>III</u>	4
" IV	4
Total	11
	11
Dungog section.  Teachers and Assistants:—	
Class I A	0
, IB	1
" II A	2
" <u>II B</u>	6
" III A	18
, III B	$\frac{15}{9}$
Unclassified	26
Total	77
Pupil-teachers:—	_
Class I	0
" <u>II</u>	2
" III " IV	$\frac{3}{1}$
Probationer	1
	_
Total	7

165 Pupil-teachers.

The teachers and the assistants, with few exceptions, have worked regularly and zealously, and have not shirked that very important duty—the full, regular, and careful teaching of their pupil-teachers, who should always be regarded as the back-bone of the system. Their training and instruction form a most important item of a teacher's duties, and one which an honorable man or woman never should evade. The classes at Wickham and East Maitland continue to be largely and regularly attended, and to be the means of rendering important services with regard to the study of Latir, French, Singing, and Drawing, to the diligent pupil-teachers.

#### Summary.

Eighteen new schools were opened during the year. Accommodation for 25,782 pupils exists. 303 out of 304 schools were fully inspected according to the regular form, and 202 schools received second regular and ordinary inspections. Organisation, discipline, and method continue to improve. Tree-planting and the formation of school gardens have been more general during 1891 than heretoforc. School banks continue to be extensively patronised. Teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers are more studious than in the past. In the Maitland district the prospects of primary education are of a most relief or the prospector. satisfactory character.

T. DWYER,

East Maitland, 11th January, 1892.

District Inspector.

## ANNEX X.

### INSPECIOR M'CORMACK'S REPORT.

THE Newcastle section of the Maitland District had 48 schools in operation at the beginning of 1891. A Primary School has since been opered at Cardiff, and an Infants' School at Islington. Evening Public Schools have been established at Adamstown, and at New Lambton. The 52 existing schools rank as Public Schools. New buildings are ready for occupation at Dudley and at Stockton (Girls'). A brick structure, to replace the wooden one destroyed by fire, has been erected at Ash Island. The school at Teralba has been considerably enlarged, and a class-room has been added to the Waratah Public School. Improvements and repairs have been effected in connection with the schools at:—

Ash Island. Carrington. Charlestown. Cook's Hill. Hamilton. Hexham. Islington. Lambton, New.

Mosquito Island. Newcastle, East. Newcastle, South. Stockton. Teralba. Tomago. Waratah. Wickham.

Works of an important character are to be carried out at Adamstown, Carrington, Hamilton, Lambton, New Lambton, Newcastle, Newcastle South, Stockton, and Tremation. It has also been decided to erect new school buildings at Cardiff and Catherine Hill Bay, and to open additional departments at Hanbury, New Lambton, and Tighe's Hill. All important works have been supervised by the Architect

At the beginning of the year existing schools had accommodation for 7,309 children, and the buildings erected since supply 1,079 additional places. The ordinary attendance of pupils is about 7,700. Adequate room is, therefore, provided for the school population of this section of the district. The schools are well distributed, and are in a very fair state of repair. Most stand on good and conspicuous sites. This year the teachers have, by tree-planting and garden cultivation, much improved the appearance of the grounds. In these works the pupils have assisted. Satisfactory results have been achieved. The schoolrooms, with two or three other exceptions, are kept clean, carefully ventilated, and neat. Due care is taken of the furniture, apparatus, and materials. The water supply is good. As a rule the classification is judicious, and the registration correct. The punctuality secured in most schools is very satisfactory. The time devoted by some teachers to the inspection of the pupils in the lines, as to cleanliness and neatness, is too limited, and this work, so full of results, is consequently performed by them in a lax and superficial manner. School movements are generally performed with ease, quietness, and precision, and the government exercised is both vigilant and regular.

The schools and the departments under my supervision are ranked thus:—

The schools and the departments under my supervision are ranked thus:-

Classes	s. Scho	ols or	Departn	nents.
I	***********		9	
II	***************************************	]	.2	
$\mathbf{III}$	********************************		4	
IV		1	<b>2</b>	
$\mathbf{v}$			3	
$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{I}$	***************************************		3	
VII			4	
IIIV	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	1	
· IX			2	
$\mathbf{X}$	•••••••••••••••		0	
Evening	Public		2	

In the following table the enrolment and the average attendance of pupils for each quarter of the year are given :-

Quarter.	Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
March	9,546	6,607.4	69.2
June	9,356	6,724.5	71.8
September	9,694	7,013.9	<b>72</b> ·3
December	9,411	6,535.6	69.4

The average attendance for the year is 70.6 per cent. of the enrolment. Remarkably wet weather during the greater part of the year, and the recent general sickness have lowered the attendance.

C

All schools received during the year a regular inspection, and all but the two Evening Public Schools received an ordinary inspection. The general condition of the schools is here given:—

Schools,	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public		. 8	41
Totals	1	9	42

These results show that all the schools but one either reached or exceeded the standard.

The subjects, the number of pupils examined in each subject, the number who passed, and the percentage up to or above the standard are given in the following table:—

Subjects	Pupils Examined.	Pupils Passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading	7,546	5,590	74
Writing	7,546	5,939	79
Dictation	5,928	4,035	67
Arithmetic	7.546	4.278	57
Grammar		2,063	62
Geography	3,330	2,334	70
History	4,431	2,909	- 65
Scripture	7,472	4,942	66
Object Lessons	7,165	5,399	75
Drawing	7,472	4,190	54
Music	7,437	5,321	71
French	111	80	72
Euclid	524	<b>2</b> 96	56
Algebra	78	55 ·	70
Mensuration	£63	353	40
Latin	78	50 50	64
Prigonometry	•		04
Needlework	2,550	1,947	76
Drill	7,472		
Natural Science	307	5,699 <b>236</b>	76 76

These results, compared with those of last year, are lower in all subjects but one. The difference, however, is slight, and has been entirely caused through the enforced absence of many pupils by periods of wet weather and the outbreak of influenza.

The entire teaching staff consists of :-

Teachers	50
Assistants	
Pupil-teachers	
Work-mistresses	6
-	

Total ...... 187

They are thus classified :-

Teachers and Assistants.

	First-class. Se		Secon	d-class.	-class. Third-class.			
	Α.	В.	Α.	В.	Α.	В.	C.	Not classified.
TeachersAssistants	4	5 1	28 7	6	5 8	2 6		5
Totals	4 .	6	35 ·	20	13	8		5

Pupil Teachers.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
14	12	25	39

As a body the teachers are respectable, intelligent, zealous, and efficient. The pupil teachers are

studious, attentive to their duties, and well-conducted.

School work in the Newcastle section of the Maitland district has been successfully carried on during the year, and the prospects for 1892 are favourable.

J. McCORMACK. Inspector.

Newcastle, 30th December, 1891.

# ANNEX Y.

### INSPECTOR FLASHMAN'S REPORT.

The year 1890 closed with 68 schools in operation in this section.

Early this year 7 schools taken from the Maitland, and 13 from the Dungog sections, were placed under my supervision. I commenced the year, therefore, with a total of 88 schools.

Two Provisional Schools, one at Gungal and the other at Muscle Creek, have been opened.

The Provisional Schools at Isis and Worrowalong, the Half-time Schools at Kellick, Nandowra, Rosedale, and Turanville; the House Schools at Donald's Creek, Ellerston, Glen Dhu, and Willey, have been closed in consequence of diminished attendance.

Some changes have been made in the working of a few of the smaller schools.

The year closed with the following schools in operation:  Public  Provisional  Half-Time  House	11 18
Total	81

There are still a few schools where the average attendance is unsatisfactory; these will, I expect,

be closed during the ensuing year.

It is much to be regretted that so many of the small country schools have been closed because of

It is much to be regretted that so many of the small country schools have been closed because of the falling off in the attendance. The tendency in this district is certainly for persons with families to seek employment in or near towns. In many cases, the removal of one family is sufficient to reduce a school to such an extent as to render its closing imperative.

With one or two exceptions, the property of the Department is in good condition. More than twenty schoolrooms and teachers' residences have been repaired during the past year. The expenditure necessary for improvements next year will be very limited.

The planting of trees and the formation of flower gardens have been on the whole fairly general throughout the district. Several of the play-grounds are fast assuming quite an altered appearance; the trees planted two and three years ago have now grown, and are adding much to the comfort of the pupils. In some cases the results have not been satisfactory; many of the trees sent to the schools were dead when they arrived, or so small that they were unable to bear transplanting and soon died. In other cases the teachers have taken only a very perfunctory interest in the matter, and have left the tending of the trees and gardens to the pupils, who have not been slow to interpret the indifferent conduct of their teachers, and have soon fallen off in their zeal and attention.

It is pleasing to note with what readiness the parents of the pupils responded to appeals for funds to meet the necessary expenses connected with Arbor Day celebrations. In some cases nearly twice as much money as was required was subscribed. In a few instances, where the teachers have been unsympathetic in the matter, they have been fairly driven by the force of public opinion to fall in with the movement.

the movement.

While every effort to beautify the grounds in an intelligent manner should be highly commended and encouraged, it must be borne in mind that the grounds attached to the schools are ploy-grounds, and that any action which tends materially to change their character in that respect is a positive injury. I have come across cases where the flower-beds have been so placed as to prevent the lads from indulging in such games as cricket, rounders, football, &c. The average school boy would much prefer the spacious unalorated area, where games so dear to his heart might be practised without fear of damaging flower-beds or sprouting young trees, to the beautiful but limited grounds which some teachers seem to think quite sufficient. quite sufficient.

The school grounds at Warkworth, Murrarundi, Falbrook, Singleton, Roughit, Parkville, and Wingen are very attractive in appearance, and are the best in the district.

All the schools in this section, except one, received a regular inspection, and forty-two received an ordinary inspection. The only school not inspected was the Provisional School at Worrowolong, which was closed early in January last.

The total number of inspections conducted by me was 133.

My work kas been very much interfered with by wet weather, flooded creeks, and almost impassable roads.

I visited several schools, and found them closed in consequence of the state of the weather. An unusual number of special inquiries has taken up much of my time and necessitated considerable extra

The subjects reported last year as weak have received special attention from the teachers, with satisfactory results. Mental and slate arithmetic, dictation, grammar, drawing, and writing have in

I was particularly pleased with the writing I inspected at the Public Schools Roughit, Rouchel, Broke, and Singleton Boys' Department. In each case the work exhibited was much above the average.

The subject, the number of pupils examined in each, and the percentage that satisfied the standard, are given below:—

Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage up to Standard.
Reading	<b>2.49</b> 0	78
Writing	2,475	33
Dictation	2,093	72
Arithmetic—Simple Rules	1,443	72
" Compound Rules	711	63
" Higher Pulsa	334	63
Grammar—Elementary	561	74
Higher	389	71
Geography—Elementary	593	74
Higher	353	73
History—English	938	75
Australian	189	74
Scripture	2.134	76
Object Lessons	2,397	80
Drawing	2.389	70
Music	1,805	69
French	20	100
Euclid	100	70
Algebra	17	82
Mensuration	25	52
Latin	25 25	100
	853	75
Needlework	1,930	69
Drill	1,000	

It appears to me that one of the most difficult subjects an untrained teacher has to deal with is Although the instruction contained in the little manual on "Physical exercises," which is supplied drill. Aithough the instruction contained in the little manual on "Physical exercises," which is supplied to all teachers, is simple, plain, and pointed, it is to the uninitiated difficult, perplexing, and bewildering. On several occasions I have seen the exercises gone through in such a manner as would provoke unbounded merriment to the majority of boys attending any of our town schools. Drawing is another subject of great difficulty to those who have not received special instructions in the method of teaching it. Few trained teachers appear to consider that the elementary course they themselves have gone through should be followed in treating the subject before their classes. Frequently have I found fourth-class pupils simply amusing themselves during the lesson—some copying animals' heads, others trees, others parts

parts of the human body, &c., but not one following any set plan or studying the subject in a systematic intelligent manner. The teacher who has yet to learn the real importance of the subject will fail in his methods of teaching it.

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

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public	4 .	7	40	51
Provisional	3	4	6	13
Half-time	5	4	12	21
House	•••	. 1	3	4
Total	12	. 16	. 61	89

Last year there were nineteen schools below standard; this year there are only twelve. In every case where low results were obtained suitable action was taken by the Department.

The organisation of the schools is on the whole satisfactory. All the principal schools are now provided with weather sheds, and many of the smaller ones with verandahs. The schools are fairly well found in furniture, materials, maps, and diagrams. There is seat accommodation provided for 4,677 pupils, which is quite sufficient for present requirements. The highest enrolment during any quarter this year was 3,310:

In a few instances I have been surprised and disappointed when I have unexpectedly visited schools which I have always previously found in a good condition, to find much to object to. Untidy schoolrooms, presses, and playgrounds, dirty lavatories, and outhouses are faults which generally do n t appear alone. A teacher who is careless in such matters is certain to be equally slovenly in matters of greater importance.

The discipline maintained in the schools is effective and satisfactory, but few teachers appear to excreise much control over, or take any interest in their pupils when once they leave the vicinity of the schoolroom. Really effective discipline seeks to influence every action of the child, not only in the schoolroom and playground, but beyond them.

One classified teacher only has been examined with a view of improving his classification. One teacher applied for permission to be examined, but as his practical skill was not sufficiently good his request was declined.

Two teachers who had done very satisfactory work, and whose official records were in every way satisfactory, were promoted under Regulation 103.

There are 11 pupil-teachers in this section. One only failed to gain promotion. These young persons are all of unblemished characters, intelligent, hardworking, conscientious, and enthusiastic; they have done good work during the year, and promise to become in the future valued members of the profession of their choice.

The teachers and pupil-teachers are classified thus:-

	111.			II.		I.		Un-	Total.
	Α.	В.	C.	А.	В.	A.	В.	classified.	1000
Peachers	18	10	6	4.	5		2	27	72
Assistants	2	***		1	1			2	6
		Class I.		Cass II.		Class III.		Class IV.	Total.
Pupil-teachers		1		2		4		4	11

The number of unclassified teachers is still very large; many of them are females in charge of very small schools, and have been in the service of the Department a considerable time. Under such circumstances it will, I think, be a long time before the number is materially reduced.

I am of opinion that the educational requirements of this section are well met and that the

prospects are encouraging.
Muswellbrook, 29th December, 1891. C. O. FLASHMAN, Inspector.

# ANNEX Z.

# INSPECTOR WATERHOUSE'S REPORT.

At the close of the year 1890, 82 schools were in operation, of which 57 ranked as Public, 13 as Provisional, 10 Half-time, and 2 House-to-House Schools. At the beginning of this year there were transferred to this section 10 schools, viz.:—Clairwood, Dunolly, Glendon Brook, Merannie, Miller's Forest, Mitchell's Flat, Mundawa, Nelson's Plains, Raymond Terrace, and Sedgefield; at the same time I was relieved of the supervision of Belltrees, Brushy Hill, Davis' Creek, Gundy, Moonan Brook, Moonan Flat, Ravensworth North, Rouchel, Rouchel Vale, Page's River, Stewart's Brook, Donald's Creek, &c., and Ellerston, &c. In consequence of these changes I had charge of 79 schools in January, 1891.

During

During the year a Public School was opened at Euwylong, a Provisional School at Lamb's Valley, a Half-time School at Glen Martin, and an Evening Public School at Miller's Forrest. The Barrington Aborigines' Camp and Tea Gardens Provisional Schools were raised to the rank of Public Schools, and Aliceton Half-time to that of Provisional. The unsatisfactory attendance at Dusodie Public, and Myall Upper (now called Bungsree) Provisional, necessitated their reduction to Half-time Schools, whilst the small attendance at Nerong Half-time, and Sugarloaf Creek Half-time, led to the closing of these schools. The schools in operation at the close of the year are classified thus:—

Public	60
Provisional	Ğ
Half-time	10
Evening Public	10
12 tolling I dollo	T

Total .....

Two other schools will come into operation after the Christmas vacation, viz., Martin's Creek Provisional, and Gloucester River House-to-house; at the former place the residents have completed a suitable building, the Department making the grant which is usual for schools of this class, while at the latter suitable rooms will be provided by the settlers. In the few instances in which applications for schools were declined, either a school was already in operation within a reasonable distance of the place at which the residents wished for a school to be erected, or else the conditions laid down in the Regulations with regard to the establishment of schools of even the lowest class could not be complied with.

Serious damage has been caused to several of the schools and residences by white ants; minor repairs and improvements have been effected in numerous instances under the Inspector's supervision, and steps have been taken to give the buildings most requiring it a thorough overhaul during the coming year. The Architect for Schools will be responsible for this work.

Allowing 8 square feet of floor space for each child there is sufficient accommodation in the schools in this section for 4,622 pupils; reckoning 100 cubic feet of air for each child, 4,281 pupils could be accommodated; this is an increase of 165 places if the calculation be made on the former basis, and of 290 if on the latter.

290 if on the latter.

The school accommodation is ample, as may be seen by a glance at the following table:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March June September December	3,177 3,140 3,134 3,125	2,191·3 2,271·5 2,152·6 2,120·8

All the schools in operation during the whole year or any part of it were fully inspected, two of the least satisfactory receiving a second regular inspection. Special work prevented me from holding more than forty-one ordinary inspections.

The efficiency of the Schools may be exhibited thus:-

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Schools in operation a full year at the time of inspection	20	3	56	79
Schools not in operation a full year at the time of inspection	3	•••••	1	4
Total	23	3	57	83

from which it appears that 72 per cent. reached or exceeded standard requirements, last year the percentage was 73. In some instances, doubtless, the failure of teachers to satisfy the standard is due to neglect to prepare thoroughly the subjects they teach, and inability to impart in a pleasing and instructive manner the knowledge they possess; other failures may readily be accounted for by one or more of the following circumstances:—

(a) Irregularity in the attendance of pupils on account of the wet weather which prevailed for several months.

(b) Irregularity in attendance, due to the prevailing epidemics, influenza and whooping-cough.
(c) The examination of schools which had been in operation only a short time when inspected.
(d) The fact that there was no Third Class in the school.

The schools of highest general efficiency were Booral, Dungog, Gresford, Stroud, and Telegherry. Three of the pupils from the Dungog Superior Public School passed the recent University Junior Examination.

The proficiency of the pupils examined during the year is given in the subjoined summary:

Subjects.	Number of Pupils examined.	Per centage up to or above Standard.
Reading	2,341	82
writing	2,341	84
Dictation	1,929	73
Arithmetic	2,341	70
Grammar	916	69
deography	916	74
English History	907	69
Australian History	303	68
scripture and Morai Lessons	2.205	79
Julect Lessons	. 2,332	83
Drawing	2,332	80
Music	1,884	74
Euchd	135	76
Algebra	55	65
Mensuration	254	54
Latin	18	83
Needlework	974	82
Jrill	2,330	67
Natural Science	18	83

There have been serious interruptions to continuous work caused by bad weather and epidemic complaints. About half the schools are so situated that it is necessary for many of the children to cross a river or creek in order that they may attend. In ordinary seasons this presents no difficulty, but during the present year the ground has been so saturated with moisture that a comparatively insignificant rainfall has been sufficient to cause a "fresh" which has covered or carried away the logs by which the children usually cross, and thus the children have been prevented from attending. In one part of my section I was credibly informed that no less than thirteen logs were carried away by freshes within six weeks. For many months these freshes were of frequent occurrence, and the attendance was merely nominal. All parts of this section have been visited by the prevailing epidemic, influenza, which prostrated teachers and scholars alike, and seriously interfered with school work for periods varying from two to six weeks. Whooping cough, too, has been of common occurrence, and has rendered the examination of certain schools distressing to Inspector, teacher, and pupils. After making due allowance for the interruptions to which I have alluded, I am satisfied the teachers are not responsible for any apparent retrogression, indeed I deem them worthy of commendation for the judgment they have displayed in taking care that such important subjects as reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic, in which the percentage of passes is practically the same as last year, should not suffer.

The teachers and pupil-teachers under my supervision are ranked thus:—

The teachers and pupil-teachers under my supervision are ranked thus :-

	I A.	IB.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Un- classed.	Total.
Teachers	•••	1	2	5	18	15	9	24	74
Assistants				1				2	3
		1	2	6	18	15	9	26	77
		Class 1.	Class 2.	Class	3. Cla	ass 4.	On Proba	tion.	Total.
Pupil-teachers	• • • •		2	3		1	1		7

Four of the teachers have been promoted for good service in accordance with section 103 of the revised Regulations. One teacher has secured a classification by examination. The teachers, as a whole, have worked zealously under unusual difficulties; a few have been deservedly censured for the unsatisfactory performance of their duties. The pupil-teachers are, with one exception, continuing to give satisfaction factory performance of their duties. satisfaction.

Several of the teachers celebrated "Arbor Day" in an appropriate manner, and I am pleased with the care the children take of their own particular tree or flower-bed. The teachers deserving of special mention for the interest they have taken in this work are Mr. E. E. Mitchell, of Stroud, under whose supervision the children have formed some very pretty flower-beds, which are well kept, and Mr. G. W. Browne, of Chichester, who has converted ground previously covered with fallen timber and tussocky grass into a well-arranged flower and vegetable garden.

Mr. John P. Green, of Raymond Terrace, has a Cadet Corps of about thirty members, which executes military movements with considerable precision, and handles the carbine with a freedom which shows not only that the instruction has been imparted in a skilful manner, but that the lads take an interest in learning how to handle firearms properly.

The Kindergarten exercises, which are incorporated with the regular work of the First Class at the Clarence Town Public School, continue to interest the children, and to develop their faculties.

The educational requirements of this section are fully met by existing means of education The year's work has been fairly satisfactory, and there is every reason to anticipate that the results for the year 1892 will be higher.

J. WATERHOUSE.

Inspector.

### ANNEX Z1.

# DISTRICT INSPECTOR O'BYRNE'S REPORT.

The number of schools in operation for the whole or any portion of the year was 327. These are classed in accordance with the attendance, and the circumstances under which they are worked, as follows:—

Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools House-to-house Schools Evening Schools	61 20 16
m	

For the information of the general public, who are not supposed to be acquainted with the precise signification of the technical terms used by the department in designating the different kinds of schools, I think that the following will be of use.

A Public School is one at which the ordinary average attendance is not less than twenty pupils. These schools are divided into ten classes, the divisions being made on the basis of average attendance. In each class of school it is required that the head teacher shall have obtained by examination a prescribed and a school with an average between 50 and professional diploma or classification. Thus for a Sixth-class school—one with an average between 50 and 100—the master must have a Second-class certificate, and so on. Anyone can readily ascertain what amount of scholarship is indicated by each grade of classification. This information is usually published in the Minister's Report, under the heading "Course of Studies prescribed for Teachers."

A Provisional School is one in which the average attendance ranges between 12 and 20. These are the pioneers and usually form the nucleus of permanent Public Schools. For the most part, their teachers are untrained and unclassified. As a rule, these teachers are recruited from young men and women

women who have been brought up in our Public Schools, and who exhibit an aptitude for the work of teaching. As soon as this class of school shows an average of 20 or more for a reasonable time, it is placed on the Public School list. In all permanent centres the cost of providing and maintaining Provisional Schools is borne by the State. At saw-mills and places of doubtful permanence the residents are required to provide the school-buildings. The same prudent rule is followed in the establishment of Half-time and House-to-house Schools. The migration of a single family would cause a school of this kind to collapse at any time. Therefore the aid given is properly limited to the payment of the teacher's salary, and to a small grant of books, slates, and a few other necessary requisites. The attendance at Half-time and House-to-house Schools generally averages from 9 to 12 pupils. In many parts of this district good work is being done by these schools, and they bring the means of education, as it were, to the doors of more than 500 children. There are very few, if any, places in the extensive tract of country to which this report refers, and where 10 or 12 children can be grouped together, that have not their school of one kind or another. I venture to say that there is no country in the world where greater efforts are made to extend the blessings of primary education to all. Yet there are many large families in the Central and Western Land Divisions which cannot be reached under our Public School system. Of late years I think that this number is increasing, and I attribute this to the increased area of land that can now be selected. Where a man can acquire 4 square miles of country, it is almost impossible for a sufficient number of families to settle to form a school centre. I am merely stating a fact, not offering an opinion on the land policy.

### New Schools, Accommodation, and Repairs.

Between 1st January and 31st December, 1891, 18 new schools were brought into operation These are:—Ballast Quarries, Berrigan, Derlow's Creek, Benmore, Bute, Canimbla Creek, Holy Camp Broken Hill Girls, Bourton Terrace, Alma, Broken Hill Evening, Tumut Infants, Ramsay, Urangeline, Munyabla, Edge Hill, Emu Reefs, and Lalla Rookh. The following Schools, which had been closed for some time, were reopened during this period, viz.:—Moorwatha, Eualdrie, Forwood, Maude, and Jones' Creek

In consequence of small attendance, 17 schools either did not reopen or were closed in the year, ramely, Moira, Paika, South Marowie, Pretty Pine, Wanganella, Mia Mia, Yellow Waterhole, Jellingrove, Bago, Morebringer, Upper Tumbsrumba, South Humula, Mount Blanc, Matong, Wilson, Methul, and Rawsonville.

Rawsonville.

The Infant Schools at Adelong and Grenfell ceased to be worked as separate departments, whilst the Primary Schools at Cootamundra and Tumut had infant departments added to them. These results were, of course, brought about by decrease or increase of the av-rage attendance.

This accommodation provided by all schools in this district at the end of last year was 19,557 places. The number of new scats provided this year by new buildings, by renting, &c., was 3,602; the loss by closing schools, &c., was 1,792. These changes leave, on 31st December, 1891, sitting accommodation for 21,367 pupils. The enrolment and average attendance for the last quarter of the year were, respectively, 16,084 and 10,566. It will thus be seen that in the matter of school accommodation we are well abreast of all reasonable requirements. I know of no place where there is overcrowding in the schools.

Lake Albert is the only place at which a weather-shed was erected.

Nearly all the classified schools have residences. The few that are without them are recently converted Provisional Schools, the permanency of which is doubtful. Twenty-two residences were repaired at a cost of £359, and 70 schoolhouses at a cost of £1,033 9s. 3d.

New schools have been sanctioned at Tyagong, Boginderra, and Tumbleton. Applications from Lisgo, Collinroobie, Ganmain (Deepwater), Broken Dam, Tarrawange, Bynyar, and The Rise are still under consideration.

About the middle of the year a grant of £30 was made to the residents of Mangoplah to enable them to build a schoolhouse, but this grant has not been taken up.

# Inspection.

No change worth mentioning has been made in the boundaries of the district or in the number of schools contained therein. The staff of Inspectors also remains unchanged, and is as follows:

Wagga Wagga	73	school	S	District Inspector G. O'Byrne.
Albury	92	••		Inspector S. Wright.
Young	92	11		Inspector C. W. Friend.
Hay	70	2)		Inspector Thos. Pearson.
•				
Total	327	school	s.	

Three hundred and sixteen of these received regular and 104 a second or ordinary inspection. Several incidental inspections were paid to many of the schools in the course of the Inspectors' travels. It is a rule with us never to pass a school without calling, and briefly noting how the work is proceeding. These basty visits are very useful as tending to preserve uniformity of work in the schools.

Of the 11 schools not regularly examined, two were night schools, which had only a very brief existence. Most of the other schools were very small ones, and had closed for want of local support before the Inspectors could reach them on their usual rounds. I missed the regular inspection of the Windowie school in consequence of the sickness and absence of the teacher. This school, however, received an ordinary inspection.

an ordinary inspection. The following table shows the condition of the schools in relation to the Standard of Proficiency, 50 per cent. being regarded as up to Standard :-

Kind of School.	Below Standard.	Equal to.	Above.	Total.
Public Provisional Half-time House-to house Evening	23 15 2 3	23 8 4 . 4 	179 34 12 8 1	225 57 18 15
Total	43	39	234	316

The number of pupils examined in each section is as follows:-

Hav		3,598 in	67 schools.	
			92 "	
	***************************************	<b>2,5</b> 08 in		
Wagga		2,421 in	72 ,,	
	Total	11 232 in	316 schools	•

The percentage of passes in each subject for the years 1890 and 1891 are given hereunder:-

Subjects.	1890.	1891.
Reading	83	81
Writing	83	79
Dictation	65	74
Arithmetic	69	75
Grammar	74	76
Geography	. 74	75
History	, 66	70
Scripture	69	74
Object Lessons	77	78
Drawing	74	72
Music	76	79
French	78	79
Euclid	75	75
Algebra	76	76
Mensuration	76	74
Latin	66	69
Sewing	86	78
Drill	77	76
Natural Science	83	79

Teaching Staff.

The staff consists of 358 teachers and assistants, and 62 pupil-teachers. The subjoined tables show their classifications:—

#### Teachers and Assistants.

Sections.	I A.	IB.	II A.	п в.	III A.	Ш В.	III C.	Unclassified.	Total.
Albury	•••	1 2 2 2	9 15 11 9	6 10 3 3	21 10 13 24	9 14 14 14	8 5 10 9	32 39 25´ 38	86 95 78 99
Total		7	44	22	68	51	32	134	358

### Punil-teachers

	- apro reache	, , ,			
Section.	I.	II.	III.	īv.	Total. •
Albury	5 1 4 4	3 1 6 3	3 5 1 6	1 8 5 6	12 15 16 19
Total	14	13	15	20	. 62

School Fees.

The amount of school fees paid was £5,972 4s. 6½d. This is a slight increase on last year's payments. This sum divided by the average attendance gives 10s. 4d. as the annual fee paid by each child.

In this year a considerable amount of tree-planting and improvement to the grounds was done. At nearly every school, where the site is securely enclosed, Arbor Day was celebrated with varying degrees of enthusiasm and success. In some places the teachers, pupils, parents, and School Boards united in making the day a thoroughly effective one in the direction aimed at by the Minister. Future generations of children will owe a debt of gratitude to the forethought manifested by the Department in the active and enlightened efforts made to improve and beautify the school grounds. The ultimate success of this movement will largely depend on the amount of recognition given by Inspectors to teachers who display taste, skill, and industry in the management of the few acres allotted to them. Many of the teachers have done good work in horticulture and tree-planting. The following, however, deserve special mention:—Mr. Heath, of Narrandera; Mr. Peacock, Brucedale; Mr. Kchoe, Cungegong, and Mr. Balmain, of Old Junee. I have, for many years, recognised the great importance of encouraging the planting of our school sites, and I would fain hope that here and there in the various parts of the Colony entrusted to my supervision, that some little good remains as the result of my feeble advocacy. At the risk of what, may have the appearance of an unpleasing egotism, I will venture to quote my opinions of twenty years ago. In the Council's Report of 1872 I wrote as follows:—
"Generally speaking, the playgrounds and whole surroundings of the schools present a bare and uninviting appearance, and little has been done to render them attractive by planting trees and flowers . . . I shall not prolong this report by any lengthened speculations on the advantages to be derived from exhibiting to our children examples of successful horticulture; but I am strongly of opinion that our schools can be made largely instrumental in cultivating those tastes which will induce our future settlers to surround their homesteads with something more attra

Attendance Branch.

There are two Attendance Officers employed in the Wagga district—one located at Hay, and the other at Wagga. Besides these, Mr. Cork was sent to Broken Hill for a couple of months as temporary Attendance Officer. I have no return of the work done by him, but I understand that he was employed in visiting and cautioning defaulting parents, and that a good many children were brought into the schools through his intervention.

The number of prosecutions authorised by the Minister was 257. There were 193 convictions under the compulsory clause; 38 cases were either dismissed or withdrawn; 26 of the prosecutions authorised have not yet been brought into Court.

authorised have not yet been brought into Court.

Wagga, 6th January, 1892.

G. O'BYRNE District Inspector. ANNEX

#### ANNEX Z2.

#### INSPECTOR WRIGHT'S REPORT.

At the end of 1890 there were 89 schools in operation in this district, one of which was transferred to the Yass district at the beginning of 1891, so that the year was commenced with 88 schools. Three new schools, viz., Ballast Quarries Public, Berrigan Provisional, and Darlov's Creek Half-time, have been opened, and one school, Moorwatha Public, which was closed in 1890, has been reopened. There were, therefore, 92 schools in operation during some portion of the year, but of these 6, viz., Jellingroe Public, Bago Provisional, Morebringer Provisional, Upper Tumberumba Provisional, South Humula Half-time, and Mount Blanc Half-time, have been closed owing to the limited attendance, so that there are now 86 in operation. It is very probable that 2 of the schools closed this year, viz., Upper Tumberumba and South Humula, will be reopened in 1892.

The schools now in operation meet the requirements of the district very satisfactorily, and I anticipate that few applications for new schools will be made during 1892.

pate that few applications for new schools will be made during 1892.

#### Inspection.

Of the 92 schools open during the year, 85 received a regular inspection, 1 was twice fully inspected, and 13 ordinary inspections were made. The 7 schools which did not receive a regular Inspection were —

Ballast Quarries Public, which was open during the last two weeks of the year only.

Morebunger Provisional, which was open for 1½ day only (in January).

Bago Provisional

Upper Tumberumba Provisional South Humula Half-time

Which were closed when the localities in which they are situated were visited.

Mount Blanc Half time

The total average attendance at the last five of these schools for the year was only 36 4, so that very few scholars were missed by the omission of the regular inspections.

Of the 85 schools inspected, 66 were above, 6 up to, and 13 below the standard in efficiency; that is, 84 7 per cent. satisfied the requirements. This is 10 per cent. above the results obtained last year, and speaks well for the industry and intelligence of the teachers generally.

The attainments of the pupils in the principal subjects of examination are shown in the following table—

Subject	Number of Pupils examined	Percentage up to o above Standard
Reading	2,444	729
writing	2,508	64 3
Dictation	1,982	71 4
Arithmetic	2,320	64.9
Frammar	1,066	705
Beography	1,049	72 5
English History	1,038	61.1
ustralian History	152	73 6
Scripture	2,232	67.2
Object Lessons	2,316	683
Jrawing	2,352	63 6
veedlework	1,033	71.9
Orall	2,379	63.0

# Accommodation.

Accommodation was provided at the end of 1890 for 4,344 pupils During 1891, places for 201 were lost by closing schools, &c., while new places for 407 were provided by the erection of new buildings. There is thus a total gain for the year of 206 places, there being accommodation now for 4,550 scholars. As the largest enrolment for any quarter of the year was 3,485, in the quarter ending March, it will be seen that ample provision has been made for properly accommodating the children.

# Buildings, Grounds, &c.

The following work has been done under the supervision of the Inspector:-

trouble.

# Teachers.

The classifications of the teachers and pupil-teachers are shown in the following table -

								O	
Position.	1 A.	1 B	II A.	ИВ	II A.	шв	111 C	Un- classified	Total
Teachers		1	9	6	21	9	8	32	86
	Clas	ss 1.	Cla	ss 2.	Cla	ss 3.	CI	ass 4.	Total
Pupil-teachers		5		3		3		1	12

Work-mistress ....

### Summary.

The educational requirements of the district are well met by the schools provided; the buildings as a whole are in good condition; and the teachers generally are painstaking, earnest, and capable. The prospects for the coming year are good.

Albury, 2nd January, 1892.

STEWARF WRIGHF

ANNEX

## 147

#### ANNEX Z3.

#### INSPECTOR FRIEND'S REPORT.

At the end of 1890 there were 87 schools or departments under my supervisior. Of these Coolac, Gundagai, Gundagai South, and Walli were transferred to other inspectors in January last; and Mitta Mitta, Cooba Creek, Clarendon, and Burr Hut Schools, situated between the Great Southern and Gundagai railway lines, were added to my list. Grenfell Infants' ceased to exist as a separate department, but an Infants' School was opened at Cootamundra. Schools were established at Benmore, Bute, Canimbla Creek, Holy Camp; and Eualdrie and Torwood Half-time which closed last year reopened as a House-to-house school.

Hence, there are 92 schools now in operation in the Young section, and they are thus classified :-

Public Provisional Half-time House-to-house	16 2
Total	<del></del>

It has been decided to sanction schools at Tyagong, Boginderra, and Tumbleton, and others will probably be established at Winderahdeen, and at a place near Balabla. Within the last few days two additional petitions has been received. By March next, my list will probably comprise 98 or 100. Applications for schools have been numerous; and, although some have been declined, the department's principle of expansion has been borne in mind, and schools have been allowed in all cases where it was considered judicious to open them.

At Cootamundra new buildings for infants were erected under the architect's supervision. Among the works done by the inspector may be mentioned:—

#### (a) The erection of new school-rooms.

Place.	Object.	Cost.	Seats.
Canimbla Creek	New To replace old building	£ s. d. 59 10 0 105 0 0	35 48

- (b) Repairs to 31 school buildings, the cost being £329 10s. 3d.
- (c) ,, 11 school residences, ,, £114 0s. 6d.

# Material Condition, Accommodation, &c.

The buildings in which the children are collected are, in most cases, well adapted for the purposes they are intended to answer. They are centrally situated, properly ventilated and furnished, in satisfactory repair, and commodious. They contain 5,768 places, as against an enrolment which does not exceed 4,989. In general, they indicate due attention on the teachers' part, and present a neat and well-kept appearance—circumstances which cannot fail to exert a healthy influence over the pupils. Arbor Day was successfully celebrated in a large number of schools, and flower and vegetable gardens are meeting with increased favour.

## Inspection, &c.

Every school in this district received a regular and 44 an ordinary inspection, 6 were subjected to a second ordinary (1 from the District Inspector). I assisted for a week in the Wellington District, where I examined Cobar and Nyngan (5th class schools), and Coolabah Provisional. My inspections may be thus summarised:—

Regular, in Young Section	93
" Wellington District Ordinary, in Young Section	3
Ordinary, in Young Section	49
Total	 45

The results in reading, writing, slate arithmetic, French, algebra, mensuration, trigonometry, and Science compare satisfactorily with those of last year; but grammar, geography, history, drill, mental arithmetic, and words and meanings have not been so successfully treated. Some teachers miss or fail to recognise the importance of mental arithmetic as leading to correct operations upon the slate; and where word meanings or dictation are weak, it is found that they have erred in pushing the pupils beyond the reading lessons required by the Standard. Where these latter conditions exist, the children can, in many instances, manage fairly well the mechanical part of reading, but they can neither understand what they are attempting, nor write correctly from dictation the lessons which they should have mastered. Low results in history and geography can invariably be traced to the fact that teachers have left the children to learn the subject from books, instead of imparting the instruction themselves. The mark for elementary drill would certainly be higher if a less elaborate work than "Infantry Drill" were supplied. A small hand-book, compiled by some one who understands our schools, would meet an existing want in this respect.

I can, with satisfaction, record an improvement in the organisation and general discipline of the schools in my district.

The following deserve special mention for the creditable results attained at the regular inspections of this year:—

Cowra Superior.
Cullingar,
Dudauman.
Grenfell Superior.
Koorawatha.
M'Henry's Creek.
Milong.
Quondong.

Tubbul.
Wambanumba.
Wattamadara.
Weddin.
Wombat.
Yeo Yeo.
Young Superior.

Billimari is the best Provisional School.

The undermentioned schools were successful at the recent University Junior Examination:-

Young Superior	14 p 3 1	asses.
Total	18	12

I am pleased to report that the schools are, in most cases, duly appreciated, and that a local interest in them has been excited and sustained. Prizes have been liberally subscribed in many of them, and school picnics, sports, &c., freely indulged in. The Tenora Public School has been especially fortunate in regard to the means of physical education, provided by some of the residents, who, have had a tennis court and cricket ground formed, and horizontal and swing bars erected.

As a rule, the pupils are punctual and regular in their attendance, and the home disabilities and hindrances are comparatively limited. In a few farming localities, however, the teachers complain of the indifference with which the parents regard the educational advantages offered by the department. These persons either send their children to school simply when they can find nothing for them to do about the house or farm, or allow them to attend for the bare seventy days in the half-year. If a substantial fine were inflicted in lieu of the very nominal one now in force, persons of this stamp would probably be induced to realise the necessity for permitting their children to embrace their privileges, instead of depriving them of the benefits provided by the State; and teachers labouring in such undesir able places would have a fair chance of better satisfying the department.

A synopsis of the efficiency of schools is shown hereunder:-

Class of School.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	7 3	1	65 13 2 2 2

The following table shows the proficiency of pupils in subjects taught:-

Subjects.	Total number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage up to o above Standard.		
Reading—Alphabet	157	107	68		
Monogrilobles	504	380	75		
Foor Nametina	801	615	76		
Ordinary Prose	1,243	1,025	82		
Writing—On Slates	951	758	79		
In Cong Books and on Panar	1.737	1,422	81		
ictation	2,092	1,402	67		
Arithmetic—Simple Rules	1,465	1,043	71		
Compound Rules	583	357	- 61		
Higher Rules	528	359	67		
	552	399	72		
frammar—Elementary	584	425	72		
" Advanced	380	224	58		
teegraphy—Elementary	755	540	71		
,, Advanced	1,108	646	58		
listory—English	134	96	71		
" Australian		1	70		
cripture and Moral Lessons	2,189	1,548	70		
bject Lessons	1,911	1,338	71		
Drawing	2,489	1,781			
<i>I</i> usic	2,306	1,699	73		
rench	35	28	80		
Euclid	82	53	64		
Algebra	38	29	76		
densuration	84	57.	67		
atin	<b>52</b>	30	57		
Prigonometry	7	5	71		
Veedlework	1,012	795	78		
Orill	2,528	1,657	65		
Vatural Science	755	603	78		

#### Teachers.

The Teachers, Assistants, and Pupil-teachers now employed in the Young section are classified as follows :-

	1 A.	1 B	2 A.	2 B.	3 A.	3 В.	3 C.	Not classified
Teachers and Mistresses Assistants	*****	2	8 1	2 1	21 3	13	9	36 2
			Class	1.	Class 2.	Class	3.	Class 4.
Pupil-teachers	••••••		4		3	6		6

In the majority of cases the teachers have laboured assiduously and intelligently in the performance of their work, and by their commendable conduct and efficiency have secured the respect and confidence of the persons they live amongst.

It is satisfactory to know that the number of untrained teachers is not likely to increase to any material extent, as all novices who receive their first appointments in the capacity of teachers in full charge of schools, although many of them ultimately do well, must gain their experience at the expense

of the children over whom they are placed. When, however, a novice commences his career as a pupil teacher, the results of his inefficiency are not so serious, for instead of being thrown wholly upon his own resources, he is placed under a head-master who is capable of training and aiding him in the management of his class.

This evil is now being gradually remedied by the appointment of ex-pupil teachers to the charge of small schools.

To sum up :-

1. All schools were fully inspected.

An schools were thiny inspected.
 The district is well supplied with schools, which are mostly in good repair.
 The buildings afford ample accommodation, and the sites are well chosen.
 Viewed generally, a satisfactory year's work has been achieved.
 The outlook is promising.

Young, 27th December, 1891.

CHAS. W. FRIEND. Inspector.

## ANNEX Z4.

#### INSPECTOR PEARSON'S REPORT.

1. The adequacy of the means of education as regards amount and distribution. At the close of 1890 there were 64 schools in this section classified as under: Public .....

Provisional ..... Half-time ..... House-to-house ..... Total.....

The year 1891 was commenced with the same number.

During the year 7 schools were closed, owing to diminished attendance, chiefly through removal of tion. These schools are as follows: population.

Public......Moira, Paika, South Marowie Half-time ...Pretty Pine, Wanganella. House-to-house...Mia Mia, Yellow Water-holes.

During the year Maude Provisional was re-opened, Broken Hill Girls, Bourton Terrace House-to-house, and the 2 Evening Schools at Alma and Broken Hill were established.

Pinnacles Provisional has been classified as Public.

The total number of schools open during the year, therefore, was 69, and the 62 in operation at the end of the year were classified as Public 48, Provisional 8, House-to-house 4, Evening 2.

These changes are summarised thus :-

Schools in operation at end of 1890	64
School in operation at beginning of 1891	
Schools closed during the year	7
Schools opened as new	4
Schools reopened	1
Schools in operation during some portion of the year	69
Schools in operation the whole of the year	57
Schools in operation at the end of the year	62

This section is adequately provided with the means of education, in fact in every locality where the regulation minimum could be maintained state education has been granted.

2. The actual condition of the schools as elicited by inspection.

Of the 69 schools in operation during the year, all except 3 were fully inspected. In addition 18 schools received an ordinary inspection, making a total of 84 inspections as against 71 last year

I also assisted the district Inspector with the inspection of Wagga Wagga Superior Public Boys'

and Girls Departments.

The 3 schools uninspected were Broken Hill Girls, Broken Hill Evening, and Mia Mia House-to-

The first two were established after my visit to the Barrier, and owing to their extreme remoteness and the pressure of other important duties it was absolutely impossible to make a second visit. The other school, Mia Mia, was closed before my visit to that portion of this enormous area.

The following table shows the efficiency of the schools:-

Schools.	Below standard.	Up to standard.	Above standard.	Total.
Public Provisional Half-time House to-house Evening	1 1	2	42 7 2 4	50 8 2 5 1
	8	2	56	66

Hence 88 per cent. have satisfied standard requirements.

Comparing these results with those of 1890 we have :-

	Year.	Schools inspected.	Up to or above standard.	Percentages
1890		62	38	61·2
1891		66	58	88·0

It will thus be seen a most marked improvement in the efficiency of the schools has been made The schools of highest efficiency are in order of merit:—Deniliquin Primary and Infants, Hay Primary, Broken Hill North Infants, Wentworth, Gunbar, Silverton, and Wilcannia. The

The proficiency of the pupils examined is shown in the subjoined summary.

Subjects.	Pupils examined.	Percentages up to or above standard, 1891.	Percentages up to or above standard, 1890.
Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography	3,598 2,404 3,558 854 839	90 86·8 84·4 89·2 89·1 82·9	90·1 84·8 62·7 69·7 76·1 60·7
English History Australian History Scripture Object Lessons Drawing	847 129 3,542 3,476 3,5 9	82·7 95·3 83·4 91·1 81·6	75·7 100·0 66·0 80·8 70·1
Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration	$egin{array}{c} 3,226 \\ 14 \\ 75 \\ 16 \\ 42 \\ \end{array}$	89·4 100·0 97·3 93·7 90·4	80·5 100·0 83·1 100·0 41·6
Latin Needlework Drill Natural Science	16 961 <b>3</b> ,525 50	81·2 86·7 91·0 94·0	50·0 67·5 83 6 100·0

It will thus be seen a decided improvement has been made in writing, dictation, arithmetic grammar, geography, English history, scripture, object lessons, drawing, music, cuclid, mensuration, Latin, needlework, and drill; in the other subjects a slight retrogression is shown.

Satisfactory improvement in the general organisation and discipline of almost all the schools was

With but few exceptions the government is more vigilant, uniform, and effective.

Tree planting and horticulture have been carried on in many schools, but I regret to say with only moderate success, chiefly owing to the excessive heat and dryness experienced in this part of the country.

The following table shows the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of the year:-

Quarter.	Pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance to enrolment.
March June Scptember December	5,109	3,395·1	66·4
	5,256	3,530·4	67·1
	5,602	3,719·3	66·3
	5,424	3,517·3	64·8

The lowest attendance occurred in December quarter, owing to the prevalence of influenza.

3. The adequacy of school accommodation:—

equacy of school accommodation :	
Accommodation existing at beginning of 1891	5,202
Additional accommodation provided	1,565
Accommodation lost by closing of schools, &c	786
Accommodation existing at end of 1891	5.981
December quarterly enrolment	5,424
STAPAGA	9 517.9

. Schools.	Accommodation.	Object.	Supervision.
Alma Broken Hill Broken Hill North Round Hill Thackaringa Whittan	132 180 252 71 58 94	Additional	)) ))

Under the Inspector's supervision repairs and improvements have been effected to 18 schools during the year, at a total cost of £176 15s. 8d. There are no buildings or additions in progress under my supervision.

Teaching Staff.

The teaching staff of this section consists of 110 teachers and pupil teachers classified as under :-

	<del></del>	1					-	,	,
	I A.	I B.,	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Unclassified.	Total
Teachers		2	14	4 ₆	5 5	8 6	3 <b>2</b>	23 16	59 <b>3</b> 6
ļ		2	`15	10 ·	10	14	5	39	95
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.					
Pupil Teachers Work Mistresses.	1	1	5	8					15 2
		Total Te	eachers of	all ranks .	••••••••	•••••			112

Generally speaking, the teachers are well conducted, diligent, and zealous, and appear to command the respect of the parents.

Summary.

#### Summary.

All schools but 3 received a regular inspection.
 The efficiency of the schools shows a marked improvement.

3. The accommodation provided is adequate.

4. The educational prospects for 1892 are favourable.

Hay, 31st December, 1891.

T. PEARSON, Inspector.

#### ANNEX Z5.

# DISTRICT INSPECTOR LONG'S REPORT.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR LONG'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the Wellington District for the year 1891.

The divisions for inspectoral supervision have remained unchanged, and consist of the Eastern or Mudgee Section, under Mr. Inspector J. P. Rooney, the Western or Dubbo, under Mr. Inspector J. L. Smith, and the Wellington or Central Section, under the District Inspector.

The number of schools at the end of 1890 was 229, all of which were still in operation at the commencement of last year. During the year 8 schools were closed, 7 were established, and 3, which had not been in operation during any portion of 1890, were reopened. There were thus 231 schools in existence at the end of the year, consisting of 135 Public Schools or Departments, 36 Provisional, 38 Half-time, 21 House-to-House, and one Evening School. Of these schools 99 are in the Mudgee, 69 in the Dubbo, and 63 in the Wellington Section. That they satisfy the educational requirements of the district is indicated by the fact that all residents, excepting a few isolated families in the more remote portions of it, are within accessible distance of a school. The buildings and premises generally are in good condition, and have a full supply of furniture, material, and apparatus. It has, in some cases, been necessary to postpone desirable repairs and improvements, owing to the state of the funds available for such purposes, but all of an absolutely necessary or urgent nature have been effected. Under inspectors' supervision 3 new school-rooms have been erected. I has been enlarged, and 38 schools and 8 residences have been repaired, the total cost of these works being £790 13s. 4d. Twenty-nine of the above cases in which expenditure has been necessary were in the portion of the district under my own immediate supervision.

The buildings in use at the end of 1890 contained accommodation for 12,097 pupils at 8 square feet per head. During the year 225 places were lost by the closing of schools, and 516 were gained by the crection of new school-rooms, &c. The total number of places provided by the buildings in use at the end of the year was thus 12,388. The average enrolment for the year was 9,550-7, and the average attendance 6,503-9. The largest enrolment for any quarter of the year was 9,617, and the highest average daily attendance 6,677-0. It thus appears that the accommodation provided by the cristing school-buildings is, in the aggregate, in excess of requirements, and, it may be stated, that in no individual case is it less than is required by regulation for the average attendance.

Of the 238 schools in operation during the year, or some portion of it, 231 were fully inspected and 46 received a second or ordinary inspection. The 7 not inspected are small schools opened late in the year, or closed before they could be visited. They do not include any school which was in operation throughout the year. Of the 231 regular inspections effected, 100 were by Mr. Inspector Rooney, 68 by Mr. Inspector Smith, 52 by myself, and 11 in my own section by officers from other districts. All the ordinary or second inspections were made by Mr. Inspector Rooney.

In the following Schedules is shown the relation to standard of each school inspected in regard to general efficiency, based on the aggregate of the estimates awarded for organisation, discipline, and results of teaching.

# $Wellington\ Section.$

Above Standard:—Amaroo, Baker's Swamp, Buckhobble, Cobar, Cobbora, Cumnock, Curra Creek, Eschol, Eurimbla, Galwadgerie, Geurie, Kerr's Creek, Maryvale, Molong, Mullion Creek, Murrumbidgerie, Nyngan, Nymagee, Rocky Ponds, Spicer's Creek, Stuart Town, Terra Bella, Warne, Wellington, Yeoval, Coolabah, Obley, Suntop, Boomey, Nubrygyn.

Up to Standard:—Bulbudgerie, Cundumbul, Eulomogo, Morungulan, Mulyan, Mumbil, Nora Creek, Ponto, Sandy Creek, Yullundry, Apsley, Arthurville, Bridgewater, Beri, Liucoln, Newrea, Station Point, Store Creek, Burrendong, Mockerawa, Loombah, Catumbul, Lower Spicer's Creek, Comobella, Windora, Medway, Gowengreen.

Below Standard:—Ballarah, Farnbam, Gulgullendah, Killeigh, Peabody, Somercroft.

# Mudgee Section.

Mudgee Section.

Above Standard:—Beryl, Botobolar, Burrundulla, Black Springs, Canadian Lead, Coolah, Coomber, Cooyal, Crudine, Cudgegong, Cudgebegong, Cullenbone, Dapper, Dungaree, Eurunderee, Frome's Creek, Grattai, Gulgong, Guntawang, Gulgamree, Hargraves, Hill End, Ilford, Lambing Hill, Linburn, M'Donald's Creek, Menah, Merrendee, Millsville, Mobella, Mullamuddy, Munghorn, Mudgee Boys', Mudgee Girls', Mudgee Infants', Mudgee South, Narrango, Pipeelay Creek, Pyramul Upper, Pyangle, Rylstone, Stubbo, Spring Flat, Tallawang Lower, Tunnabutta, Tambaroora, Warrangunyah, Wilbertree. Bocoble, Cainbill Creek, Leaning Oak, Narrarangeric, Oakborough, Avisford, Brogan's Creek, Carwell, Crudine Creek, Sally's Flat, Dabee, Glen Lee, Gulgoura, Havilah, Molarban, Murragamba, Lower Piambong, Dun Dun, Glen Alice, Oak Creek, Pandoria's Pass, Warburton.

Up to Standard:—Bara Creek, Bayly, Camboon, Goolma, Lawson's Creek, Round Swamp, Springfield, Tallawang Upper, Tara, Windeyer, Combo, Coolah Bridge, Collingwood, Denison Town, Tong Bong, Campbell's Creek, Ben Buckley, Bimbijong, Flatlands, Nile, World's End.

Below Standard:—Birriwa, McDonald's Hole, Wyaldra, Clandulla, Pinnacle Swamp, Rawdon, Piambong, Rats' Castle, Upper Campbell's Creek.

#### Dubbo Section.

Above Standard:—Barradine, Barringun, Beni, Bourke Boys' Bourke Girls', Brewarrina, Bunglegumbie, Coonamble, Coonabarabran, Coonabarabran Evening, Curban Dubbo Boys', Dubbo Girls', Dubbo Infants', Mundooran, Narrowmine. Rocky Glen, Timbricbungie, Trangie, Ulamambri, Wanaaring, Warren, Willandra, Ballimore, Elong Elong, Apple Tree Flat, Dappo Springs, Belar Creek, Purlewaugh, Wilga.

Purlewaugh, Wilga.

Up to Standard:—Angledool, Binnaway, Bourke North, Byerock, Eringonia, Gilgandra, Goodooga, Nevertire, Orandelbinnia, Tomingley, Warkton, Armatree, Brewarrina Mission, Bundemar, Noonbar Creek, Plain Creek, Belarbigill, Coalbaggie, Brightling Park, Ford's Bridge, Gumbalic, Biamble, Billeroy, Collie, Tenandra.

Below Standard:—Brocklehurst, Buninyong, Girilambone, Gulargambone, Louth, Minore, Nullabong, Belairingah, Manoa, Killara, Yalcogrin, Ironbarks, Kienbri.

Summary:—Above Standard, 130; Up to. 73; Below, 28. The number of schools whose efficiency reached or exceeded standard is thus more than 86 per cent. of the number inspected, and exceeds the number for last year by 23 schools, or 10 per cent.

The following tabular statement shows the number of pupils examined in the different subjects of instruction, with the percentage whose proficiency reached or exceeded standard. The percentages for the former year are placed with them:—

Subjects.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Percentage of passes in 1890.
Reading	6,935	83.8	87.7
Writing		86.7	88.4
Dictation		77.7	78.8
Arithmetic	a'=	78.4	78.3
Grammar	0,000	73.3	75.5
. 1	0,000	82.9	84.0
Geography		72.3	76.5
History—English	′ l	80.1	90.9
, Australian	_ 171	77.2	80.6
Scripture and Moral Lessons	0,000	75.8	80.2
Object Lessons	a . a	67·8	68.3
Drawing		. 71.1	77.0
Music			100.0
French		100.0	97
Euclid	306	83.6	96.3
Algebra	63	82.5	~ ~ ~
Mensuration	289	75.4	83.1
Latin		92.5	100 0
Trigonometry	16	<b>7</b> 5·0	
Needlework		83.2	88.4
Drill	= 0.10	62.8	69.8
Natural Science		91.1	80.3

In nearly every subject, the percentage of passes is less than for the preceding year. The decrease is, however, but slight, and is accounted for by the extent to which school work has been interrupted by epidemic complaints, and bad weather, and by the fact that statistics are from a smaller number of Public Schools, and a larger number of schools of lower grade. That it does not indicate any diminution in the ability, or diligence of those to whom the practical work of the department is entrusted, is shown by the increase in the number of schools, whose efficiency was found to reach, or exceed standard.

The organisation and discipline of the schools are almost invariably found to show care, diligence, and at least a satisfactory degree of skill. It may reasonably be expected that the few exceptions, of which in my own section, there are this year but four, will become fewer still, as the number of teachers, who have not had the advantage of thorough training, diminishes. During the year, there has been displayed creditable attention to the improvement, and beautifying of school-grounds by tree-planting, and flower-culture, while the announcement of the Minister's wishes, and directions, in regard to the Arbor Day of the year, evoked a general and ready response, in every locality in which its observance was possible.

The teachers employed in my District number 202

The teachers employed in my District number 268, and are classified as indicated in the following

Teachers and Assistants.

Cla	ss 1.	Cla	ss 2.	Class 3.		Not .	Total.	
A	В	Α .	В	A	В	· c	Not classified.	
•••	4	27	13	43	32	20	95	234

Pupil-teachers.

Class I.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Total.
11	3	9	11	24

As a body, the teachers are well fitted for their respective positions, and are diligent, and successful in the discharge of their duties. The number of complaints has been rather larger than usual, and their investigation has involved a most vexatious demand on time urgently required for other duties. In every case, however, in which the inquiry was made by myself, the complaint was clearly proved to be frivolous, and inspired by motives quite apart from any consideration of the teacher's trustworthiness, or efficiency.

The pupil-teachers, without exception, display creditable aptitude, and diligence. In one case only has it been necessary to report any impropriety in general demeanour, and in this the rebuke administered has, so far, been productive of the necessary amendment. I have, however, recently learned with regret, on testimony which appears fully reliable, that indulgence in the cigarette, both in private, and in public, is very common among the male pupil-teachers throughout the service. I take this opportunity of suggesting the expediency of adding to the obligations required from male candidates for the office, one involving abstinence from a practice so unbecoming and so pernicious in example and effect effect.

The average number of children present each day in the schools of the District during the year, was 68 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment, which indicates a more than fairly regular attendance, so far as relates to children of statutory school age. In 179 cases, legal proceedings were authorised for failure to send children to school the prescribed number of days during the former half of the year. In 124 of these, convictions were obtained, 15 were dismissed, 7 were withdrawn, and the remainder have not yet been finally dealt with, owing to the recent illness of the Attendance Officer for the District.

#### Summary.

The existing means of education are sufficient for the present educational requirements of the District. The material condition of the schools is good in all necessary details, and, in general efficiency, there is substantial improvement. The result of the year's work is satisfactory, and affords reason for anticipating due progress in the future.

I forward with this the reports on their respective sections of the Officers associated with me in

the supervision of the District.

Wellington, 14th January, 1892.

GEORGE ED. LONG, - District Inspector.

#### ANNEX Z6.

#### INSPECTOR ROONEY'S REPORT.

THE year 1890 closed with 100 schools in active operation in this section of the Wellington District, classified thus :-

Public	60
Provisional	13
Half-time	20
House-to-house	7

The Half-time School at Upper Meroo and the House-to-house School at Upper Campbell's Creek were closed in June and November, respectively, owing to the departure of the school population from these places.

The following schools were reduced in rank during the year:—Avisford Public to Half-time; McDonald Hole Public to Provisional, after being closed for nine months; and Warburton and Lower Piambong Half-time Schools to House to-house Schools.

In November the Provisional School at Black Springs was converted into a Public School.

The year has added two new schools—the Half-time School at Rats' Castle and the House-to-house School at Tarrabran.

The subjoined statement shows the classification of the schools in active operation at the close of 1891:-

Public	13
House-to-house	8
Total	00

Nineteen schools and 3 residences have been substantially repaired during the past year. A capacious residence has been erected at Gulgong, and at the new township of Leadsville, near Denisontown, a school to accommodate 70 pupils is approaching completion.

With the exception of 3 Half-time and two House-to-house Schools, all buildings are in fair repair and suitable for educational purposes. Of the wooden structures, many will require painting during the coming year, whilst fully 20 of them are suffering from the ravages of the white ant.

All the Public and Provisional Schools, with the exception of two, are vested in the department; as well as 9 of the Half-time schools.

as well as 9 of the Half-time schools.

The school accommodation has increased during the year from 3,668 to 3,705 seats, and since the average daily attendance, as shown by the Annual Returns, has been 2,701, it may be seen that the accommodation is ample for present requirements.

## Playgrounds.

Since the institution of Albor Day, increased interest in the beautifying of playgrounds by trees and flowers has been displayed by pupils, parents, and teachers alike, resulting in a healthy development of last year's trees and flowers, and a large addition to their numbers. The following schools are examples of the good results following on tree-planting and flower cultivation:—

Botobolar,	Coolah,
Crudine,	Cullenbone,
Eurunderee,	Linburn,
Munghorn,	Pyangle,
Tambaroora,	Campbell's Creek,
Burrundulla,	Cooyal,
Cudgegong,	Dungaree,
Gulgamree,	Mobella,
Pyramul,	Rylstone,
Wilbetree,	Coomber.
Mudgee,	

Special commendation must be bestowed upon the teachers of the undermentioned schools on account of the attention displayed by them upon their gardens and playgrounds:—

Burrundulla P	ublic	Munghorn H	ublic
Cudgegong	**	Pyramul	,,
Cullenbone	**	Rylstone	"
Dungaree	22	$\mathbf{W}$ ilbetree	,,

Enrolment and Attendance. —The total enrolment for the year was 4,467 of which number 455 were entered as pupils of more than one school. In comparison with last year's returns, although the enrolment shows a diminution of 134, the average shows an increase of 47, and the increase in the average would have been greater had not the prevalence of influenza largely diminished the attendance during that quarter of the year which usually gives the highest results—December.

The appended table summarises the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter:—

			Enrolment.	Attendance.
1st Q	uart	er	3,827	2,830.9
2nd	,,	*******************************	3,742	2,708.9
3rd	,,	***************************************	3.694	2.650.2
4th	"		3 650	2.529.8

Inspection.—Of the 102 schools in operation during the whole or part of the year, all, with the exception of Upper Meroo Half-time, which was closed early in the year for want of attendance, and Tarrabran House-to-house School, which was not opened till late in the year, when indisposition prevented me from visiting it, were fully examined. In addition to the regular inspection of 100 schools, 46 were given an ordinary inspection.

1--U

In these Schools, a total of 2,871 pupils were examined. The results, as also those of last year, are subjoined :-

	Number of Pupils	Percentage s	satisfying Standard.	
Subjects.	Examined.	1891.	1890.	
Reading	2,871	82.2	91.7	
Writing	2,820	86	93.5	
Dictation		79.8	90	
Arithmetic		82.8	90.9	
Grammar		<b>78·3</b>	85.4	
Geography	1,065	80.7	91.0	
History—English	1,083	$77 \cdot 2$	84.5	
" Australian		86.7	92.7	
Scripture		74.3	82.7	
Object Lessons	2,552	70.6	86.0	
Drawing		<b>74·5</b>	74.4	
Music	1,886	61.7	68.8	
French	27	100	100	
Euclid	119	84 ·	100	
Algebra	24	83.3	100	
Mensuration	132	72.7	97.9	
Latin	24	91.6	100	
Natural Science	122	91	90	
Trigonometry		75	None examined.	
Needlework	1,041	78.5	90	
Drill	2,606	65.4	67	

In comparing the results of the two years, it will be seen that the general average for the present year falls short of that for previous years. This is to be accounted for by the fact that there has been a decrease in the number of Public Schools and a corresponding increase in that of the lower grades of schools, there now being no less than 42 classified as Provisional, Half-time, and House-to-house Schools.

The results from the Public Schools alone are quite equal to those of previous years.

The annexed table shows the efficiency of the schools in relation to the standard:—

, Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public Provisional	3 4	27 8 10 2	30 2 7 4
Totals	10	47	43

Thus, 90 per cent. of the schools either satisfied or exceeded the requirements of the standard.

The teachers under my supervision are ranked as follows :-

	No.	Class.
	1	I B
	11	
	5	II B
	23	
	14	
	8	III C
	34	Unclassified.
Total	96	

Pupil-teachers :--

No. 7	lass I
1	,, 11
2	" IV

Total ... 15

Collectively, the teachers may be described as respectable and intelligent, the pupil-teachers as painstaking and deserving.

Four complaints were made against teachers during the year, and in two of these the charges were trivial.

In conclusion, it may be said that:-

- (a) There is ample provision of schools for this section of the Wellington District.
  (b) The material condition of the majority of schools is very fair.
  (c) As a rule, the accommodation afforded by each building exceeds the requirements of the individual place.
  (d) Although the enrolment shows a slight decrease, the average attendance shows an increase upon last year's numbers.
- upon last year's numbers.

  (e) The organisation of the schools is generally satisfactory.

  (f) The general discipline is good.

Notwithstanding the disastrous effects resulting from floods and the influenza epidemic, a satisfactory state of proficiency has been maintained during the past year. is promising. The outlook for the coming year

JOHN P. ROONEY, Inspector.

Mudgee, 3'st December, 1891.

ANNEX

#### ANNEX Z7.

#### INSPECTOR SMITH'S REPORT.

At the commencement of 1891 there were in the Dubbo section of the Wellington District 43 Public, 11 Provisional, 6 Half-time, 10 House, and 1 Evening Public School; total, 71. Of these, 2 Public and 1 Provisional were closed for want of sufficient attendance, namely, Gongolgon and Tooraweena Public and Dandaloo Provisional Schools. Belar Public was converted into a House School in conjunction with Kerbin Station, and Bone Bone and Ford's Bridge Provisional Schools were converted, the former into a House School in conjunction with Yarragrin Station, and the latter into a Half-time School in conjunction with Gumbalic. A new Provisional School was opened at Killara, on the Darling River below Louth. At the close of 1891 there were in this section 40 Public, 9 Provisional, 8 Half-time, 11 House, and

At the close of 1891 there were in this section 40 Public, 9 Provisional, 8 Haif-time, 11 House, and
1 Evening Public School; total 69.

Sixty-eight schools received a regular inspection last year. Two Public, 1 Provisional and
1 House School were not inspected—Gongolgon Public, Tooraweenah Public, and Dandaloo Provisional
Schools. These schools were closed at the beginning of the year, and Bone Bone and Yarragrin House
Schools were closed, in consequence of the serious illness of the teacher, when Yarragrin Station was visited.
The regular inspections could not be completed before the end of November, and there was no time to
make any ordinary inspections. The continuous rains, floods, and bad roads were the cause of the paucity
of inventions in 1801

The following table shows the estimated proficiency of the schools with regard to standard, inclusive of attainments, organisation, and discipline:—

,	Below.	Up to.	Above.	Totals.
(a) Schools in operation whole year	13	2	52	67
(b) Schools in operation part of year	1		,	1
Totals	14	2	52	68

If House Schools were reckoned as below standard, as the instruction in them is limited to a few subjects, the number of schools below standard during 1891 would be 24. In 1890, 75 schools were inspected, and 33, or 42 per cent., were below standard; in 1891, 68 schools were inspected, and 24, or 35 per cent., were below standard. In 1890, 2,140 pupils were examined, and in 1891, 2,385, an increase of 245 pupils with a decrease of 7 schools.

The following table shows the estimated proficiency of the pupils examined in all subjects:—

Subjects,	No. of Pupils examined.	No of Pupils passed.	Percentages.
(a) Ordinary Subjects—			
Reading	2,385	2,066	86
Writing	2,385	2,190	91
Dictation	1,696	1,316	77
Arithmetic	2,385	1,912	80
Grammar	728	476	65
Geography	728	673	92
History	673	448	66
Scripture	2,258	2,022	89
Object Lesson	2,270	1,899	83
Drawing	2,254	1,267	56
Music	1,788	1,557	87
Needlework	784	727	92
Drill	1,816	1,060	<b>5</b> 8
b) Special Subjects—	ĺ	•	
French	20	20	100
Latin	23	23 [.]	100
Euclid	112	112	100
Algebra	23	23	100
Mensuration	43	43	100

Under the Architect's supervision, a more commodious schoolroom, in lieu of an old and dilapidated building, was completed at Narromine; an addition, was also made to the residence of the teacher. Bourke and Bourke North and Coonamble Public Schools were extensively enlarged and improved.

Under the Inspector's supervision the following schools were repaired:—Curban, Dubbo, Gulargambone, Louth, Nevertire, and Bundemar. Two new provisional schoolrooms were erected, one at the Mission Station, Brewarrina, and the other at Killara, on the Darling River.

The appearance of the playgrounds of several schools has been improved by the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, particularly Baradine, Bourke, Brewarrina, Coonabarabran, and Dubbo.

During the past twelve months no formal complaints of any serious character have been lodged against either teachers or pupil-teachers.

against either teachers or pupil-teachers.

The enrolment and the average attendance for each quarter of the year were:—

	No. of Schools.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March June -September December	72. 69 69 69	3,351 3,326 3,351 3,297	2,200·3 · 2,153·1 2,254·9 2,145·7

Total seats provided for scholars at the end of 1890, reckoning 8 square feet for each child, 4,968; or reckoning 100 cubic feet for each child, 4,675.

8 square feet. 100 cubic feet. 

Better results than last year were obtained in the attainments of the pupils, and the material condition of the schools generally has considerably improved.

JOHN LESLIE SMITH,

Dubbo, 5th January, 1892.

Inspector.

#### ANNEX Z8.

#### REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.

THE experience of the past year has emphasised the opinion expressed in my report for 1890, that the sooner the Training College within the University is ready for occupation, the better it will be for the students. It rarely happens that students at the University are receiving lectures during a whole morning, and when this is not the case they are practically under no supervision. Further, during nine months of the year more than half the students are in attendance at the University in the morning, and are not prepared to resume duties at the Training School till 2:30 p.m. It thus follows that the staff is brought into contact with (say) one half of the students for six hours a day, and the other half for two. The principle of residential colleges for the purpose of training teachers has long passed the experimental stage in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, and we may, therefore, look forward with full confidence to the result of a similar movement in our own Colony. The success of the Training College for female students at Hurlstone is another strong argument in favour of a similar privilege being accorded to the males.

On the 20th January, 1890, 28 students were admitted, 2 of whom retired at the end of the year with III A certificates. The remaining 26 now form the senior division. Of these, I already a Bachelor of Arts, is studying for the degree of B. Sc., 7 matriculated in March, 1890, 16 in March, 1891, and 2 failed to matriculate (1 of whom has since recovered his lost ground by attendance at the evening lectures). Four students were admitted to a third year's course of training in accordance with the provisions of clause 192 of the Bacyletions.

Four students were admitted to a third year's course of training in accordance with the provisions of clause 122 of the Regulations.

On the 19th January, 1891, 26 students were admitted, who now form the junior division. Eleven of these matriculated iu March, 1891, and the remainder, with one exception, received instruction for the purpose of preparing them for the Departmental examination in December, 1891, and the Matriculation Examination in March, 1892. (The exception referred to was a junior, who was granted permission to study for the University first year's course by attendance at evening lectures).

The numbers at present in attendance, therefore, are 26 in their first year (at the Training School), 26 in their second year, and 4 in their third year.

At the close of the session the whole of the students were examined at the Training School in School Management, Music, and Drawing, their examination in other subjects depending upon their year in training and their connection or otherwise with the University. The various examinations for which the students presen'ed themselves, together with the numbers in each case, are as follows:—

	Number of Students.		
Nature of Examination.	Seniors.	Juniors.	
University, 1st year University, 2nd year University, 3rd year Bachelor of Science, 2nd Year Special Training School Examination	18 9 2 1	12	
Totals	30	26	

Although it will be observed that 42 students sat for examination at the University, none actually failed to pass, but 9 were below the required percentage in one subject only (either Latin or French), and will be admitted to a deferred examination in March next.

I have again to report favourably on the general diligence, attention, and conduct of the students. The scholarships and half-scholarships were distributed as follows:—

	Seniors.	Juniors.
Scholarships'	21	15
Half-scholarships	9	10
Without Scholarship	•••	1
m		
Totals	30	26

## 2. Course of Study.

Students attending Sydney University. First, second, or third year's course in Arts as prescribed by the Senate.

# School Management.

Theory and History of Education. Practical School Management.

Public Schools' Act and Regulations. The Kindergarten Principle.

Drawing.

Practical Plane and Solid Geometry. Blackboard Practice.

Perspective.

Music.

Sutton's Theory of Music. Stainer's Harmony.

Four Part Songs. Voice Training.

Drill.

Squad, Company, and Battalion Drill. Physical Drill, with and without Rifles.

Manual and Firing Exercise.

Juniors--not attending University.

Reading.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

Grammar.

Parsing, Analysis, Composition. Lennie's Grammar.

Meiklejohn's Book of English.

Art of Teaching.

History of Education. Public Schools' Act and Regulations.

Practical School Management. The Kindergarten Principle.

Natural Science.

Physics.—Light, Heat, Magnetism, Electricity. Physiology.

Mathematics.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic and Mensuration. Euclid, Books I-XI, with deductions. Algebra, Hamblin Smith (the whole).

Trigonometry, to solution of triangle, inclusive. Geometrical Conic Sections. •

Latin.

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (Bradley).

Livy, Book V.

French.

Macmillan's First Year's Course. Part of Macmillan's Second Year's Course.

Gautier's Scenes of Travel.

Music, omitting Harmony, Drawing, and Drill as for University Students.

#### 3. STAFF.

No alteration has taken place in the staff this year. Mr. J. D. St. C. Maclardy, M.A., is Classical Master; Mr. J. M. Taylor, M.A., Assistant Training Master and Science Lecturer; Mr. Woodhouse, Drawing Master; and Mr. Alpen, Instructor in Music. All have proved themselves earnest, capable, and enthusiastic in their several departments, and it affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the success attending their efforts.

#### 4. PRACTICAL TRAINING.

The practical training of the students has been superintended by the Master of Method (Mr. J. W. Turner), the Master of the Practising School (Mr. J. Finney), and myself. Test, criticism, and specimen lessons have been regularly given as in former years, and the senior and junior students are employed in rotation as assistants in the Primary and Practising Schools, respectively, for a week at a time. The result has been eminently satisfactory, all the second year students, with two exceptions, having succeeded in obtaining a skill mark sufficiently high for a II A certificate. The students have had frequent opportunities of observing the working of the Kindergarten system under Miss Banks, who has also given them instruction on the application of that system to the teaching of junior classes in primary schools.

#### 5. MANUAL TRAINING.

The enlargement of the workshop has given increased facilities for instruction in this useful and practical subject, and, considering the limited time at the disposal of the students, the result cannot be regarded as other than gratifying. The result of the examination held at the close of the year, under the auspices of the Technical Education Branch, is as follows:—

	Nature	of Pass.	72. 13	m 4.3
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Failure.	Total.
First Year Students	9	28 14	3 1	40 15
Totals	9	42	4	. 55

One student was absent from examination.

#### 6. TRAINING COLLEGE BATTALION.

At the beginning of the year the students of the Training School were formed into a rifle corps' Mr. Maclardy being gazetted captain, and Messrs. Edmunds and Williams (senior students) lieutenants. On the 1st June it was decided that this corps should be incorporated with the pupil-teachers' corps, the whole to be designated the Training College Battalion, which now consists of 220 members, exclusive of captains, viz., 55 students and 165 pupil-teachers. One student suffering from a chronic strain in his side was exempted by the Minister, as was also one pupil-teacher on religious grounds. The battalion is divided into four companies, the first, or A company, consisting of students in training, the B, C, and D companies of pupil-teachers. Each company is governed by an efficient staff, and the whole has been placed under my control, assisted by Captain Maclardy as adjutant.

#### 7. MATERIAL CONDITION.

The material condition of the Training School is highly satisfactory. The art room is now furnished with a liberal and carefully-selected supply of casts and models chosen by Mr. Woodhouse from the stock of the well-known London firm, D. Brucciani & Co. The Training School is also indebted to the Superintendent of Technical Education for a number of artistically designed plaster casts. A piano has been added, which is of much assistance in the musical instruction of the students. The library has also been enriched by several valuable books.

#### 8. PUPIL-TEACHERS' CLASSES.

Good work has been done in these classes during the past year. The course of study was the same as formerly, viz., Music, Drawing, and Drill (calisthenics for females) in the third and fourth classes; and Latin and French in the first and second classes. The staff consisted of the following:—Mr. Maclardy, M.A., Latin and French, class I, males; Mr. Smith, M.A., Latin, class I, females, French, class II, males; Mr. Taylor, M.A., Latin and French, class II, females; Mr. Taylor, M.A., Latin and French, class II, females; Mr. Stephenson, M.A., Latin, class II, males; Mr. Alpen, Singing, class III; Mr. Woodhouse and Miss Douglas (assisted by two students), Drawing, class III; Mr. J. W. Turner, Singing, class IV; Mr. Thornton and Mrs. O'Byrne, Drawing, class IV; Captain Mulholland, calisthenics, females, classes III and IV; Warrant-officer Murphy (assisted by three instructors), Drill, all classes, males. The following is the time-table:—

Classes.	9·15 to 10·15 a.m.	10·15 to 11·10 a.m.	11·20 to 12·15 p.m.
IV III	Music. Music.	Drawing. Drawing.	Driil.
	9 15 to 10 45 a.n	n.	11 0 to 12 15 p.m.
II	Latin.	· French.	
I	Latin.	,	French.

The formation of the Pupil-teachers' Rifle Corps has, to a slight, but not material extent, curtailed the time of the first and second class male pupil-teachers.

At the Wednesday classes for male pupil-teachers Latin and French have been substituted for Geometry and Algebra, with satisfactory results. The pupil-teachers attending the Wednesday and Saturday classes are, as a rule, painstaking and attentive, and appear to honestly wish to avail themselves of the advantages offered. The total enrolment of the pupil-teachers' classes, together with the ordinary attendance, is as follows: attendance, is as follows :-

Classes.		Ordinary			
Olasses.	Males.	Females.	_ Total.	attendance	
I	38	85	<b>12</b> 3	115	
II	32	80	112	108	
II	47	82	129	120	
rv	49	100 .	149	140	
Totals	166	347	513	483	

J. CONWAY, Principal.

#### ANNEX Z9.

#### REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL,

## I.—THE STUDENTS.

The number of students at present in the Training School is 45—17 being seniors, and 28 juniors. Of the seniors, 15 are in their second year's course of training; the other 2 being highest in the list of Professional and University subjects for 1890, were admitted to a third year's course of training.

With the exception of 3, all the students who presented themselves for examination in March, were successful. Those who failed did so in Latin only, and during the remaining part of the year they took up the Matriculation subjects for 1892, in addition to the Professional subjects.

Of the juniors, only 1 matriculated last March, the others not being sufficiently advanced in Latin and Mathematics to undergo examination. The conduct of the students has been excellent.

The respective examinations which the students are at present undergoing are as follows:—

Senior. Junior. University—First Year .....  $\frac{12}{2}$ 1 University—Second Year
Special Second-class Certificate
Special Training School Examination ... 3 27 17 28

# II.—COURSE OF STUDY.

- 1. For senior students attending the University :-
- (a.) At the University:-

Latin.

Livy, Book VI; Virgil, Æneid, VII, VIII; Cicero de Oratore, Book I.

#### French.

Macmillan's Course, Third Year; Corneille, Bourgeois Gentilhomme; Roche, Les Poètes Français. Third Year; Corneille, Cinna; Guizot, Alfred le Grand; Molière, Le

English.

Lectures on Language; Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales; Shakespere, Julius Cæsar.

Mathematics.

Euclid: Books I-IV, VI and XI. Algebra: Up to quadratic equations of two and three unknown quantities and corresponding problems surds, ratio. Trigonometry.

Physics.

Chemistry.

Physiography.

(b.) At the Training School :-

Art of Teaching and School Management.

Music.

Theory and Practice.

Drill.

Calisthenics and School Drill.

Drawing.

Model and Geometrical.

2. For the senior students studying at Hurlstone for second-class :-

English.

Shakespere's "Richard II;" Composition, Parsing, Analysis, and Prosody.

French

Macmillan's Course, Third Year; Gautier's "Scenes of Travel."

Mathematics.

Arithmetic; Hamblin Smith's and Barnard Smith's Text-books; Mensuration, Todhunter's Text-book, to Chapter 13 (inclusive); Euclid, Books I and II; Algebra, Quadratics without surds.

Natural Science.

Physiology.

School Management.

Organisation, Method, Discipline; Compilation of School Records, Time-tables and Lesson Programmes; History of Education; Public Schools Act and Regulations.

Vocal Music.

Sutton's Class Book; Stainer's "Harmony"; Practice; Staff Notation, and Tonic Sol-fa.

Drawing.

Blackboard, freehand, model, and geometrical.

Latin.

Livy, Book V.

Drill.

Calisthenics and School Drill.

3. For the junior students :--

English.

Meiklejohn's Book of English; Composition, Parsing, Analysis, Prosody; Special study—Richard II.

French.

Macmillan's French Course, Second Year and Third Year; Gautier's "Scenes of Travel."

Latin.

Smith's Latin Grammar; Arnold's Composition; Livy, Book V.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic; Mensuration; Euclid, Book I, with deductions; Todhunter's Algebra.

Natural Science.

Physiology.

School Management.

Organisation, Method, and Discipline; Compilation of School Records, Time-tables, and Lesson Programmes; History of Education; Public Schools Act and Regulations; Kindergarten.

Domestic Economy.

Needlework; cookery.

Vocal Music.

Sutton's Class Book; Stainer's "Harmony"; Staff Notation; Tonic Sol-fa.

Drawing.

Blackboard, freehand, model, geometrical, and elementary perspective.

Drill.

Calisthenics and School-drill.

#### III.—PRACTICAL TRAINING.

As in former years, the practical training has consisted of special criticism lessons given by students in the presence of their fellow-students, and of a month's attendance in the Practising School.

## IV.—KINDERGARTEN,

The Mistress of the Kindergarten Department of Fort-street Model Public School visits the Training School each Saturday for the purpose of giving lectures—including practical demonstration—on Kindergarten method to the students, who take great interest in the subject. The junior students had this year the advantage of visiting the Kindergarten School at Fort-street, and of watching the application of Kindergarten principles to the art of teaching.

V.—Formation of Hurlstone Branch of St. John Ambulance Association.

Forty-three students applied to be examined for "First Aid to the Wounded" certificates, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association. All the students were successful in gaining certificates.

## VI.—THE PREMISES.

The premises have been improved by a new fence around the grounds, and are generally in good condition. No repairs to the building have been necessary.

MARY M. EVERITT,

16 December, 1891.

Principal.

#### APPENDIX XIII.

#### REPORT ON DRAWING.

I HAVE the honor to present the following report on the teaching of drawing in the Public Schools and Training Schools of the Metropolitan district, and the results of the examinations of teachers, pupil-teachers, &c., throughout the Colony.

Annual inspections have been held in 81 schools, including 181 separate departments and 979 classes. Every class has been examined vivât voce and by work done before me, and the work of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Classes done during the year has been separately inspected.

#### Model Lessons.

In view of the difficulty of finding an opportunity of paying a second visit to more than a few schools, I have striven to make each inspection as useful as possible to the teachers by giving numerous model lessons—between 400 and 500 in all. I have reason to believe that these are appreciated by the teachers as suggestions for a better method of teaching, and as showing the necessity of more oral

#### Methods.

Methods.

The use of the black-board for freehand drawing has almost entirely taken the place of the small flat copies previously largely used. This is a great step in advance, and, when a freer use of oral instruction becomes generally used is needed, for the lower classes especially, and, wherever possible, I have pointed out to teachers the possibility of devising simple and suitable copies. The fact that no series already published is quite satisfactory throughout makes it desirable to make a judicious selection from the best. These are, in my opinion, Longmans' Drawing Books and Poynter's South Kensington Drawing Book.

I may here incidentally mention that I have been glad to avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the publication of the New South Wales Educational Gazette, of contributing a series of articles containing suggestions for methods and courses of work which can be carried out by all, and will doubtless reach a large number of teachers.

Model drawing makes slow progress, few being really qualified to give instruction in it, many, even of the best, having very erroneous ideas on essential points. Under these circumstances it must be long before the results in this subject will improve as a whole. Inasmuch, however, as Freehand and Practical Geometry are by far the more important subjects in point of utility, and from a technical point of view, this is the less to be deplored.

The teaching of Practical Geometry is sound as a rule, and in the Boys' Departments is generally aided by intelligent reference to the theoretical knowledge of the pupils. Sufficient attention is, however, not usually given to neatness and accuracy. In some schools a difficulty is experienced in getting the requisite instruments, and where this is the case I have advocated and given model lessons in the teaching of scale-drawing, which can be carried on without compasses, and is an extremely useful branch of the subject.

# Infants' and Kindergarten Departments.

The work done in the Infant Departments is careful and thorough for the most part, and the average mark gained shows a slight increase over that of last year, while the percentage of passes is fully as high as one should expect. Where there are Kindergarten Classes in operation the drawing is very good, but to obviate the too sudden transition from entire reliance on aids to freedom from them, I have proposed a system of gradual progress from slates ruled in squares to slates ruled in one direction only for the upper classes and so to entire self-reliance in preparation for the upper departments.

## High Schools.

There has been a change of teachers here, and more time is now given by the teacher, Mr. Fotheringham, than had been the case. The classes have thus been brought into more manageable size, and each pupil can now receive a fair amount of individual attention. Mr. Fotheringham, together with a thorough artistic training, has had long experience of class-teaching, and is an excellent and systematic teacher. I am informed by the heads of the two departments that the discipline maintained by him is exemplary.

## Training Schools.

At Fort-street the students now receive special instruction in solid geometry in connection with their course of manual training from Mr. Powrie, who has a thorough knowledge of his subject, and is a careful teacher. This is of advantage to them in their work for the D certificate, and will of course be very useful to them in their work as teachers; a knowledge of even the simplest solid geometry being very rarely found, owing to its not having been made a sine quá non in examinations until lately. A portion of the time available being now given to this subject has unfortunately interfered with my design of giving model lessons in freehand and model drawing. At Hurlstone the results in model drawing show a very decided improvement, owing partly to the use now made of an excellent apparatus for demonstrating its principles.

## Applicant Pupil-teachers.

The number of papers examined has been 652, of which about 65 per cent. have passed. In setting these papers, the idea has been, by means of simplicity of form and construction, to suggest to pupils as far as may be the method of attacking the example, and to the teachers into whose hands they often come a more useful type of freehand copy.

## Pupil-teachers' Saturday Classes.

Pupil-teachers' Saturday Classes.

While it is to this branch of the work that I look with most anxiety, and should be most pleased to see marks of progress, I am glad to be able to report a decided improvement in the results obtained from these classes. The result of the examinations in December, 1890, showed an advantage in favour of country candidates over metropolitan ones in most classes, the results of the latter in model drawing especially being extremely unsatisfactory. In June, 1891, this still held to some slight extent in the freehand drawing, but in model drawing the positions were reversed, a great improvement having taken place in the work of the metropolitan students. The careful teaching of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Williams, who were at the beginning of the year put in charge of a part of the class (male pupil-teachers), has chiefly contributed to bring about this change. In black-board drawing it would be unfair to compare the country and metropolitan students, the revision of both not being in the hands of the same Examiner, but it is gratifying to observe an increase of nearly 15 per cent. in the passes of the latter, owing almost entirely to the more general use of an intelligent system. Mrs. O'Byrne, Miss Douglas, and Mr. Thornton continue to give me earnest support by efficient teaching and cheerful and untiring efforts. Their efforts are not, however, always seconded by those of the pupil-teachers, who too often wholly fail to realize the advantage to be derived from the classes.

In

In

In this table the results of Pupil-teacher examinations are given in percentages of passes:-

Subject	Decem	ber, 1890.	June	e, 1891.	Total Passes.					
Subject.	Country.	Metropolitan.	Country.	Metropolitan.	December, 1890.	June, 1891.				
Black-board	94·8 60·6 47·5	55.7 42.2 18.1	92·4 67·5 61·1	70·5 53·4 66·6	76·8 50·4 30·5	82·9 60·0 64·0				

The number of papers on which these results are based was 458 in the first period and 393 in the second, 147 being black-board tests not revised by me. I should note that in judging examination-papers in either of these subjects it is undesirable to be too lenient. It is to be remembered that the mistakes are generally not such as can readily be amended by the student by simple reference to a text-book when the information is required, as is the case with the generality of written subjects. It is, therefore, of importance that the principles involved should not be seriously transgressed in the work done in examination, as it is unlikely that amendment will take place afterwards if these are not fairly mastered and applied at the time.

# Teachers and Students-in-Training Examinations.

In December, 1890, the papers of 280 teachers were revised, and in June, 1891, 18; of Students in Training, 70 and 29 respectively.

Results of Public School Inspections.

I append the results of my inspections in tabulated form.

Schools.	Departments.	Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
81	181	979	10,510	9,870-	11,076	31,456

## The average marks obtained in the several departments is as follows:-

Boys.	· Girls.	Infants.	Infants—1st Class.
6.23	6.18	6.63	5.99

The following statement gives the result of the oral and individual examinations in each department, and the percentage of passes (50 per cent. and over).

l	ł	Up to	Below Standard.	Percentage of Passes.
Boys	836 726 1,960	5,456 5,050 6,235	4,218 4,094 2,881	59·7 58·5 73·1
Total	3,522	16,741	11,193	64.4

In these and the other results given I feel confident in saying that signs of distinct progress are to be observed. The interest taken by a large proportion of the teachers is encouraging, and must bear fruit in the further advance of their pupils.

January 8, 1892.

FREDERIC W. WOODHOUSE Superintendent of Drawing.

# APPENDIX XIV.

# REPORT ON SINGING.

REPORT ON SINGING.

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Hon. the Minister, that I have examined and reported on all the Public Schools in the Metropolitan District in Music and Singing. I am glad to be able to say that with each successive year there is an improvement in this branch of the school curriculum, especially noticeable in the greater freedom with which the upper classes sing music at sight, which really is (besides voice-culture) the great object of musical education. In my last report I drew attention to the somewhat unsatisfactory teaching of the lower classes by the pupil-teachers; although there has been a change for the better, it still is the weak point in our system, and the teachers of the upper classes have very often hard work to reach the standard in schools where the singing has not been well taught in the lower classes. If the heads of the schools were occasionally to take the lower classes themselves it would have a beneficial effect.

In writing this I by no means undervalue the good work shown by many pupil-teachers; a fair number teach the upper classes, conduct successful concerts, and are amply competent for their work. To show that reading at sight is well practised in the schools throughout the Colony, I venture to refer to the production of the Arbor Day Cantata (of which Lady Jersey so kindly wrote the words). Through delay in the printing the cantata was not supplied to many schools till within a week of Arbor Day, yet was rendered, according to the reports of the Press, in hundreds of schools, with great satisfaction to the listeners. It cannot be expected that teachers in our schools, with a limited time at their disposal, can give the refinement, style, and voice-cultivation, which can be obtained alone by arduous private study; but I can safely say that our teachers do good work, and that singing and music is a favourite study of the pupils.

The attainments of the children range from fair to very fair, but there have also been a fair number of sc

HUGO ALPEN,

Superintendent of Music.

#### APPENDIX XV.

#### REPORT ON COOKERY.

During the early part of this year, cookery instruction remained stationary at the point reached in December, 1890. Classes were held at Hurlstone Training School, Parramatta Training School, Fortstreet Model School, and Blackfriars Superior Public School, but no new ones were formed. In July the extension of the scheme of cookery to other schools was definitely decided upon, and two teachers who had received their training under me at the Technical College were appointed provisionally, after examination. They commenced work in August, at Darling Road, Balmain, and Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills. The results obtained, as shown by the December examination, will be found under the headings "Balmain" and "Crown-street."

In August the Senior Teacher was sent to Bathurst to organise a school for the instruction of High and Public School children and Technical College adults. The success which attended her efforts has determined the Department to establish a permanent school there, and will be found recorded under the heading "Bathurst."

In September I was appointed "Directress of Cookery." My position remained practically unaltered, excepting that the initiation and control of all cookery classes in connection with Technical education (excepting those held in the Technical College) were entrusted to me, in addition to those which I already controlled in High and Primary Schools.

The assistant teacher connected with the latter institution commenced teaching the primary cookery course under my supervision, to a class of children from Newtown Superior Public School, in the room hired by the Technical College for its own work. She resigned her position and returned to England before the completion of the course, and it was not found practicable to make new arrangements

in the room hired by the Technical College for its own work. She resigned her position and returned to England before the completion of the course, and it was not found practicable to make new arrangements in time for the December examination. An attempt to trach the children at the Glebe Superior Public School was made, but also proved abortive, from the same cause—the want of duly qualified teachers. In October, at the request of the Department, I furnished a report upon the creation of a supply of capable teachers for this work. It was adopted, and arrangements were made for bringing it into operation. Its provisions will be found under the heading "Teachers."

During the year the question was raised as to the employment of portable kitchens, and, after some discussion, a decision in favour of their general adoption was arrived at. Tests were also made of the gas-stoves of all the most approved makers, which left us no reason to be dissatisfied with our choice.

The total number of pupils who have received cookery instruction during the year in the High and Public Schools, including Glebe and Newtown, is 775. Total number examined in practice classes (not including Glebe and Newtown), 390. Of these, 73 were examined in time at Blackfriars and Fortstreet. Examined, 310; passed, 304; honors, 101; first grade, 89; second grade, 114; failed to pass, 6. The influenza epidemic, which raged through October and November, seriously affected the results of the examination, with regard both to the numbers sent up and the average of marks. With regard to the former I have improved upon teacher; that subject the property intervence after the serious intervence are the serious intervence are true. The influenza epidemic, which raged through October and November, seriously affected the results of the examination, with regard both to the numbers sent up and the average of marks. With regard to the former, I have impressed upon teachers that unless some very special circumstance intervence every practice pupil should be presented for examination. It must be remembered that the results of cookery instruction are not to be calculated only on the number of pupils obtaining certificates, because these are based on the practical work, which only 60 pupils from one school can be taught in a term. They should be combined with the Inspector's report of the science subject in girls' schools in which cookery is taught, e.g., Fort-street will send as many as 170 to demonstration in a week, but only 60 can practise the work. They all, however, gain an amount of useful, practical information, which must be most beneficial and helpful to them in their home-work.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Directress, one senior and two probationary teachers, and one junior assistant. The plant consisted of one permanent kitchen, four portable kitchens, and two sets of utensils for large classes in temporary kitchens.

#### Hurlstone Training School.

Results of Examination.—No. in class, 27; No. examined, 26; No. passed, 25; honors, 5; first grade, 8; second grade, 12; failed to pass, 1.

Te	otal Marks.	Average	Marks.
Practice  Method  Theory (27 papers)	127	. 5,,	70 10 <b>20</b>
	1,980	$75\frac{3}{4}$	100

#### Bathurst Cookery Classes.

In August the Senior Teacher was sent to organise a school in this town, which, if successful, it was intended to permanently establish. Premises were kindly placed at her disposal by the mistress of the High School, which enabled her to conduct the Cookery School, while in its experimental stage, at a minimum expense. Classes were formed from High and Public School pupils for the study of elementary cookery, and from the general public for that of plain and high-class cookery. 123 individual students were enrolled, and 11 lessons a week given for 13 weeks, 4 of them being demonstrations or lectures of 2 hours duration, and 7 practice lessons of 3 hours duration.

The examination of the school children was especially interesting, as this school was the first in which the scheme approved by the Minister was rigidly adhered to, and was regarded by me as a test of its "workability." The result must be regarded as very satisfactory. Out of an enrolment of 81 in the practice classes, 69 were examined, and 67 gained certificates. The highest method marks of the year were gained by one of these schools.

# Results of Examination.

 High School.—No. in class, 52; No. in practice class, 42; No. examined, 36; No. passed, 32; honors, 12; first grade, 18; second grade, 5; failed to pass, 1.

 Average marks in practice
 61 max. 70

 " " method
 6½ " 10

 " " theory
 14 " 20

Total average......  $81\frac{1}{2}$  max. 100Public School.—No. in class, 39; No. in practice class, 39; No. examined, 33; No. passed, 32; honors, 12; first grade, 9; second grade, 11; failed to pass, 1.

Average marks in practice
,, ,, method
,, ,, theory.....

Total average..... 82 max. 100 No examination was held of the 42 pupils forming the Technical College classes. They, not unnaturally, objected to be subjected to the same tests as pupils who had been learning for one, two, and in some cases three years at the classes in Sydney; and there was so much force in the objection from the points of view of both teacher and pupils that I did not think well to urge the matter. Reference to these

examinations will be found in the General Report. It is pleasing to note that there was a magnanimous consensus of opinion among the pupils as to the pleasure and profit they derived from the instruction

State of Appliances.—Very fair.

Accounts.—Well kept.

Records.—Well kept, but lack neatness.

Provision Account.—Expenditure, £30 7s. 4½d.; receipts, £30 7s. 4½d.

N.B.—By a convenient arrangement with the mistress of the High School, the actual cost of provisions was paid for the cooked food.

Premises—The building attached to the High School is eminently unsuited for the purpose of a Cookery School, and I recommend that one of the large class-rooms of the Cathedral Sunday School be engaged for the purpose, at a rental of £50 per annum.

#### Fort-street.

Owing to the absence of the senior teacher in Bathurst, and our inability to supply her place with a properly qualified teacher, Fort-street has not kept up the standard of excellence previously attained. The pupils have passed, but in an unsatisfactory manner, as is shown by the average of marks. No doubt, under more favourable circumstances, the premier Cookery School of the Colony will regain its position.

Results of Examination.—No. in class, 127; No. in practice class, 60; No. examined, 37; No. passed, 35; honors, 0; first grade, 2; second grade, 33; failed to pass, 2.

•		$\mathbf{T}$	otal avers	øe		644	mov	100
,,	,,	theory	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	5½	,,	20
,,	>>	method	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	4±	"	10
Average	marks in	practice			••••	$54\frac{1}{2}$	max.	70

State of Appliances.—Fair, many missing. Accounts.—Tolerable.

Records.—Tolerable.

Cleanliness.—Not maintained. Housekeeping.—Moderate.

Provision Account.—Expenditure, £47 12s. 4d.; receipts, £47 9s. 9d.; loss, 2s. 7d.

Premises.—The Cookery School occupies part of the ground-floor of the Training School, the dining-room being made by the enclosure of the arches on one side. They are fairly well suited for the purpose of an ordinary school; but very inadequate for a Central Training School, such as Fort-street has now become.

#### Balmain.

This school was opened in August with a probationary teacher in charge. The Directress visited the school once a week, and gave the demonstration lessons. Sixty-nine pupils were enrolled.

The school has been well managed throughout, the course faithfully adhered to, and the interest of the pupils well maintained. The examination gave satisfactory results all round.

Results of Examination.—No. in class, 69; No. in practice class, 60; No. examined, 37; No. passed, 36; honors, 8; first grade, 11; second grade, 17; failed to pass, 1.

Average No	of mar	ks in practice	$56\frac{3}{4}$	max.	70
,,	,,	method	$6\frac{1}{2}$	,,	10
"	"	theory	$14\frac{1}{2}$	,,	20
		Total average	$77\frac{3}{4}$	max.	100

State of Appliances.—Very good.
Accounts.—Well kept.
Records.—Regularly, but not neatly kept.
Cleanliness.—Very good.
Housekeeping.—Excellent.
Cost of Provisions.—Expenditure, £30 4s. 11½d.; receipts, £32 2s. 3d.; profit, £1 17s. 3½d.
Premises.—This class is held in part of the arches under the Darling-road School, used for play-shed and lavatory, which was boarded and partitioned for the purpose. It has not been an altogether satisfactory arrangement. The unavoidable fumes from the cookery pervade the upper floor to an extent inconvenient to the teachers, and the noise of the children during recess, and impossibility of keeping them away from the Cookery School, seriously interfere with its work and discipline. Should it be decided to continue the classes upon these premises, it is absolutely necessary that water be carried to, and drainage provided from the kitchen, as the present arrangements in this regard are uncleanly, untidy, and inconvenient. Taking into consideration the number and nature of the Balmain population, I recommend that there be a school built or rented in a central spot, which children from all the schools can attend in turn, and at which occasional courses of lectures can be given to adults. There should be attached to it a dining-room, in which a dinner can be served every day, as at Fort-street.

#### Crown-street.

This school was opened in August with a probationary teacher in charge, the Directress giving the demonstrations. It has been fairly well managed. The teacher, who is very earnest and painstaking, has had some anxiety respecting the sale of provisions. No encouragement was given by the school which derived benefit from the instruction, and the existence of the Cookery School was but little known in the immediate neighbourhood. The failure on this account to cook and serve a dinner at a given time greatly militated against the "method" at the examination, so far as punctuality was concerned.

*Results of Examination.*—No. in class, 89; No. in practice class, 60; No. examined, 39; passed, 39; honors, 2; first grade, 17; second grade, 20.

,,	practice methodtheory	$6\frac{3}{4}$	"	70 10 20
	Total average	793	701077	100

N.B.—The low theory marks are, in a measure, accounted for by the irregular attendance at

Cost of provisions.—Expenditure, £22 14s. 8½d.; receipts, £21 15s. 3d.; loss, 19s. 5½d. State of Appliances.—Excellent.

Accounts.—Well kept.

Records.—Regular, but not neat.

Cleanliness.—Excellent.

House bearing.—Very feir.

Housekeeping .- Very fair.

Premises.—This class is held at the Church of England Sunday School in Fitzroy-street, rented for the purpose. The rooms are spacious, airy, and convenient. Bourke-street School will attend these classes next year, as well as Crown-street.

#### Parramatta Industrial School.

The same cause which militated against the success of Fort-street during the last term in the year, viz., scarcity of teachers, greatly interfered with the regularity of the instruction given in this school; nevertheless, some good work was accomplished, and every encouragement given to the teacher, both by the officers and girls. The primary course is not rigidly adhered to, the ages, ability, and circumstances of the girls rendering this undesirable, but the object in view being that they may earn their living by practising it, they are taught as much general cookery as they have time and talent to learn, and this with excellent results.

**Results of Examination.**—No. in class, 80; No. in practice classes, 36; examined, 29; passed, 29; honors, 8; first grade, 9; second grade, 12. Two pupils who held the elementary took this year the full plain cookery certificate.

**State of Appliances.**—Very good.

**Courses of Instruction.**

Courses of Instruction.

Of these, there are three: I. Elementary, for High and Primary Schools; II. Plain cookery, for pupils holding first certificate; III. Teachers' course, for teachers already trained by the Department

Of these, there are three: I. Elementary, for High and Frimary Schools; II. Plan cookery, for pupils holding first certificate; III. Teachers' course, for teachers already trained by the Department who desire to qualify for this work.

Course I. This admits of no deviation. It is set forth in twelve lessons, printed in good type upon large cards, to be hung in full view of teacher and pupils during the class. It embraces all the first principles of cookery, and has been most carefully arranged to form a course which, complete in itself, also affords a reliable foundation for the most advanced teaching. The examples for practice are selected from the ordinary dishes in use among the Australian people, together with some which would benefit their health and income if adopted. The course is as follows:—

Lesson 1. Introductory, on lighting fires, cleaning stoves and flue, washing cooking utensils, scouring tables, buying and keeping stores.

Lesson 2. On roasting and baking meat and making the puddings usually served with it.

Lesson 3. On cooking vegetables.

Lesson 4. On boiling and stewing meat.

Lesson 5. On frying and broiling.

Lesson 7. On cooking fish.

Lesson 8. On pastry-making.

Lesson 9. On puddings.

Lesson 10. On bread and cakes.

Lesson 11. On invalid cookery.

Lesson 12. Cookery for breakfast and tea.

In order to show that this course does not exist only upon paper, and also to give some idea of its comprehensiveness, a list is given below of the dishes selected from it for the December examination at the various schools. The "theory" paper is also appended:—

Soups.

Fried and Grilled Meats.

Puddiags

Fried and Grilled Meats. Soups. Fruit pudding Plum dumpling Soup maigre
Pea soup
Cottage broth
Household stock. Liver and bacon Steak and onions Urney pudding Mutton chops Meat pudding Yorkshire pudding Tripe. Fish. Sausage pudding Rice pudding Tapioca pudding Cold Meat Cookery. Filletted mullet Stewed flathead. Rissoles Fritters. Joints. Pancakes Roast beef Fritters. Pastry. Roast mutton Boiled mutton. Steak and kidney pie Stews. Cornish pasties Napoleons Irish stew Scotch collop Jam turnovers Fruit tarts. Stewed tripe. Breakfust and Invalid. Cakes and Bread. Vegetables. Small loaves (soda) Potatoes (boiled) (mashed) Buttered egg3 Sponge sandwich Swiss roll (baked) (croquetees) Caramel ,, Beef tea. Beans White cake Cabbage Sultana cake Currant cake Marrow London huns. Peas.

> Christmas Examination, 1891. Cookery.

Two hours are allowed for this paper.

Six questions only are to be attempted. Questions are of equal value.

1. For what is clarified fat used, and how is it made?

- 2. At what heat does albumen coagulate, and how does this knowledge guide you in making beef tea for the sick?

- for the sick?

  3. Of what is baking powder composed, and how does each substance act upon the other?

  4. Give the laws for stewing, with one example.

  5. Write an account of the lesson on sick-room cookery?

  6. By what methods is water removed from boiled vegetables?

  7. What do you know about frying?

  8. What rules are to be observed, and what errors avoided in pastry-making?

  9. Why is meat for the table plunged into boiling water, and for soup-making into cold?

  10. How ought you to cook and serve a grilled mutton chop?

Course II.—This is an extension and enlargement of Course I, and is based entirely upon the instruction therein given. It includes many dishes which are ordinarily but improperly classed under the heading of high-class cookery, and also yeast or batch bread-making and the preservation of fruit and vegetables. This course (excepting in so far as it is taken concurrently with the teachers' course) is, I regret to say, in abeyance in Sydney, owing to the want of accommodation at the Central School. No matter how great the ability and industry displayed by Sydney pupils after gaining the Elementary Certificate they are excluded from the Cookery School. Some have deliberately absented themselves from the examination in the hope that their failure to take certificates would enable them to continue learning. In the large country towns in which permanent schools are to be established, this difficulty, of course, will not

not occur, as the instruction given will be homogeneous, proceeding step by step, from Elementary Cookery, in Primary Schools, to the Plain Cookery course for pupils who gain honors, on to high-class cookery, taught to those only who hold the two previous certificates, the instruction being given by teachers trained under one system, guided by one directing head, and taking both the School and Technical College work. In Sydney, as I have said, we teach a course which we call Elementary, but which at present is practically final. Before the next Cookery report is written I trust that such accommodation will be provided as will enable us to carry out the scheme in its entirety in Sydney as well as in the country.

modation will be provided as will enable us to carry out the scheme in its entirety in Sydney as well as in the country.

Course III. for teachers, commences with Course I, the principles and practice of which have to be mastered before another step is taken, proceeds to Course II which is taken concurrently with it. The students are taught, practically, housekeeping, i.e., the choice and purchase of food for a number of people on a fixed sum of money. Household and Cookery School accounts, dining-room management, carving, keeping of Cookery School records, and cleaning; also how to give lessons upon cookery and domestic economy to girls in the 5th class, and lectures to adults. Theoretically, they are taught domestic economy by a course of lectures illustrated by experiments, those in chemistry being kindly given by the chemistry lecturer at Fort-street. Of these it is proposed to arrange a few, needing only simple, easily-managed apparatus, by means of which teachers can emphasise their lessons on the "Nature of gases," "the Nutritive value of different foods," the "Aiding and retarding of the process of digestion," and "Ventilation."

The object I have had in view in arranging this course has been to fit the student to be a teacher

The object I have had in view in arranging this course has been to fit the student to be a teacher not only of cookery, but of practical domestic economy.

The examination will be as follows:—

Practice and theory of elementary cookery. plain cookery. ,, ,,

Method-

One week's housekeeping for Cookery School.

"" responsibility for cleanliness.

kitchen.

,,

account-keeping.
record-keeping.
dining-room management.

One test lesson on primary cookery (given to children).

" on plain cookery (adults).

One demestic economy paper.

One arithmetic paper.

This examination will gain a second-class certificate only. If the student so desires at the end of

This examination will gain a second-class certificate only. If the student so desires at the end of a year's teaching, she can be examined for a first-class certificate, which will be given for Cookery School management, public lecture, practice in high class cookery, provision being made for her attendance at a course of lessons in the latter subject during her term of teaching in Sydney.

Teachers.—In consequence of the adoption of the report already mentioned, applications were invited from first-class pupil-teachers and Hurlstone students who desired to be trained for this work, and from the many received twelve were approved, and four Hurlstone students and eight pupil-teachers have entered upon their work at the Central School, are pursuing it with enthusiasm, and some already display considerable ability. The great advantage of employing trained teachers is that they are both amenable to and able to enforce discipline, are accustomed to handle large classes of pupils, and are familiar with the methods of the department. They will also enable us to introduce cookery into some of the smaller country towns by teaching it in conjunction with other subjects.

amenable to and able to entorce discipline, are accustomed to handle large classes of pupils, and are familiar with the methods of the department. They will also enable us to introduce cookery into some of the smaller country towns by teaching it in conjunction with other subjects.

Methods of Instruction.—The teaching is given by means (1) of demonstrations or illustrated lectures, (2) by practice by the pupil of the instruction there received. At the former, principles are enunciated and recipes worked out by the teacher, she being careful to give the reason for every process, and to explain the consequence of neglect to observe it. Each recipe, so far as time will allow, is commenced and completed before the pupils. At these lessons opportunity is afforded of which a capable teacher will make good use, conveying much useful knowledge to children on every-day domestic science. The number of children attending these lessons need only be limited by the size of the room. Practice classes consist of groups of twelve, who commence by learning how to handle ordinary cooking implements, and to measure with ordinary household appliances, and proceed until they have learnt to cook every dish upon the instruction cards. A dinner is served at each lesson, and bought either by the teachers and children of the school or the outside public. Pastry, cakes, and soup are also sold to children. The receipts for cooked food are expected, and in most cases do, cover the cost of provisions. The improvement in the dinners as the course proceeds is a very good criterion of the value of the teaching. After the recess the pupils wash all kitchen utensils, clean the stove, sweep the room, and leave all in order for the next lesson. They then form a class for note-book examination and criticism, which is done with the aid of a black-board. They are free to leave about half-past 3, and are not expected to return to school after cookery instruction. The nature and quality of each pupil's work is recorded at the time in a book provided fo

Sufficient amount of work.

Examinations.—At these 100 marks are given; 70 are for the actual results of the work, 20 for a knowledge of the laws by which it is done, and 10 for the cleanliness, order, punctuality, and economy which are observed in its execution. At the last examination I suggested that the cost of the necessary provisions should fall upon the parents of the children, the latter carrying home the results of their work. It met with a very fair response, and I think that teachers should be authorised to charge the fee of one shilling, which would about cover the extra cost, and save the Department many pounds.

Interest in the Work.—With a good teacher this never flags. The children go about their work in a bright, capable way, which speaks volumes for its popularity. Their regret at not being able to continue the work beyond the elementary course is constantly expressed, and many entreaties are made by both parents and girls that the latter may continue in the Cookery School for another term.

Technical College Classes other than those at Ultimo.—I have in preparation courses of instruction suitable for these, upon which the students will be invited to present themselves for examination. Instruction in cookery being now fairly started on a sound basis as part of the education of our girls, I am firmly of opinion that it will continue to increase in favour among teachers, parents, and children, and that its benefits will become more apparent every year.

A. FAWCETT STORY,

A. FAWCETT STORY, Directress of Cookery.

February 25, 1892.

# APPENDIX XVI. REPORT ON NEEDLEWORK.

During the year ending December 1891, I examined and reported upon 78 schools in the Metropolitan District; this number includes the Hurlstone Training College, High School, Castlereagh-street, and the Randwick Asylum. In all 12,000 pupils were present at examination. The influenza was very prevalent among the pupils last quarter; but notwithstanding this drawback the various teachers of needlework in charge gave evidence of the industry and skill of the absentees, which is a gratifying proof that the system of instruction in needlework throughout the classes is effective, universal, and well maintained according to the standard. according to the standard.

Head-mistresses in charge of schools (with some few exceptions) have this year taken much interest in the progress of needlework. As a result of this incentive, there has been greater emulation and rivalry to excel among the pupils.

## Dressmaking, &c.

Most work-mistresses have the ability to teach this subject in addition to the other numerous branches of needlework. The absence of work-rooms in Metropolitan schools is a hindrance, as fitting on attracts attention, and disturbs the quict and order expected at sewing-lesson.

Dressmaking is carried out in the upper classes of most schools on a small scale, viz., small dresses for girls' wear; the elder girls display great facility and interest in this industry.

In many of the schools work-mistresses have introduced neatly made and ornamented work aprons. This plan gives an orderly, artistic, and refining effect. Making these articles cultivates form, and gives a desire to cut out, set, and apply those useful ornamental stitches that have been acquired in former lessons. in former lessons.

#### Discipline.

I am pleased to notify the improvement and economy of time in the method of giving out and

receiving needle-work.

The head teachers have greatly assisted the work-mistresses in this arrangement. Each pupil has an assigned place and number, the work aprons being also numbered to correspond, the result being that time is economised, and order and discipline insured.

I may add that until this method was adopted, I have had to wait in many cases twenty minutes

before a classs of 40 pupils was in form or readiness for examination.

#### Mixed Schools.

During the year a special feature of instruction is the introduction of needle-work to 1st class in the above schools.

The simple employment of plain sewing in coloured cotton attracts and amuses the active young

brain, and it is amazing to note how practical these young children become in form and colour.

Suitable sewing material has been absolutely necessary to insure uniformity and success in the past; at present the expense of this material is defrayed solely by the teachers.

#### Pupil-teachers.

Many excel in their individual grades; the specimens shown by those of the 1st class come more under the heading of dress-making, with the finish of fine varied stitches. In my incidental visits to schools, I observed that the pupil-teachers were attentive to the instructions of work-mistresses, and

anxious to adopt suggestions given.

The aptitude and eager industry generally displayed cannot be too highly commended.

In concluding this report, I am pleased and gratified to testify to the high proficiency in needle-work attained by many of the schools in the Metropolitan District during the year—several of them being far above the standard in this subject; also, to the combined efforts of the teachers who, in conjunction with the work-mistresses, have materially assisted in bringing about these successful results.

ANNIE DADLEY, Directress of Needle-work.

Balmain, 16th January, 1892.

# APPENDIX XVII.

# REPORT ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET FORCE.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the Minister's information my report on the Public Schools Cadet Force for 1891

I HAVE the honor to submit for the Minister's information my report on the Public Schools Cadet Force for 1891.

The year has been an interesting one, and much has been done to give stability to the cadet movement. Not only have new schools and senior infantry corps been added, but additional variety has been given by the formation of the Training College and the Pupil-teacher Rifle Corps in Sydney, an Ambulance Corps at Fort-street, and Cadet Cavalry Troops at Casino, Picton, and Parramatta. The new records—muster roll, and arms, attendance and requisition books, &c.—were issued to all corps, and with very few exceptions the necessary equipment provided.

The strength of the force at the close of the year was as follows:—Training College Battalion (Students, 58; Pupil-teachers, 158), 216; Seniors (Cavalry, 99; Artillery, 45; Infantry 432), 576; School Cadets, 5,684; School Bands, 358; Ambulance Corps, 45; Staff, 9. Total, 6,888.

The enrolment at the end of 1839 and 1890 was respectively 1,548 and 5,850.

The formation of the Fort-street Training College Rifle Corps and of the Pupil-teacher Corps will give an impetus to the spread of the cadet movement throughout the Colony, inasmuch as it will considerably increase the number of teachers qualified to take up cadet work.

If the cadet movement is to become general it must be mainly through the agency of the teachers. Material for Cadet Corps exists wherever a sufficient number of lads of the required age is to be found, which practically means in nearly every township in the Colony, but the absence of teachers capable and willing to manage corps is frequently the only obstacle to their formation.

In places where volunteer corps exist, military instructors are available, who assist the teachers to drill the Cadet Corps at a small remuneration for such extra services. Where no such assistance is to be found, the teachers have to depend entirely on themselves, and in some instances succeed admirably.

Many teachers, both in Sydney and in the country, have become

Many teachers, both in Sydney and in the country, have become omeers in the Cauet Force, and are taking great interest in the work.

From their knowledge of boys, their continual practice in directing and commanding, and their educational and other qualifications, I feel satisfied that teachers ought to make excellent officers. The way in which the companies and battalions were handled during the Cadet encampment, and at the subsequent review of over 5,000 cadets on Moore Park, confirms me in this opinion.

Ambulance Corps.—Surgeon Roth, of the Cadet Staff, was desirous of trying the experiment of forming a school ambulance corps in connection with one of the large city schools. The Fort-street Model Public School was selected for the purpose, as being the most convenient, and 50 strong lads, over 14 vears of age, were enrolled.

years of age, were enrolled.

years of age, were enrolled.

The experiment proved to be most successful, and the corps under the personal training of Surgeon Roth was complimented for smartness and efficiency at the cadet encampment by the Principal Medical Officer of the Military Forces.

Cavalry Troops.—The question of establishing Cavalry Cadet Corps has been under notice ever since the re-organisation of the Cadet Force, several teachers having drawn attention to the fact that many country lads ride to school, and would prefer to join such corps.

As one of the objects of the cadet movement is to prepare lads for service in the different branches of the military forces of the Colony, it was decided to recommend the formation of only a limited number of senior Cadet Cavalry troops in centres where mounted volunteer corps already existed, so that these latter corps might be in a measure recruited from the cadets.

Cavalry

Cavalry

Cavalry Cadet troops were subsequently established at Casino, Picton, and Parramatta. For the training of these I have had to depend largely upon the advice and assistance of the N.S.W. Cavalry authorities, who look upon this movement with much favour.

Cadet Encampments.—All country corps, school and senior, and all Sydney senior cadets had opportunities afforded them of going into camp.

Matropolitan and suburban school cadets were not so favoured which was a source of much dis

Metropolitan and suburban school cadets were not so favoured, which was a source of much disappointment to them.

Several camps were held:—
(1.) Of Senior Cadets, at Campbelltown, with the military forces at Easter.
(2.) Of the Artillery Cadets, at Long Bay, from the 2nd to the 5th October, for shot and shell practice.
(3.) Of the country corps, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Grounds, Moore Park, from the 11th

to the 18th October.

(4.) Of the Casino Cadet Cavalry, locally in conjunction with the Richmond River Cavalry, from

the 6th to the 9th November.

The bundred and sixty-one cadets were in camp at Easter. At the close of the continuous training the following appeared in the General Orders issued from the Military Headquarters:—"It was a source of pleasure to the Major-General to have under his temporary command the Cadet Artillery and Infantry, and he is confident that their association with the more highly-trained troops will result in benefit. Considering their recent organisation, the commanding officer is to be congratulated on the manner in which the work was generally performed. It is further to be hoped that the Senior Cadets will take part in future trainings."

part in future trainings."

The encampment of country cadets in Sydney in October was rendered possible by the liberality of the Railway Commissioners in agreeing to convey the cadets to and from Sydney free, and to the generosity of the N.S.W. Royal Agricultural Society in placing their fine grounds and buildings at the disposal of the Minister for the accommodation of the cadets.

To this camp all country cadets were invited, with the object of enabling every cadet corps to be represented at the review of the Cadet Force by His Excellency the Governor, on the 17th October.

Seventy-five School Cadet Corps, drawn from every part of the Colony, two troops of Cadet Cavalry (Picton and Parramatta), Senior Cadet Infantry from Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle, and West Maitland, and the Fort street Ambulance Corps were in camp, making a total of 2,262 under canvas for a week's training.

a week's training.

The week was one of hard work for officers, teachers, and cadets, and every facility for instruction

The week was one of hard work for officers, teachers, and cadets, and every facility for instruction

was afforded, of which the officers and teachers took full advantage.

The value of the instruction given was enhanced by the services of the leading Metropolitan and country military instructors, whose attendance for the week in camp was kindly allowed by Major-General Richardson, C.B., and the officers commanding the volunteer regiments.

Many of the teachers took their boys, when off duty, to places of interest in and around the city, the tramway authorities allowing all cadets in uniform to travel at the ordinary schoolboy rates on all tram rentee.

The thanks of all were due to Mr. Cyril Haviland (Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts), the members of the Sydney High School Literary and Dramatic Society, and the band of the Scottish Rifles for entertainments given in camp at night to relieve the monotony of camp duties.

On Tuesday most of the cadets attended the annual gathering of the Public Schools Athletic Association, when the drill competition for the Public Schools Challenge Shield was won by the Crownstreet Superior Public School boys—last year's winners.

On Wednesday the Orange Superior Public School Cadet Corps won the Cadet Challenge Shield at the Randwick rifle range, being the second consecutive win by this corps.

On Thursday afternoon a Cadet Tournament was held, and on Friday all the corps in camp, joined by most of the city and suburban corps, marched through the city.

The following special inspections of the camp were made:—On Thursday morning by the Minister of Public Instruction, accompanied by the Minister for Justice and Colonel M'Kenzie, A.A.G.; and in the afternoon by His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Leigh, A.D.C. Colonel M'Donald, Commanding the N.S.W. Cavalry, and Captain M'Neill, 4th Hussars, Adjutant, inspected the Cadet Cavalry; and Brigade-Surgeon Williams, P.M.O., the Ambulance Corps and the camp hospital.

On Friday morning Major-General Richardson, C.B., inspected the camp, and expressed warm approval of the arrangements.

On Friday morang Major-General Richardson, C.B., inspected the camp, and organization approval of the arrangements.

The City and Suburban Cadets came into camp on Friday and Saturday mornings for instruction, and on Saturday afternoon the whole of the force was reviewed on Moore Park by His Excellency Lord Jersey, G.C.M.G. The field state showed a presence of 5,223 of all ranks, representing Cadet Cavalry, Artillery, Senior and School Infantry, the Training College battalion, and the Ambulance Corps. The review passed off most satisfactorily, and formed a fitting conclusion to the week's continuous training.

The following reference to the camp and review was subsequently received from his Excellency:—

"Government House 19 October 1891.

"Government House, 19 October, 1891. "Government House, 19 October, 1891.

"His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief desires me to express to Colonel Paul, and the officers and cadets lately encamped in Sydney, his great satisfaction with the appearance, discipline, and drill of the cadets during the past week. The parade and marching on Saturday proved most satisfactory. His Excellency is glad to state that Major-General Richardson, C.B., and the Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. J. H. Carruthers, agreed with him as to the usefulness of the week's encampment. His Excellency is particularly pleased to receive an excellent report of the conduct of the cadets in camp He also desires to thank the Cadet Cavalry escort for their services on Saturday."

Several other large gatherings of cadets took place during the year, notably on the landing of Lord Jersey, on the 15th January, when over 1,800 cadets lined the roadway from Government House gates to Government House, and a church parade in Sydney on the 16th August of 1,500 cadets.

During the year all city and suburban corps were fully inspected, and most of the country corps

Burning the year and city and saturate sorps and seed in camp.

I took whatever opportunities offered to make visists to important country centres, and held battalion parades at Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Newcastle.

I visited the corps along the western railway line between Dubbo and Penrith, and also those in and around Goulburn, Maitland, and Newcastle.

The results of inspection show that attention has been paid to drill, and greater steadiness in the content of the content in discipline are everywhere noticeable.

The results of inspection show that attention has been paid to drill, and greater steadiness in the ranks and improvement in discipline are everywhere noticeable.

One of the principal incentives to the bigger boys to become cadets is that they will be afforded opportunities for shooting, and there is no doubt that the taste for rifle shooting should be cultivated. Unfortunately few facilities in this respect have been given to city and suburban corps during the last two years. Many corps have never even visited the range.

The compulsory closing of the Paddington range in 1890, and the non-completion of the new Randwick range till October, 1891, were the principal causes of this. After being in use for two months the Randwick range is again closed, on account of its being found to be unsafe.

The results of the year's work are, on the whole, very satisfactory.

The returns for the last quarter of the year are appended.

A. PAUL, Lieut.-Col.,

A. PAUL, Lieut, Col. Commanding the Public Schools Cadet Force.

				Stre	ngth.										Equip	nent.								Cho	evrons	and B	adges.
Corps.	Captains	Lieutenants.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers,	Privates.	Total.	Rifles.	Cat bines.	Bay onets.	Drill Ruffes.	Belts.	Pouches.	Frogs.	Glengarı Caps.	Peaked Caps.	Cap Covers.	Shoulder-straps, complete.	Bugles.	Bass Drums.	Music Stands.	Lamps.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lance Corporals. Buglers.
Sydney and Suburbs.  Annandale Ashfield Superior Auburn Auburn North Balmain Superior Birchgrove Superior Blackirians Superior Bondi Burwood Superior Camperdown Superior Camperdown Superior Canterbury Castle Hill Castlercagh-street Cleveland-street Superior Croydon Croydon Park Darlinghurst Superior Darling Road Superior Darling Road Superior Darlington Superior Darlington Superior Fort-street Superior Gradiner's Road Glebe Superior Granville Hurstville Kegworth Kogarah Superior Leichhardt Superior Leichhardt Superior Leichhardt Superior Macquarie-street Marrickville Superior Marrickville West Newtown Superior			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 2 2 3 4 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 1 2 8 2 2 2 3 2 3 1 6 3 6	.44422422222122211822234224824	1	13 38 24 17 32 38 28 20 55 30 19 10 67 6 80 27 18 16 51 28 8 15 103 23 18 14 12 56 10 25 64 38 25 55 35 95	14 48 32 24 39 45 36 25 63 37 24 26 19 10 77 7 89 32 23 18 58 35 12 20 21 22 23 43 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	13	40 15 40 43 43 43 12 60 28 43 93 107 24 20 72 10 41 137 22 40 10 20 37 40 10 20 37 40 10 20 37 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	15	26	25 40 35 28 40 40 53 22 60 39 30 40 20 11 88 20 20 78 45 122 26 43 123 22 26 45 123 26 45 124 20 78 45 125 26 45 126 45 127 66 42 94	25 40 35 28 40 40 53 22 60 39 30 40 20 11 88 20 92 85 20 78 45 12 26 43 123 21 26 43 57 10 30 60 55 12 76 42 93	5 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 8 3 2 1 4 4 4 6 4 2 2 3 4 5 4 1 1 8 4 9	40 18 33 17 366 36	25 50 34 23 48 40 55 22 63 44 21 30 20 11 92 20 20 20 79 45 12 43 104 22 23 45 65 10 30 92 45 45 46 46 47 47 48 48 48 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	25 50 34 46 48 40 55 52 62 40 30 20 11 106 8 97 28 20 64 45 12 43 103 22 24 45 12 45 46 47 48 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	23 12 39 25 40 40 55 52 22 60 34 21 93 29 20 20 20 68 44 12 21 103 22 21 50  65 10 30 84 46 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 8 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1	1 2

Strength

Equipment.

267 731 2983 3176 2755 21

1-Y	Corps	Captains.	eutenants.	Colour-Sergean	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Bayonets.	Drill Rifles.	Belts.	Pouches.	Frógs.	Glengarry Cape	Peaked Caps.	Cap Covers.	Shoulder-strap: complete.	Bugles.	Bass Drums.	Music Stands.	Lamps.	Colour-Sergean	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lauce-Corpora	Buglers.
	SYDNEY AND SUBURBS—con.														,					-						-	4		
	Nicholson-street Paddington Superior Parramatta North Parramatta South Penrith Petersham Superior Plunket-street Pyrmont Superior Randwick Redfern Superior Redfern West Rockdale Superior Smith-street Superior Stanmore Superior St. Leonard's Superior St. Leonard's Superior St. Peter's Summer Hill Sunny Hills South Superior Sydney High School Watson's Bay Waverley William-street Superior Willoughby Woollahra	1 2 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 9 3 2 3 3 1 3	142224 24442234231214212224	 1 1 1 1    	12 36 27 27 27 37 44 2 19 29 86 43 39 26 15 31 32 19 36 7 74 30 18 46 32 46 56 56 57 57 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	144 45 35 35 45 54 2 27 37 100 52 48 31 40 38 38 21 41 8 95 37 23 53 40 30 64	8	59 41 50 39 59 7 40 40 25 39 40 20 58 7 55 40 50 10 3 53	4 4 8 4 5 63 4 4 2 5 4 2 4	14 50 40 20 40 30 27	15 69 40 50 50 6 40 95 50 56 40 25 56 40 20 58 8 95 40 40 20 58 8 40 20 58 8 40 20 58 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	15 60 40 50 39 59 6 40 95 56 40 25 56 40 20 58 8 95 40 23 64 39 25 84 84 84 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86		7 42 40 40 59 20 12 18 30	15 61 45 40 40 59 6 30 44 108 62 60 40 40 19 60 8 95 40 28 63 40 40 40 59 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	15 48 48 40 61 60 6 80 108 62 76 40 25 44 40 19 60 8  40 28 64 40 50 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	15 58 39 42 44 57 6 30 48 100 62 60 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	1				11 11 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	14333333366.3443223931133113	122222 2242222221215212214	2	1
: :	R. C. Schools.  Sacred Heart St. Benedict's St. Francis' St. Joseph's (Hunter's Hill) St. Mary's	1	1 2  	1 1  2	4 3 2 6 7	5 3 3 4	2   1   1   1	64 42 14 70 80	78 52 20 84 97		7 7	5 3 2 	45 50 20 90 80	76 68 24 86 124	76 68 24 86	5 3 2  9	•••	53 49 20 	73 49 25 66 109	•••	1 1 1				1 1  2	4 3 2 	3 2 2 	1	••

452 1986

778 3180 3164

Chevrons and Badges.

	Adaminaby Adaminaby Adaminaby Adaminaby Adaminaby Albory Superior Bathurst Superior Bega Berry Blackheath Blayney Bombala Bowral Braidwood Superior Braidwood Superior Braidwood Superior Gramden Camphelltown Carington Carington Catheart Condobolin Coocks Hill Coocks Hill Coocks Hill Coocks Hill Oudal  Oudal  Oudal  Oudinication Candel  Corokwell Coocks Hill Coocks	Total	SYDNEY AND SUBURDS—com.  Balmain	Corps.	
		٤	::::: <b>:::</b>	Captains.	
		:	<b>!</b> : : <b>!</b> : <b>!</b> ! : <b>!</b>	Lieutenants.	
		<u></u>	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Colour-Sergeants	
	:: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	13	211211	Sergeants.	Strength.
	6 000 6 H 6 C H 6	15	11121214	Corporals.	ngth.
		:	::::::::	Buglers.	
	19 28 48 48 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	267	38 39 35 34 22 20 22 17	Privates.	
	22 22 23 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	296	24 24 24 24 24 24 24	Total.	
		   :	:::::::::	Rifles.	
	30 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1	:	::::::	Carbines.	
į	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	11	211 12112	Dayonets.	
	:: 8; :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	: : : : : : : :	Drill Rifles.	
-	224 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 404	305	36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	Belts.	
	\$22 \$24 \$30 \$27 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30 \$30	305	30 41 26 38 38 26 26 27	Pouches.	
		Ħ	211 12112	Frogs.	Equipment.
-		:	::::::::	Glengarry Caps,	ment.
	24 40 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 84 64 64 64 86 86 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	302	30 35 38 38 27 26 27 27	Peaked Caps.	
	224 699 1177 300 566 660 660 660 660 660 660 660 660 6	345	30 40 38 38 38 30 31	Cap Covers.	
-	24 40 114 157 157 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160	293	24 24 25 26 26 20 20	Shoulder-straps, complete.	
-		:	1::::::::	Bugles.	
		ယ	:::	Bass Drums.	
-		21 .	40000000	Side Drums.	
. -		:	<u> </u>	Music Stands.  Lamps.	
=		•		<del></del>	<u> </u>
-			::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Colour-Sergeants.	Chevi
-	: 3000 : 34430000400040 : 4:000000	13	8 8 - 8	Sergeants.	Chevrons and Badges
_	:	15	4	Corporals.	nd Ba
	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Lance-Corporals.	adges.
-	1::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	<u> </u>	Buglers,	.

RETURN O	٥f	Cadets,	Arms,	Accoutrements,	&ccontinued.
----------	----	---------	-------	----------------	--------------

	1		<del>:</del>			<del></del>		an of U																11	<u>-</u>	<del></del>		
Ì			<del>,</del>	Stre	ength.		· · · · · ·	,		<del></del>	<del>,</del> .	<del>,</del>	, ,	·	Equip	ment.	-,			<del></del>				C	hevron	s and I	Radge	3. ———
Corps	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Colour-Sergeants	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Bayonets.	Drill Rifles.	Belts.	Pouches.	Frogs.	Glengarry Caps.	Peaked Caps,	Cap Covers.	Shoulder-straps, complete.	Bugles.	Bass Drums.	Side Drums.	Music Stands.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lance-Corporals.	Buglers.
COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.  Mudgee Superior Murrumbidgirie Murrurundi. Muswellbrook Narrandera Newcastle Superior Newcastle East Nelson's Plains Nowra Superior Nyngan Orange Superior Orange East Parkes Picton Superior Queanbeyan Superior Raymond Terrace Singleton Superior Stockton Sutton Tamworth Superior Tamworth West Tenterfield Tighe's Hill Tumut Superior Wagga Wagga Superior Walcha Wellington Superior Wickham Wollongong Yass Young	1		1	3 2 3 3 4 2 2 3 3 3 1 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	48 9 26 22 29 68 24 4 28 19 42 20 34 25 36 26 36 36 37 18 34 32 22 12 33 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	55 9 28 29 77 31 4 30 19 54 20 34 33 44 43 16 10 47 19 38 22 15 41 15 29 75 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	13 26 29	50 81 25 23 56 39 40 40 32 38 20 44 24 226		36	59 9 26 34 40 84 30 10 32 25 54  36 45 62 32 46 15  45 18 34 32 25 46 20 30 67 36 46 36 46 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	59 9 26 34 40 84 30 10 32 25 54  36 45 62 33 46 15  45 18 34 32 25 46 20 30 67 35 36 40	8 4 4 4 4 4	25	55 15 25 13  96 30 10 31 35 55  38 41 50 38 51 15  44 19 39 32 17 48  30 55 55 55 55 56 56 57 57 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	80 22 45 24  136 30 10 25 43 100  42 41 100 38 46 23  82 28 39 32 30 54  60 93 36 92	55 8 26 36 36 10 40 20 40 50 38 64 40 47 32 40 40 20 30 666 32 36 45	1					2 2 4 3 3 6 1 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2	"2 "1 	
Total	39	28	57	155	127	46	2,330	2,782	758	1,482	138	550	3,189	3,187	119	313	3,102	4,023	3,105	34				62	18	12	38	1
Bathurst				 1 1			23 17 19	23 18 20	•••		•		18 	18 	•••		21	21	21 		1 1	2			 1 1		•••	
Total	•••			2			59	61			•••		18	18	•••	•	21	21	21		2	6			2		•••	

f	_
•	_7
7	~
ſ	
•	

				Stre	ngth.												•		Equip	pnient	i.										CI	nevron	s and	Badge	s.
Согрз.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Troop or Battery Sergt Majors or Color-Sergts.	Sergeants,	Corporals and Bom- bardiers.	Trumpeters or Buglers.	Gunners or Privates.	Total.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Bayonets or Sword- Bayonets.	Belts, Waist.	Pouches and Belts.	Frogs.	Glengarry Caps.	Peaked Caps or Felt Hats.	Shoulder straps, complete.	Bugles.	Bass Drums.	Side Drums.	Music Stands.	Lamps.	Bits and Bridles.	Pairs of Leggings.	Pairs of Spurs.	Head Ropes.	Lances and Buckets.	Knee-caps.	Stretchers.	Cushions.	Color-Sergt. or Troop or Battery SergtMajors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lance-Corporals or Bombadiers.	Buglers.
Senior Cadets.  Casino Cavalry Picton Cavalry Parramatta Cavalry Sydney Artillery. Sydney Infantry. Newcastle Infantry Goulburn Infantry West Maitland Infantry Bathurst Infantry	1  2 1 1	3 8 2 5	 2 3 1 2	 4 9 3 7	8 9 4 7	1   3 2 2	30 28 39 27 128 68 84 41 39	31 29 39 45 162 81 108 41 40	  162 81 108 41 40		40 40 40  162 81 108 41 40	40 40 52 162 81 108 41 40	78	40 40 40  152 78 102 41 40	 54 162 81 108 41 40	29 39 43 162 81 108 41	48	1 1 1  3 2 2 					40 40 40  	41 40 40 	37 40 40  	40 40 40 	40 40 40				 2 3 1 2	 4 9 3 7 	2  8 9 4 7		
Total	7	18	8	23	28	8	484	576	432		552	604	585	533	405	502	48	10					120	121	117	120	120				8	23	30		•••
Special Corps. Training College Rifle Battalion Ambulance Corps	5	8	1 1	7 2	8 2	1	186 40	216 45	216		216	216 100	203	203		216 44												 50	 13	6	1	7 3	8 2		

# PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET FORCE.

RETURN of Cadets, Arms, Accountrements, &c., for the Quaretr ending 31st December, 1891.

Cananal	Summar
(reneral	Summur

					Stre	ngth.															E	quip	ment.									`			Ci	nevron	s and l	Badge	3.
Distribution.	Lieut,-Colonel. Majors.	Captains.	Medical Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Troop or Battery Sergt.  Majors or Colour-Sergts	S.	Corporals and Bom- bardiers.		Gunners or Privates.	Total.	Riffes.	Carbines.	Bayonets.	Drill Rifles.	Belts. Waist.	Belts, Pouch, and	Froos	Glengarry Caps,	Peaked Caps or Felt	Cap Covers.	Shoulder-straps, complete.	Bugles.	Bass Drums.	Side Drums.	Music Stands.	Lamps.	Bits and Bridles.	Pairs of Leggings.	Pairs of Spurs.	Head Ropes.	Lances and Buckets.	Knee caps.	Stretchers.	Cushions.	Troop or Battery-Sergt Major or Colour-Sergt.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lance-Corporals or Bombardiers.	Buglers.
Staff Senior Corps School Corps School Bands Training College Corps Ambulance Corps		7 1 74 4 5	8 10 8	1	118	343 343 1 15 1 7	299	81	326 186	5684 358 216	1210 216	3468	11	1328	636 32	 4 58 9 635 3 32 6 <b>2</b> 0	1 38 3 1 3 20	3 40: 6 104: 1 3	4¦608	. 1	5860		 5	 27 	40	 40 	 120  	121  	117  	120  	120  	   50			 125 1 1 1	23 369 15 7 2		 110 	 5 
Total	$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	87 6	6 1	1 4	129	390	352	90	5765	6888	1860	3468	1187	1328	761	2 746	2 113	3 144	7170	7565	6222	66	5	27	40	40	120	121	117	120	120	50	13	6	136	416	315	110	5

A. PAUL, Lieut.-Col., Commanding the Public Schools Cadet Force

#### APPENDIX XVIII.

#### REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION, WITH ANNEXES A TO J.

The year 1891 has not been marked by any striking everts, but good steady progress has been made in every department of the work under my supervision. Not only are the students attending the various classes much more numerous than in any previous year, but all former records of success at examinations have been surpassed.

Buildings.

The expectation that the new college buildings at Ultimo, would be available for classes early in the year has not been realised, and even now, January, 1892, the contractor still holds possession. Strenuous efforts are being put forth to have everything in readiness to commence on 8th February, and as the tenancy of the rented buildings, except the Chemical Laboratory, will be given up at the end of this month, it is hoped that no delay on the part of the contractor will render those efforts fruitless. Some weeks must elapse before the class-rooms will be properly equipped and arranged, but our teachers and students will cheerfully submit to any inconvenience that may be thus caused. No change has been made in the buildings occupied for the work in Sydrey, except that the workshops in Kent-street were given up, and the fitting and turning, pattern-making, boiler-making, blacksmithing, and plumbing classes were transferred to the new engineering workshops at Ultimo. This transfer has increased the difficulty of supervision, but has been a decided gain to the classes concerned. It was feared that Ultimo would be regarded by many of the students as out of the way, but so far the classes named have either maintained their former numbers, or show an increase.

The fitting and turning shop is 75 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a large gallery 12 feet wide, surrounding it, and is capable of providing accommodation for about 140 students working simultaneously.

feared that Ultimo would be regarded by many of the students as out of the way, put, we has the water hammed have either maintained their former numbers, or show an increase.

The fitting and turning shop is 75 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a large gallery 12 feet wide, surrounding it, and is capable of providing accommodation for about 140 students working simultaneously.

The gallery is fitted with benches and vices, and is used for imparting instruction in the use of the hammer, and chisel, and file.

The floor contains the heavy machine tools, numbering about thirty. These include planing, drilling, shaping, slotting, and boring machines, ordinary and screw-cutting lathes, and a variety of small tools. The machines are driven by an 8-horse power gas engine placed in the corner of the shop. In this portion of the establishment instruction at group in the use and machine the corner of the shop. In this portion of the establishment instruction at group in the use and machine the corner of the shop. In this portion of the establishment instruction are successful to the corner of the shop. In this portion of the establishment instruction are successful to the corner of the shop. In this portion of the establishment instruction are successful to the corner of the shop of the component of the corner of the shop of the corner of the shop of the corner of the shop of the corner of the shop of the corner of the shop of the corner of the shop of the corner of the shop of the corner of the shop of the corner of the shop of the corner of the shop of the shop of the corner of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the shop of the sho

#### Equipment.

During the year the equipment of the various classes has received careful attention, and has been considerably increased and improved, so that the more advanced and extended work that must necessarily be taken up in the new college is fairly provided for. The new appliances have been obtained locally or from England. Those obtained locally were purchased under the supervision of the officers and teachers, or were made under their direction; those obtained from England were ordered by the Agent-General. In this case, the late Minister, Mr. Carruthers, caused instructions to be sent to Sir Saul Samuel that he should consult with Sir Phillip Magnus and other experts in Technical Education and then order what was deemed necessary. The result is, that about £5,000 worth of appliances, consisting chiefly of machinery for the engineering and the woodworking classes and apparatus for the electrical engineering, chemistry, and physic classes has been received. Much of this is of the most modern type, made by the best makers, and could hardly be improved upon. The new Sydney Technical College will thus start on its career with an equipment that would be difficult to surpass or even equal.

Classes

#### Classes and Students.

The record for 1890 gave 225 classes in operation, but 6 of these were discontinued during that year or lapsed at its close. During 1891, 76 classes were formed, giving an increase on the previous year of 70 classes, bringing up the total to 295. The new classes consisted of 4 in the Sydney Technical College, 22 in the suburbs, 36 in the country, and 14 in connection with Public Schools. Equally satisfactory is the increase in the number of students enrolled, from 6,580 in 1890 to 8,466 in 1891. Deducting from this gross enrolment all cases where students have joined two or more classes, the number of individual students on our books for the year was 6,688, an increase of 1,481 on the previous year. In the following table the advance made during the last two years is succinctly shown: previous year. shown:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	Increase in 1891 over previous year.
(a.) Classes in operation— Sydney Technical College Suburban classes Classes in country towns Classes in connection with Public Schools	56 8 55	70 26 109 20	73 48 140 34	3 22 31 14
Totals	119	225	295	70
(b.) Students— Sydney Technical College Classes in Branch Schools	1,841 745	2,822 3,020 738	2,912 4,178 1,376	90 1,158 638
Totals	2,586	6,580	8,466	1,886

The average attendance for the year was—in Sydney Technical College, 1,485.6; in Suburban and Country classes, 2,503.9; and in Public School classes, 652.3; total, 4,641.8. The increase in the Sydney Technical College is greater than appears in the above table, as the number of individual students was 221 more than in 1890. Most of our students now attend only one class, but do so for two or three evenings per week. This practice is to be commended, as more real progress is made when the attention is concentrated on one subject than when several subjects are taken up. No private classes are reckoned in this return, nor are the cookery classes established in connection with Public Schools. The returns from the latter show that 550 pupils have been under instruction.

#### Teaching Staff.

For the actual work of technical instruction, 134 persons were employed during the year; this is an increase of 21 on the staff for 1890. The staff consists of 12 lecturers, 5 resident masters in charge of Branch Schools, 100 teachers, and 17 assistants; of these, 63 were employed in Sydney and 71 in the suburbs and country districts. I cannot speak too highly of the intelligent zeal and marked efficiency of almost every member of this teaching body. With the exception of 3, who are not now in the Service, every member has striven earnestly to make the operations of the Technical Education Branch a success, and I am greatly indebted to one and all for loyal support and enthusiastic co-operation. co-operation.

# Courses of Instruction.

Advantage was taken in preparing for work in the new College buildings to revise the syllabus of instruction of each class so as to include the latest developments of technical education. The chief part of this revision fell upon my colleague, Professor Selman, to whose loyal and able assistance I am deeply indebted. Provision, too, has been made for new and important subjects, as electrical, civil, and sanitary engineering. The following summary will show what is proposed in connection with these subjects:—

# Electrical Engineering.

A design for suitable laboratories, a list of carefully selected standard instruments, engines and dynamos, and a syllabus of instruction, have been prepared for the establishment of an efficient School of Electrical Engineering, at an estimated cost of £7,000. When completed, this School will afford the means for giving a very complete theoretical and practical training in electrical engineering, electrical instrument industries, and in the modern applications of electricity in mining and Metallurgy. Provision has also been made for enabling students to carry on original researches in the industrial applications of electricity. The instruction will include the designing, practical construction, and management of electrical machinery generally, now forming such extensive industries elsewhere, and the establishment of such a school should result in the successful manufacture of electrical machinery in the Colony. A considerable amount of apparatus has already been purchased, and, pending the carrying out of the above scheme, a course of lectures has been arranged for to be delivered during the coming session.

#### Mechanical Engineering.

Mechanical Engineering.

An important addition to this department is the new Iron Foundry in which teaching operations will be commenced at the beginning of the present session. The kuilding is 75 feet long by 35 feet wide, and, as a part of the equipment, will contain a modern cupola with receiver, having an hourly melting capacity of two tons of metal, with an improved blower and engine for supplying the blast; a large stove for drying and annealing, and the usual foundry tools and adjuncts. A competent teacher has been appointed, and the course of instruction will include a complete training in the principles and art of iron moulding on a commercial scale. Brass and steel melting furnaces will be added as soon as practicable. During the past year extensive additions in the shape of lathes, drilling, shaping, milling, and screwing machines, have been made to the fitting and turning shop, and plate-bending rolls, forges, gas hammers, shearing, punching, drilling, and riveting machines to the black-smithing and boiler shops. The engineering workshops are now very complete, including, as they do, foundry, pattern shop, smith's shop, boiler shop, fitting and turning shop, and with the recent extensive additions, the equipment is such as will enable students to manufacture, in the College workshops, machines and engines direct from the raw material.

An engineering laboratory is in course of organisation, in which students will be taught practically the principles of mechanics and machine design. A 100-tons testing machine, of the most modern construction, has been ordered, by which the behaviour and strength of materials under stress will be demonstrated, and in the electrical engineering equipment an "educational engine," capable of illustrating about sixteen different types of engines has been included, by means of which the complete theory and working of all type of steam-engines will be taught:

The syllabus of the department has also been revised.

#### Sanitary Engineering.

A syllabus has been prepared, and a lecturer appointed in this important branch of engineering. During the first two years the instruction deals with architectural sanitation, and in the third year descriptive sanitary engineering; there are also practical classes in plumbing and gas-fitting in connection with this department. An extensive laboratory is in course of organisation, in which the principles of drainage, ventilation, water purification, sewage disposal, and other important branches of sanitary science will be demonstrated practically. A considerable amount of apparatus in glass, showing the proper and defective arrangements of sanitary appliances in houses, has been constructed, with which students will make practical experiments. The city engineer for sewerage is taking a good deal of interest in this work, and he is very sanguine that a great deal of good will accrue from the instruction given at the Technical College.

#### Civil Engineering.

A syllabus for a systematic course of instruction in civil engineering has been prepared, and recommendations will be submitted at a subsequent date for carrying the work of this important branch of engineering into effect. The proposed scheme is of a thoroughly technical character, and suited to the requirements of those engaged in public works who desire to qualify themselves for responsible positions. Courses of about twenty lectures on separate branches of civil engineering, such as water conservation, irrigation, boring, sewage disposal, road, railway and tramway construction, roof and bridge designs, are proposed to be delivered in each term by lecturers who are specialists in the various subjects enumerated above. Work of the proposed nature has been recommended by the Institute of Civil Engineers of England, and forms an important portion of the instruction given in the various Technical Colleges. Instruction in the principles of surveying will also be arranged for.

#### Mining Engineering.

A syllabus for a course of instruction in mining engineering, including mine surveying and metallurgy, has been prepared on the system adopted at the Royal School of Mines, London. This system has worked most admirably, and produced excellent results; lectures on mining engineering and metallurgy are proposed, with practical work in assaying and furnace working.

#### Wool Department.

Mool Department.

A department will be started in February next, to be called "The Department for Instruction in Sheep and Wool." The instruction, to be given by a lecturer aided by one or more assistants as may be found convenient, will be imparted by the following methods:—(1) class teaching; (2) practical demonstrations; (3) visits to the sale-yards, shows, &c.; (4) popular lectures. The course of instruction will embrace the following subjects, in each of which a certificate will be given on passing the required examinations:—a, the sheep; b, wool sorting and classing; c, valuation of wool; d, uses of wool; e, fellmongering; f, wool-scouring; g, sheep-judging. The diploma as a wool expert will be given to those students who have secured honors or first-grade certificates in all the subjects specified. Practical examinations will be held at the end of each term, and certificates will be awarded to those students who pass a satisfactory examination. The wool collection at the Technological Museum, consisting of over 5,000 specimens, dating from the year 1800, will be utilised for purposes of instruction, and this will be supplemented by purchases and donations from time to time. To meet the convenience of those students who cannot attend during the day-time, the wool-sorting class now in operation of an evening at the Technical College will be continued, and, if necessary, similar classes will be established at the principal towns in wool-growing districts. Special facilities will be offered to such of the evening students who have advanced to a certain stage under these arrangements to have access at all times to the wool collection of the Technological Museum in Sydney, and its various branches in the country districts. branches in the country districts.

# L'ctures.

At the end of 1890 the Minister decided that all popular science lectures should be given by the permanent officers of the Technical Education Branch, and not by lecturers specially employed. Advantage was taken of the resignation of Mr. S. H. Cox, lecturer in geology, mineralogy and mining, to separate the work of lecturing from that of teaching the classes at the Sydney Technical College. It was arranged that the principal duties of the lecturer should be to visit the various mining districts, make himself acquainted with their geological formation and mineral deposits, and furnish information thereon by means of reports and lectures, and at the same time give practical lessons or lectures to the miners. Applications for the position of lecturer were invited by advertisement, and the seven applicants, who from their training and experience appeared to be best qualified, were selected to give test lectures. These test lectures were reported upon by a special Committee, who unanimously recommended the Rev. J. Milne Curran, F.G.S., for the appointment. Mr. Curran has for many years been an assiduous worker in the fields of Australian geology and mineralogy. He is an accomplished microscopist, particularly in rock section work, and is one of the most skilful producers of micro-photographs in the Colony. The appointment of so distinguished a scientist as Mr. Curran has been of very great benefit to the Technical Education Branch, as, in addition to his lecturing work, he examines and names the specimens of minerals, rocks, and fossils in the Technological Museum, furnishes information to Public School teachers and other inquirers after information on such subjects, and advises the geological collector as to good collecting-grounds. Mr. Curran has also presented a large and valuable collection to the Museum. These specimens, for exchange purposes merely, would well nigh recoup the department for the salary paid. As a lecturer, Mr. Curran has been everywhere welcome. The twenty-eight lectures he has delivered have b in our footsteps.

Applications for Mr. Curran's services pour in from all parts of the Colony, and it will be a long time before those already received can be satisfied. Further details of Mr. Curran's work will be found in his report, appended.

An April last a department of Sanitary Engineering was formed. One of the duties of the lecturer in charge, Mr. J. L. Bruce, is to deliver popular lectures on health and sanitation. Mr. Bruce has lectured in Sydney and suburbs on such subjects as "What Sanitation is," "Air and Health," "Water and Health," "Gas and Light," "Ventilation and Cooling," "The House and its Site," "Home Comforts." The lectures have been reported at great length in the daily and weekly papers, and have been much appreciated.

Mr. Angus Mackay, Lecturer in Agriculture, has unfortunately been able to do very little during the year. From the effects of an injury he received when returning from a lecture at Ryde he became so lame that in August last he was rendered unable to attend to duty. Mr. Mackay delivered only seven lectures during 1891, as usual, to large audiences.

Mr. Albert Gale, while visiting public schools in his capacity of Visiting Teacher on Horticulture and Bee Culture, gave forty-seven public lectures in the country districts on matters connected with bees.

with bees.

As soon as matters are settled in the new college buildings arrangements will be made for the regular delivery of popular science lectures, probably on Saturday evenings. A similar course will be pursued in the branch schools, and the resident science masters have already been supplied with lanterns, so that the lectures will be made both interesting and instructive. At Bathurst and Goulburn arranged seed the search lead to be additioned to the search seed to be added to the search seed to be added to the search seed to be added to the search seed to be added to the search seed to be added to the search seed to be added to the search seed to be added to the search seed to be added to the search seed to be added to the search seed to be added to the search seed to be added to the search seed to the search seed to the se several good lectures have already been delivered.

#### Examinations.

As already stated, the results of 'the examinations have been very gratifying. The number of students submitting to examination was 2,178, against 1,538 in 1890; and the number that passed reached 1,493, as against 864 in 1890. Out of the total entries of 2,178, 226 obtained Honors, 394 the first grade, and 873 the second grade. There was, therefore, an increase of 640 in the number examined and of 627 in the number that passed. These numbers are exclusive of the pupils of Public Schools that were examined in manual training, shorthand, and cookery. The standards of examinations were the same as in 1890, viz.,-

50 per cent. of marks to gain a pass. 75 per cent. to gain a first grade. 85 per cent. to pass with honors.

Compared with those of the previous year the results for 1891 stand thus :-

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Number examined	1,538	2,178	640	41
	864	1,491	627	72

In 1890, 56 per cent. of those examined passed, in 1891 the percentage rose to 68, a result that speaks well for the industry and ability of the teachers.

The tests applied were, on the whole, more difficult than in 1890, as the standard in theory was fully maintained, but the practical part of the examinations was made more severe.

It, perhaps, is necessary to point out that attendance at these examinations is purely voluntary and that, except in very few instances, no direct gain results from the possession of a certificate. Students join classes to obtain particular information of which they stand in need, and do not come to the examinations. Many teachers advocate that attendance at examinations should be compulsory upon all students, as they are assured that the efficacy of their teaching would thus be made more evident. While admitting that strong arguments may be adduced in favour of such a course, I am not inclined to give it my support at present. If the various public departments fixed a standard of qualification for admission to all branches of the civil service—professional, electrical, mechanical—and would accept the Technical College certificates that gave clear proof that their holders possessed the qualifications required, the college and the public service would both be benefited. The Water and Sewerage Board has already agreed to accept the Technical College certificates in plumbing as evidence of fitness for a plumber's license.

The following remarks by some of the examiners may be found interesting:—

Mechanical Drawing.—The work all round has improved as compared with former years.

Fitting and Turning.—I have very great pleasure in testifying to the very able manner in which the students of this branch of the college have accomplished their various tasks. The work done is extremely satisfactory. It proves to me that they have in their instructor one who is thoroughly conversant with his duties, and also that the students must have paid keen attention to his instructions, otherwise they

otherwise they would not have turned out the class of work which they have done.

Carriage-building.—The practical work is of a high class.

Freehand Drawing.—There is a decided improvement in the general average over the work of last year

Model Drawing.—There is improvement in the average of both classes.

Descriptive Geometry.—The results are most satisfactory.

Lithography.—Excellent work has been done.

Caligraphy and Correspondence.—The answers given by the students have, taken as a whole, proved very satisfactory, some being even of merit of a high order, and the greater portion of the papers show results to attain which, study on the part of the students must have been close and attentive.

Cookery.—Very good work has been accomplished under great disadvantages.

Scientific Dress-cutting.—I must congratulate the teachers on the marked progress made by the students in their respective classes.

Cookinging.—The papers as a whole show fairly good work

students in their respective classes.

Coal-mining.—The papers as a whole show fairly good work.

Modelling.—It may not be considered out of place to allude to the excellent results of the instruction as manifested by the year's work. Some forty casts, representing the work of the best students during the year, reflect the highest credit upon their instructor.

Blacksmithing.—In practical work and using tools the class put in good all-round work.

Architecture.—The work of the students during the past twelve months is an improvement on that of previous years. The papers on Building Construction are very good.

Carpentry and Joinery.—At this year's examination nearly all the questions were fully answered, in addition to the illustrations required by diagrams, showing the subjects were fully understood.

The creditable results obtained at the recent examinations are endorsed by the exceptional number of passes gained by students of the college at the Science and Art Examinations held at South Kensington in May last. The prizes are more numerous than in any previous year. Amongst the prize-takers may be mentioned Mr. Alfred Spain, who was awarded a bronze medal for a design for a town hall. a town hall.

a town hall.

Annual grants are made by the Science and Art Department to the teachers of pupils in Great Britain who are successful at the National Competitions at South Kensington, but no funds are available to pay teachers of Colonial students. The amount that would otherwise come to teachers of the Sydney Technical College for successes gained by pupils in these examinations is £51 2s. The importance attached to these examinations in Great Britain may be gathered from the fact that the number of works sent up for classification last year was as follows:—48,636 from 241 Schools of Art and Branch Schools, 43,246 from 338 Science Schools, and 40,335 from 272 Art Classes.

The Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute were held, as usual, in April last. These examinations are open to all comers, but by far the larger number of candidates are or were students of the Technical College. The number of candidates examined this year was 49, being an increase of 16 over the number for 1890; while the number of passes this year was 31, against 20 for 1890. It will thus be seen that not only has the number of candidates increased, but also that the percentage of passes is higher for this year.

also that the percentage of passes is higher for this year.

#### Details of Work.

The classes connected with the Sydney Technical College are arranged under 12 departments, viz.:—Agriculture, Architecture, Art, Chemistry, Commerce, Domestic Science, Geology and Mineralogy, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Pharmacy, Physics, and Sanitary Engineering, Arrangements for the addition of new departments, as Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Wool, and Printing, during 1892, have been made. One pleasing feature in the work of the period under

under review has been the growing desire for classes during the day. I hope that in the new College buildings, in the country as well as in Sydney, we shall be able to carry out a systematic course of technical instruction during the day as well as the evening, and thus have a staff of permanent instructors, who will give the whole time to the work. I shall not look upon the Technical College as properly organised until that is the case, and I am convinced that the increased expenditure entailed will prove a good investment.

Particulars as to the work performed, and the results achieved in the various classes, are given

in the following reports:-

Agriculture.

The Acting Lecturer reports as follows:—

"Mr. Angus Mackay, F.C.S., the lecturer in charge of this department, being unwell, obtained leave of absence in July, and I, his assistant, have been acting-lecturer in charge from the 27th of July till the end of the year. In the teaching of the advanced class, where the work of analysing soils, plants, manures, &c., was carried on in the two class-rooms, I have been ably assisted by Mr. G. J. Pitt, who also took the subject lesson on that evening.

The accommodation for pupils has been very defective, but this will be remedied, as we hope, in the new buildings at Ultimo next year, where more space will be available. With some slight additions our present appliances will suffice.

The conduct of the students has been excellent, and several in the advanced class have shown an enthusiasm in their work, which promises well for the future.

The course of studies in the afternoon elementary and advanced classes was, with some slight

enthusiasm in their work, which promises well for the future.

The course of studies in the afternoon elementary and advanced classes was, with some slight alterations, the same as last year. In order to give practical instruction as far as possible, fifteen "outings" were made to orchards, gardens, bee-farms, agricultural implement manufacturers, the State Forest Nursery at Gosford, the Botany Sewage Irrigation Farm, &c. Students from the Hornsby and Granville branch classes attended most of these outings. That to Gosford extended over three days, and on every occasion the attendances have been most satisfactory, the average of the whole being about 27. Two outings were made to the residence, at Goughtown, of one of the students in the Granville class, who, having provided the horse, the students were shown by me, in a practical way, how to break in a horse for the saddle, harness, or plough.

The general progress of the students has been good.

Last year there were 71 students in the three classes; this year there are 73, and as the work done becomes better known I have no doubt that the classes will increase.

The advantages accruing to the student from the knowledge gained in these classes will be apparent when it is known that at each term a number of students leave the classes to enter upon one or another of the various branches of agriculture.

It is not generally known that a large number of men and women attend these classes, as the following figures will show:—

Class. Students. Average Arc.

	Class.	Students.	Ave	erage	Age.
			Over	34	years.
Elementary		35	,,	23	- ,,
Advanced		28	,,	28	,,
	•				
	Total	73		27	

The above includes 5 ladies in the afternoon, 2 ladies in the elementary, and 1 lady in the

Most of the students who attend these classes do not come for any certificate; this explains the small number who present themselves for examination. They come for practical information, which they may apply daily in the home garden or the poultry yard, &c., which most of them possess."

#### Woolsorting.

The Teacher reports:—

"The accommodation has been barely sufficient for the present number—24. The appliances are fairly good, and the students have paid every attention to their duties. The course of studies has been the ten heads comprised in the syllabus. The progress of the class was highly satisfactory. There were double the usual number on the roll-book, and fair prospects of further increase. A larger quantity and variety of wools would be of great benefit to the class. Several instances of students classing clips to the satisfaction of their employers have come to my knowledge, and of others having advanced their position through the information gained in the class."

## Applied Mechanics.

The lecturer in Engineering reports as follows:—

"The work in this class during the year has been very satisfactory, the standard of students being much above the usual;—the average age stands at about 23 years, so that the students have been old enough to thoroughly appreciate the subjects taught, and have kept up a very good average attendance, considering the weather, and that many of them suffered from influenza.

In our new quarters we will have ample accommodation, but we will require many more new appliances in lecture models, diagrams, &c., no new material having been received for several years. Making the course a two-year instead of one year gives more time to go further with different branches of the subjects and helps the students. The progress has been good, and I have great hopes for the future with improved appliances.

## Mechanical Drawing.

This class has increased in numbers this year, so much so that we will require the accommodation of the new College if the class has any further increase, and an assistant teacher. The students require a great many more drawing models, as the few we have are not up to our present requirements, and I propose to make use of the machinery in workshop to a certain extent, and with a little addition make matters easier for the teachers and students. The conduct has been good and also the progress. One great advantage I look forward to in the new building is the lighting arrangements;—as matters are at present they could not be worse, and the temperature of the room is far too high for drawing; but with the roposed new lamps and tables these difficulties will be overcome.

# Patternmaking.

This class, though like all the others that were moved to the new College, made a late start in the year, and students had to be drawn to the new building, but the last half of the year shows a decided increase, but still there is a small number of students, which is due more to the fact that their trade being so very slack few students saw any future before them as patternmakers. As we will have the new shop ready for next term, the foundry at work, and a probable revival in trade I think the class will then push ahead. The teacher of the class reports that "The students commenced their studies for this year in new class-room, Harris-street, which room I find unsuitable on account of heat and proximity to intended foundry. The appliances have been sufficient, with the exception of lathes, as there is but one at present; and as wood-turning is an important branch of pattern making the students have not been able to obtain the amount of instruction in that direction that I could wish. The starting of the moulding class will be of great advantage to students of patternmaking, and will supply a long felt want. The students have been diligent in their studies, and have made considerable progress.

progress. The patternmaking business is the most important (outside of the drawing office) in the iron trade, as it requires a certain amount of knowledge of the various other branches, particularly moulding, so that it requires a large amount of time and attention to become competent; and as large firms require a premium for apprentices to patternmaking there are not so many in the various workshops apprenticed to patternmaking as to the other branches. From practical knowledge I find in the various factories in the Sydney district the average is about 1 apprentice to patternmaking to 6 to fitting and turning, 6 to boilermaking, 4 to moulding, and 3 to blacksmithing; so that it follows that the patternmaking class, though almost the most important, will necessarily be the smallest."

# Fitting and Turning.

This class, though making a late start in the year, has been extremely satisfactory, the number of students is greatly increasing, and with the addition of space and appliances, and the assistance of an additional teacher very good work has been done. I look forward to this being a very big class next year, when all the new machinery is in place. The fact, too, that the Government has determined to do a great deal more of the machinery work in the Colony will induce students to take up the study of a trade by which they can earn a living. The course of study seems perfectly satisfactory. The progress has been very good. The advantages of the class are enormous. The day of apprenticeship is dying out, and an employer will now only take boys out of whom he can make a return, so that it is almost necessary for a boy to join the College classes to get some insight into his work before he applies for a situation in a factory. The teaching he gets in this shop is far better than ever was given to any apprentice in any of the colonial workshops." The report from the teacher of the class is as follows:—

to any apprentice in any of the colonial workshops. Increport from the executed of the follows:—

"The accommodation for pupils is satisfactory. The appliances will be greatly increased on the arrival of the new machinery, which I am sure will meet the requirements of the class for some time to come. The conduct and progress of the students have been very good, and the course of studies for the year was that contained in the syllabus. With an increased number of machines I shall be able to accommodate a much larger number of pupils, particularly those who are somewhat advanced, and I am led to believe that the future will increase the number of pupils 25 per cent. I have received assurances from several pupils holding good positions of the benefit they have derived from attending the class, the knowledge gained therefrom being much to their advancement."

# Blacksmithing.

The Teachers report:—

"The advantages of the new workshop has been thoroughly proved by this class, the number of students having increased, and the work they have done been far better. So much has the class increased that as the two classes using the same shop require so much space I think before long it will be necessary to build a new blacksmith shop, and give the present one entirely to boiler-making. The conduct of students has been good, also the progress. The teacher of the class reports that, "accommodation for the pupils is sufficient. The students have conducted themselves in a very becoming and respectful manner. The course of studies has been as nearly as practicable in accordance with the syllabus. The progress of the students may, I think, be considered fairly satisfactory, though the trade of a blacksmith is one in which progress is not very noticeable in a few months practice, but the future prospects of the class seem to me very encouraging."

#### Boilermaking.

This class has not made as much increase as some of the others, mostly due to the depression of the trade, so few youths taking up the work. But what increase there has been is very satisfactory, especially as lately there has been very little work. In consequence of this scarcity of work for boilermakers, we have only just got our machinery in full work. All things combined have reduced the encouragement required, but with a revival in trade a large increase ought to accrue as there is a wide field for intelligent boilermakers, the bulk of the tradesmen not having had the advantages in youth, that is, now to be got in this class. The teacher of the class reports as follows:—

that is, now to be got in this class. The teacher of the class reports as follows:—

**Accommodation.**—Under this head I would like to bring under notice the insufficiency of light. The gas-pipes will require to be rearranged to suit the altered positions of the machinery. This alteration is due to the additional machinery late supplied. In every other respect I consider the accommodation satisfactory.

**Appliances.**—I am pleased to report that in respect to the machinery there has been a great improvement, the last three machines added to the class being a great acquisition. They are of good quality, and very suitable for our work.

**Conduct.**—The behaviour of the students throughout the year has been very satisfactory.

**Course of Studies.**—This included the undermentioned subjects. The tensile and crushing strength of iron and steel; the bursting, and collapsing, and working pressure of steam boilers and flue tubes; strength of riveted joints, both longitudinal and transverse; staying and strengthening flat surfaces; evaporation; combustion; heating surfaces; temperature of steam at different pressures; relative volume of steam to water.

**Progress.**—The progress of the students throughout the year on the whole has, I consider, been fairly good in both theoretical and practical studies.

**Condition of Class.**—The enrolment of the class has not been so large as I would like to report, but the average attendance has been fairly good compared with the enrolment. In all other respects the class is in a healthy condition. The future prospects, I venture to predict, will be very good.**

**Carriage Ruilling**

Carriage Building.

The teacher's report is as follows:—"The conduct of students could not have been much better. The amount of work both theoretical and practical, that many of the students have done and the high class of it, is worthy of a little recognition apart from the annual examination. I submitted the year's work to our examiner, and probably he may make a recommendation. In reference to appliances, &c., I am now collecting and assorting a number of different diagrams that I should like to have copied on cards, &c., for which, when complete, I will make the usual application accompanied with material for your consideration."

for your consideration."

The course of instruction that has been imparted during the current year embraces the following subjects:—A knowledge of scale rules, how to construct them; the use of drawing instruments, set and T square; the construction of the regular polygons; construction of scrolls; sweep and curves used in coach building; the drawing and setting out of plane joints of carriage parts; the drawing of seats and plane body, side elevations; drawings of buggy, side elevation, front and back view; dog carts, showing all sides including ground plane; the drawing and laying out of Victorian phaeton, also the construction of buggy tops with proper dimensions; the draughting of cabriolet, also piane box buggy.

the construction of buggy tops with proper americans, and buggy.

Lectures have been given on special subjects, such as features to be considered in designing plane bodies; "Formation of hoods, and how to fix them"; "Two-wheel vehicles, how to suspend them for different sized horses"; "Original system for building carriages for different sized horses"; "American and English style of carriages"; "The position of wheel horse, and how to obtain exact shape for various lengths of axles and wheels"; "The construction of bodies, and how to make the cant beard, also the proper mode of pricking of patterns for their construction and proper materials to be used, both colonial and foreign"; "The subject of draught, and position of springs and wheels to obtain the best results."

The work of the practical class embraces the making of plane carriage doors, under carriage wood work; Abbot style frame seats; Abbot style solid side seats; the framing of a Victoria boot in native timber; a cutunder wagonette frame; mail phaeton pillars framed to brackets, &c. These, with useful plane jointings, &c., form the main work in this section. Nine students presented themselves for examination, and I have no doubt but that they gave a good account of themselves."

#### General Remarks.

General Remarks.

The Lecturer further states:—
"Taking the whole Department of Engineering into consideration with the understanding that we had moved some classes, that others have had to put up with things as they stood, a dreadfully depressed year for engineering work, the progress made in this department has been very good; we have been deficient of appliances but I think that is now remedied. The conduct on the whole has been good. The course of study I consider meets the requirements—progress good, and the future prospects extremely good.

The advantages afforded are very great as a student may though wealthing at a dark the description of the

The advantages afforded are very great, as a student may though working at a trade so improve himself at the College at a very low cost to double his rate of wages and so raise himself from an inferior to a high-class workman.

In conclusion I may state the teachers as a whole seem to have their hearts in their work, and the principle of having working men who have been, and are employed at the branches they teach, is a great advantage to the class as they keep ahead of the improvements of the day."

#### Architecture.

The Lecturer reports:—

"The accommodation has served in a barely passable manner the purposes of the classes. The building having evidently been erected for other uses than as class-rooms, renders further comment of course unnecessary. The necessary appliances have been valuably increased during the session, a course which it will be advisable to be continued for an indefinite period. The students have conducted themselves satisfactorily. The course of studies has been—as contained in the first year of the new cyllabus.

The Historical studies have embraced the styles of architecture practised in India, China, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Babylon, Assyria, Persia, Egypt, Phœnicia and Greece.

In building construction the following have been overtaken,—excavation, shoring and strutting, scaffolding, drainage, foundations, brickwork, different bonds, compound walls, prevention of damp in walls, junction of walls at right angles, joints, gauged work, arches, centres, window and door

in walls, junction of walls at right angles, joints, gauged work, arches, centres, window and door openings, chimneys.

All of the foregoing, both the historical and building construction studies, have been well illustrated by both lantern and blackboard examples and explanations. The architectural drawing has started with the use of drawing instruments, followed by drawing to scale, copying drawings, enlarging and altering sizes, orders and styles of architecture, also several original designs by individual students, commenced and carried out in the class, with general assistance, and under supervision. The progress of the students has been gradual and satisfactory. The present condition of the classes compares favorably with preceding sessions notwithstanding the very great commercial depression and influenza epidemic from both of which causes the classes doubtless suffered to some extent. The future prospects of the classes are good. The new premises will probably prove more attractive than the past have been, and consequently with increased and suitable accommodation, together with gradual accumulation of appliances, continued success may confidently be expected."

#### Carpentry and Joinery.

Carpentry and Joinery.

The Teachers report:—

"During the present year the gradual increase of students has made the class-room too small. This has had a tendency to drive students away.

The conduct and general behaviour of pupils are all that can be desired. The year's work has been in accordance with the syllabus, giving examples of practical work in detail, and in full and half-size drawings on the blackboard, explaining tools required and their adaptation to the various kinds of work. The progress made by students has been in advance of previous years, the pupils being older with more journeymen amongst them. The attendance has been very steady, considering the distance many of the students had to come.

This class is at present in a prosperous state, and seems to meet the requirements of the trade; but with our new room and appliances the future prospects will be greatly increased. During the past year it has been found out that more practical work is required, and that an additional practical night would prove of great benefit to the students, and that students should not be allowed to join for practical work without the theory."

#### Bricklaying.

"The accommodation for this class is all that can be desired, and leaves nothing to be recommended. As regards the sufficiency of appliances, they are quite satisfactory. The conduct of the pupils has been very good; they have always been well-behaved, industrious, attentive, and anxious to improve themselves, as far as lay in their power. The course of studies has been very comprehensive and has comprised all the lines as laid down in the syllabus for the year's working, as far as practicable. Amongst other items may be mentioned the description of all tools and their uses; the different kinds of bonds and their merits; arches of all descriptions, and practical method of setting same. The setting of steam boilers and bakers' ovens has also received a fair amount of attention.

Those students who have been able to attend regularly have made good progress, and have gone through the whole course for the year. I may state here that the class would have been better attended but for a number of the pupils leaving town for the country owing to the scarcity of work in Sydney.

Sydney.

I regret to state that the present condition of the class is not all that could be desired, owing to the reasons already stated, but I am looking forward to a better state of affairs on the resumption of the class after the vacation."

## Stone and Marble Carving.

"The appliances for this class are sufficient for its requirements. The conduct of the students has been excellent. The course of study has been on the first and second year's models, and the students have made good progress and are getting on well. The dull times have had an effect on the class this year, but the teacher expects a large class next year. Most of the old students are coming back, and several others have promised to join."

# Masonry.

"This class did not come up to the expectation of the teacher this year. Several young men who had promised to join did not do so, but a larger enrolment is expected this year.

The attendance has been good, and the students are all anxious to learn all they can and improve themselves."

## House Painting.

"In reference to accommodation for students, ample provision will be made in the new College for the present number and any reasonable increase for some time to come. Numerous diagrams and other teaching apparatus have been obtained for the use of the classes during the present year, and

others are necessary to finish illustration of course of studies, several of which are already in preparation. The conduct of students has been very good. The course of studies has been same as laid down in the syllabus, but a scheme for dividing the present classes and adding new ones has been adopted, and the new syllabus will be put into operation during the coming terms. The progress of students has been satisfactory, and in a few cases very marked indeed. The present condition of the classes is good, equalling in numbers and attendances any period since their establishment. With the better accommodation provided in the new College, and new teaching apparatus and fittings, there should be a gradual increase on the roll, and work will be carried to a higher standard."

#### Slide Rule.

"The accommodation has been adequate. The enlarged rule and stands have been supplied, and a few diagrams illustrative of the mechanical principles are necessary, but with this exception everything has been most satisfactory. The conduct of students has been most exemplary. The course of studies has been comprehensive and thorough, embracing the application of the rule to the solution of problems in mechanics and mensuration, superficial and solid measure, and the technical arithmetic of the blacksmith, engineer, millwright, builder, &c.; also a thorough explanation of the principle of construction and its analogy to decimal arithmetic.

Owing to the students, in nearly every case, having previously taken up the study of other subjects the progress has not been as rapid as was anticipated; this also accounts for the large falling off in the second term.

While the present condition of the class is far from all that could be desired, when the

off in the second term.

While the present condition of the class is far from all that could be desired, when the practical utility of the rule becomes known, in fact as soon as it is generally known that such a useful instrument exists, the instruction at the college will be largely availed of. Increased interest in it is being manifested; it is being talked of and inquired after.

Each student has found it available for some special purpose—a turner for screw-cutting problems, a blacksmith for weighing metals by measure and solving the many problems relating to the working up of metal and wood, a clerk for checking and compiling timber and other accounts, an engineer for the power of an engine, pulley and power problems, and many others. Some of the students have signified their intention of repeating the course of studies next year for the sake of practice.

Instrumental calculation is becoming a feature of the mechanical education in England and on the Continent, and there seems a grand future for it in the Colonies."

The Associate Lecturer in Art reports as to the classes under his charge :-

In general terms I think I am right in stating that this year has been more satisfactory than any previous year.

At the commencement I made some slight changes in the duties of the teaching staff, which have in most cases worked well. I now possess a better knowledge of their several qualifications.

My special care this year has been to get the teachers into a more systematic mode of teaching, and also to assimilate as far as possible my ideas with those of the examiner, the result being a substantial progress, one teacher remarking that he felt we were making a real move onward. No doubt there is new life awakening in our midst, where it comes from or how it comes matters not so much as the fact that it exists. It is with pleasure that I have to report the success of the day classes in general, more especially the freehand drawing, your sanction to the forming of which has met with full reward; although it was commenced in the middle of the year it soon became popular, there being 30 enrolments, with an average attendance of 25. The model drawing class too has been equally well appreciated, there being as many as 29 attending in an afternoon.

It is satisfactory also to embody in my report the fact of several of my students distinguishing themselves by carrying off awards for works of art forwarded to South Kensington for classification. This of itself is encouraging to both teacher and student alike, and I feel sure that still better results will follow.

will follow.

will follow.

As we are upon the eve of vacating the old premises, viz., the School of Arts, Pitt-street, it is little use commenting upon the accommodation, it is enough to know there has been much good work done while there, and as it is from difficulties we gain the most valuable experiences, we must look upon all the past inconveniences as the preparation for still higher work in the commodious college which is now being provided for us.

The appliances for existing classes for present purposes are all that can be desired.

The conduct of the students throughout has been excellent.

The course of studies is freehand drawing, model and object drawing, perspective, plane as solid geometry, and sciography.

solid geometry, and sciography.

The course for freehand in the first and second years has been carried out as near as possible to the following table:

1st term.—Drawing in outline from flat copies; studies in proportion, construction, &c.; drawing in outline from the cast.

2nd term.—Construction; diagonal line shading, back ground, for even tone work and drawing from memory for home work. 1st year. Medium pencil ... 3rd term.—Shading in full from the cast and time-work; recapitulation of outline. outline.

Ist term.—Drawing in outline from the cast, when the cast is in parallel and oblique positions; composition of lines, construction, &c., and line shading.

2nd term.—Drawing and shading in full simple casts, introducing the use of the stump; time work and drawing from memory.

3rd term.—Drawing from the most advanced casts, as capitals, rosettes, fruit, &c.; finished drawing for exhibition work; recapitulation of outline and time-work for examination purposes. 2nd year. Medium, 1st term. Crayon and pencil... 2nd and 3rd term. Chalk and stump ...

outline and time-work for examination purposes.

The third year students are allowed a greater freedom of action so that they may bring forth their individuality, using any medium as set forth in the calendar.

The course for model drawing, as set forth in the calendar, is becoming more and more appreciated, and is bringing forth a class of student who never attended our college before. It is not merely the placing of a model before a student to copy, but much more; every lesson is made as far as possible of a practical use, showing how each of the geometrical solids may be the embodiment of a substructure for common objects; for instance, a cylinder (a) standing vertically is taken to illustrate one block of stone in a column, showing from this the constant varying curves of the ellipse of the many joints when drawing such an object; (b) lying horizontally, a garden roller, or its ends as the wheels of a waggon, and others according to the student's occupation. Again, a square pyramid, vertically over a square prism, illustrates a tower with its pyramidal roof, and so indefinitely. It will thus be seen that our endeavour is not only to teach drawing thoroughly, but also to make it instructive and technically useful. In the first year's course the student is kept almost entirely to outline. In the second year the time is given more fully to shading. The student is also encouraged to devote time at home in selecting any common object for practice. These are collected, and will be exhibited at our annual exhibition under that head.

The progress of the students has, generally speaking, been satisfactory, and would have been much more so had it not been for the late influenza epidenic, which, coming during the latter term, threw many of the students back in their work, especially in the collective subjects; this, of course, cannot be helped.

cannot be helped. Chemistry.

#### Chemistry.

The Lecturer reports:—

"The accommodation for pupils has been ample so far as the practical chemistry classes are concerned. The appliances have been ample for the students attending. The conduct of students has been uniformly good during the past session, though greater regularity in attendance is much to be desired, as it would contribute to their progress, which, with the above drawback, has been from fair to good. The future prospects require serious consideration as fas as the theoretical classes are concerned. That the matter may be understood it is necessary to give a short statement of the history of these classes.

Whilst the Technical College was under the management of the Committee of the School of Arts the present large art room was used as a lecture room, and the chemistry classes steadily improved in number of students and in regularity of attendance during some four years when there were proper appliances and accommodation for teaching. The Committee then arranged that lectures should be delivered twice a week for six months in the large hall, handling the subject in a so-called popular manner. (The classes were always twice a week for the six winter months before that.) This experiment was not at all successful, as only a small number came up for examination, and their papers were all very weak. At that time the lecture room was coverted into an art room, and from that onwards to coming to the present building the theory classes had to be conducted in the laboratory with practically no proper accommodation. The result was that the classes did not grow, whilst the irregularity of attendance was distressing. Since coming to this building the classes have improved in both respects, although the room being used for other classes left much to be desired. In the new college there will be a lecture room solely for chemistry, and the result should be beneficial."

#### Lithography

Lithography.

The Teacher reports:—

"The accommodation at Sussex-street was good, but the extreme heat was very trying. In the way of appliances there are a lithographic press, a good supply of lithographic stones, and everything necessary to demonstrate practical and theoretical lithography. The conduct of the students has been very good; there has never been any trouble with them. They were always willing to do anything required. The course of studies has been the practical making of transfer papers, and transfer inks; the manufacture of various colours; the theory of acids and chemicals used in lithography and zincography, and printing work up to ten colours. There has also been some progress made in photography, samples of which have been submitted.

The progress of the students has been very good. They have gained knowledge and information that they would never have received in a printing office, and which must be of great service to them as they progress in life."

Sanitary Engineering.

#### Sanitary Engineering.

The Lecturer reports:—

"The classes in the Department of Sanitary Engineering, conducted during a portion of last session, were of two kinds:—1st, The sanitary engineering of building, intended for architects and for sanitary engineers; and 2nd, sanitary plumbing, for the instruction of practical plumbers. These classes having been started only during the second term of the session of 1891, have been necessarily to some extent preliminary to the full course which will be begun under the new syllabus, next session; and the accommodation and apparatus for teaching and demonstration purposes which, it is to be hoped, will then be available in the new buildings at Ultimo, will very greatly facilitate the work of the course in both classes.

Notwithstanding the difficulties inseparable from the makeshift accommodation and appliances.

Notwithstanding the difficulties inseparable from the makeshift accommodation and appliances

work of the course in both classes.

Notwithstanding the difficulties inseparable from the makeshift accommodation and appliances rendered necessary on account of the noncompletion of the new college buildings, and which have compelled me considerably to curtail the completeness of the instruction, I have every reason to be pleased with the close attendance and intelligent attention of my students.

In the class for the sanitary engineering of building there has been no formal examination held at the close of the session, but from class examinations made during the two terms of its existence or I found that the subjects which I was able to overtake in the time available seem to have been creditably understood. In the sanitary plumbing class similar examinations gave equally satisfactory results, so much so, that although they had only a two-term in place of a three-term session I considered my students quite capable of being examined in theoretical plumbing along with the workshop students, and I do not doubt that those who were so examined have not disgraced their teaching.

The new syllabus which will be acted upon next session for this, the branch of "Practical General and Sanitary Plumbing," as you are aware, aims at associating more closely than hitherto the theory with the handicraft. With this object, lectures and demonstrations on the proper proportions of parts and descriptions and explanations of the leading appliances necessary in the practice of modern plumbing (the entire field of which is embraced in the term "Sanitary Plumbing") will be given in conjunction with instruction in the preparation of working detail-drawings. In this way students will be taught to use the information given in the lectures in making working drawings of properly proportioned parts, and these working drawings they will then take to the workshop where they will be taught how to shape, make and put together (according to the drawing) the part or apparatus they have delineated. And further, with a view to give a purpose to t

## Plumbing.

The Teachers report:—

"The new workshops will be comfortable and commodious; the temporary workshop the class has occupied during the year has answered all requirements very well indeed.

The class has been very well served during the year with appliances, but there will be some new requirements at the begining of next term owing to the new class of work intended to be done.

The conduct of students during the year has been good.

The course of studies comprises the general principles of plumbing as laid down in the syllabus, including sanitary and hot water work, pumps, hydraulic rams, lead casting on work, &c.

The progress of the students has been satisfactory and in some cases excellent.

The practical working and some of the work done is very good indeed, and the future prospects of the class are good.

of the class are good.

The majority of pupils who have attended the plumbing class have reaped great benefits from their attendance; very many of them learned here and not in their workshops how to manipulate sheet-lead or piping into material for plumbers' use; some are reaping a benefit now." Geology.

## Geology.'

"The accommodation for pupils has not been satisfactory, but pending the removal from the present rooms no alterations have been recommended. With regard to the conduct of students everything has been satisfactory.

The course of studies has been the subject of previous communication, and thing has been satisfactory. The course of studies has been the subject of previous communication, and the alterations then recommended will put this Department on a more technical basis than ever it has been. The progress of students has been satisfactory, notwithstanding the insufficiency of appliances, but the progress has been greater in the geology class, due to the fact that students attending this class happened to be a better class of workers. The present condition of the classes is not all that could be desired, but it is to be hoped the alterations recommended will be the means of making the future prospects of the classes much brighter.

The formation of a class on mineral prospecting will be the means of making the classes more popular and of supplying students to the high classes of geology and mineralogy."

#### Domestic Science.

"Sufficient accommodation has been provided in the new college. The conduct of students has a the whole satisfactory. The course of studies has comprised plain and advanced cookery and been on the whole satisfactory. household management.

Considering that there has been no opportunity for the students to make such dishes as require long prepartion and are difficult to carry away, the progress has been satisfactory, and the difficulty of teaching them practically soups, gravies, stews, &c., will be overcome when a daily luncheon is

served.

The number of students has been large, and there is every reason to expect an increase in

Scientific Dress-cutting.

"The conduct of students has been generally good; they are regular in attendance, orderly, and well behaved, but lately many have been absent on account of sickness. The course of studies has been according to the syllabus. There has also been a class for dressmaking in the third term. The progress of the students has been very satisfactory.

The present condition of the classes is favourable. The future prospects will be greatly enhanced by extra accommodation, which is to be provided in the new college."

by extra accommodation, which is to be provided in the new college.

#### Home Nursing.

"Classes in this subject have been held at Burwood, Hunter's Hill, and Sydney. The enrolment at each place was 143, 51, and 50 respectively, and the average attendance about 60 in each of two classes at Burwood; about 45 at Hunter's Hill; and 21 in each of two classes at Sydney. As a large proportion of the persons attending the classes are mothers of families, the continuous rains during the winter and early spring, and the prevalence of the influenza epidemic in almost every household during the last term, it is but reasonable to suppose, have made each set of these figures less than under more favourable circumstances they otherwise would have been favourable circumstances they otherwise would have been.

favourable circumstances they otherwise would have been.

At Burwood the class met in a room in the School of Arts. Although at the commencement it was necessary, because of the large number of students to divide this class, that the teaching might receive the undivided and undisturbed attention of those present, and that all might have opportunities of individual questioning, and share alike in personal attention to the practical portion of the lectures, yet the room very suitable, generally was often overcrowded. The Sydney class was held in the Design Room, School of Arts. At Hunter's Hill the class met in the Public School, which in every way answered my requirements.

Through the liberality of the Department everything that was necessary was supplied.

As was stated above, the majority of the students were mothers of families. These women, recognising the great value this teaching would be to them in the care of their families, gave such attention, and exercised such an influence on the younger students, that there never was any necessity to reprove a student.

to reprove a student.

The syllabus furnished has been adhered to, so far as that could be done in two terms. In demonstrating the practical portions of the lectures the attendance of a girl was engaged, upon whom students were afforded the opportunity of imitating my modes of nursing the sick.

The progress of students has been highly satisfactory, but it is only in the practical application of the knowledge in the homes of the students that the progress can be measured.

A true judgment as to the advantages accruing to students can only be formed from a measure of the student's appreciation of the lectures, and from individual applications of the knowledge.

Numerous letters confirmatory of appreciation on the part of the students have been received, and personal opportunities of judging in their own homes how much others have beenfited by the teaching have been afforded. At the invitation of several members of the class, and under the auspices of the Department, three lectures were delivered at Hunter's Hill to women whose household duties prevented them attending the ordinary classes. These lectures were so numerously attended that there was not sitting room in the building for the whole audience. Under the auspices of the Ladies' Sanitary Association the same three lectures were delivered in the Sussex-street Mission Church. These lectures were so well attended that another course has been asked for during the coming year."

## Mathematics.

"The course of studies as laid down in the calendar has been carried out during the year, and there has been no demand for the extension of the teaching to any of the higher branches of mathematics.

mathematics.

"The progress of students has not been as satisfactory as could be desired. This can be accounted for in many ways, as (1st.) the time of the students is, as a rule, so occupied that they can find little time to prepare and revise their work, and thus they depend entirely upon the short time during which they are present in class; (2nd.) the attendance, especially towards the end of the year, is irregular; (3rd.) many of the students have left school when very young. For the above reasons, and also on account of the limited time given to each subject, it can readily be understood that it is very difficult to work the students up even to the present standard.

The conduct of the students is, and always has been, exemplary. The present condition of the classes with reference to numbers is not as satisfactory as was expected. During the first and second terms of this year there was a large increase, but during the last term there was a considerable decrease in the number attending for technical arithmetic, although there was a slight increase in the attendance at the geometry, algebra, and trigonometry classes as compared with the same term of last year. With regard to the inture prospects, it is hoped that when the classes are all located in the one building there will be a marked improvement in the mathematical classes."

## Caligraphy and Correspondence

"The accommodation for the classes was ample. The conduct of the students has been exceptionally good, notwithstanding the defective condition of the class-room as regards ventilation.

The course of instruction given was that laid down in the calendar, which was closely

adhered to.

The students, and also the ex-students, have expressed their sense of the material advantages accruing from these classes. They are being increasingly appreciated, and will be substantially augmented during the coming year. It is gratifying to learn that the employers of clerical labour regard the commercial classes with much favour.

The progress of the students has on the whole been very satisfactory. With the view of exhibiting the results of the instruction, a large specimen-book is being prepared, which will, on completion, be submitted for public inspection.

The subject of "Correspondence" naturally goes hand-in-hand with business penmanship, and affords to the student of caligraphy ample opportunity for testing the benefits he has derived from a study of the latter subject. The student is expected to be able to write a clear, swift, flowing band before entering this class. He must also have a knowledge of grammar, composition, &c. Business subjects of a popular character are dealt with. Commercial signs, abbreviations, and technicalities, are also taken up and fully explained."

Latin.

"The work has been very satisfactory throughout the year. Of the two boys from the class who went up for the Junior, one was A in Latin, the other B. Several are preparing to matriculate

next March.

The accommodation is all that could be desired. Appliances are not required. The conduct of

students has been excellent.

The course of studies examined upon is different in the authors from that actually followed, as The course of studies examined upon is different in the authors from that actually followed, as each pupil works at the author set for any examination he may have before him. As far as the grammar is concerned, the first year course is, perhaps, too extensive. The progress is satisfactory. The class numbers at present thirty-four, and as long as it offers its present unequalled conveniences of cheapness and adaptability to the needs of the individual student will always be a success.

The class is largely composed of public teachers, who propose to take advantage of the new arrangements between the Department of Instruction and the University, and can at a nominal cost fit themselves for matriculation as they could do nowhere else."

#### French.

"The accommodation provided for the pupils is in every way satisfactory. The conduct of the students has been very good. The course of studies pursued has been confined for the first year's pupils to McMillan's First Book and the conjugation of the regular verbs; for the second year's pupils to McMillan's Second Year Course with the conjugation of all the irregular verbs, to translations from French into English, and to dictation of passages read principally from French newspapers; and for the third year's pupils, to doing a considerable portion of McMillan's Third Year Course, to reading Racine's "Phedre," and to dictation and conversation.

The progress made by the pupils generally has been satisfactory, and the condition of the classes (composed of 45 students) gives strong evidence of the popularity of the study; and there is every reason to believe that now that the course of studies will better meet the needs of the University examinations and of the Department of Public Instruction, the number of pupils in all probability will be considerably increased. The efficiency of the classes would be greatly enhanced by an extension of the hours of teaching, for as this must obviously be, to a large extent, individual, the time allowed has been found to be altogether inadequate.

The importance of a knowledge of the French language can scarcely be overrated. To a clerk in a merchant's office or in a bank, with the increasing relation between these dependencies and France and her colonies, it is almost indispensable. More especially so, as French is not only the diplomatic language all over the world, but is the language selected for international correspondence in all the principal establishments of the European continent. To the Public School teacher, and to the female teacher especially, it is equally important, for, being a compulsory subject with the latter, it goes a long way in fitting her for her profession. Nor can it be too highly estimated in the case of the mariner, so often required to understand Fren by a knowledge of the French language."

## Short-hand.

Short-hand.

In 1891 there were 1.255 students in the technical classes and 740 in the Public Schools studying short-hand. The system in use is that invented by Isaac Pitman. Although offers have I cen made to introduce other systems, it has not been thought advisable to accede to them. It is by having one system only that uniformity of teaching and uniformity in examinations can be secured. By adhering to this plan it is possible for a student changing his residence—and removals are very frequent in the Colony—to proceed to another teaching centre and take up the course of instruction at the point which he had reached in the previous school.

As the large curolment for this subject proves it to be one of very general interest, I quote at some length a report received from the Examiner of the senior (corresponding and reporting) sections.

The Examiner of the senior classes reports that—"Of the 164 candidates, 92 came up to be tested in regard to their ability to take notes of speech sand furnish transcripts of their notes. Eleven candidates took dictation at three rates of speed, 120, 80, and 60 words a minute; 2 at 120 and 80 words a minute; 12 at 120 and 80 words a minute; 9 at 120 words a minute; 3 at 120 and 80 words a minute; 3 at 120 and 80 words a minute; 6 at 80 words a minute; 3 at 120 words a minute; 6 at 80 words a minute; 6 at 80 words a minute; 7 at 120 and 80 words a minute; 7 at 120 and 80 words a minute; 80 at 120 words a minute; 9 at 120 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80 words a minute; 120 and 80

in the second grade; 10 secured "Honors" in the 60 words a minute division, 4 were marked "First Grade," and nine "Second Grade." Of the other students 65 passed in the "Manual," and will, therefore, receive certificates that they have a pretty good knowledge of the theory of Pitman's short-hand. Of the 65, 2 were marked as "Premiers," and 9 scored "Firsts"; the effect of either of these distinctions being that the winner may hope to quickly enter the ranks of the speed makers. The remainder of the 65 successful "Manual" students were marked "Second Grade," which means that they are progressing towards the goal through which they must pass before they can hope to become note-takers.

The Examiner adds—"That this examination is very much in advance of any that have preceded it. In December, 1890, the total number of candidates was 63; in December last it was 164, being an increase of 101. In December, 1890, the maximum speed was 100 words a minute; in December last it was 120 words a minute. In December, 1890, only 22 students in all passed, including 2 who secured "Honors" and 3 who were marked "First Grade." Of those who came up in December last, 115 have passed—3 in 120 words a minute, 24 in 80 words a minute, 23 in 60 words a minute, and 65 in the "Manual." Out of the 63 who were examined in December, 1890, 41 failed to pass; but out of the 164 who presented themselves in December last, all but 49 have passed. So that it is clear that there has been a very marked improvement in every direction."

In the elementary section, i.e., those studying the "Teacher," no less than 209 presented themselves for examination, and 140 passed. The importance of this preliminary training cannot be over-estimated, as by far the greater proportion of those who fail in the attempt at making themselves masters of short-hand, do so because they have not completely grasped the first principles as contained in the "Teacher."

#### Physics.

The total number of enrolments for the year has been 88 as against 77 for 1890, and but for the fact that the Telegraph Department has had a telegraph class in operation (for the first time) during the present year this increase would have been greater, the enrolments for telegraphy being only 16 as against 22 for 1890.

The conduct of the students has been exceptional, and the progress made by those who attended

regularly more than fair.

The accommodation and appliances have been sufficient for the present year. The work done has been in strict accordance with the syllabus in the last-published calendar.

#### BATHURST,

The Resident Science Master reports:—During the present year, the following classes have met regularly. The total enrolment in each class is also shown:—

14	French	25
17	Phonography	38
10	Cookery	
8	Practical Geometry	17
7	Mechanical Drawing	2
55	Building Construction	7
39	Perspective	3
3	Freehand and Model	•
9		18
	10 8 7 55 39 3	17 Phonography 10 Cookery

The total enrolment in all classes is 308.

their own disposal is limited.

During the year some of the classes have remained small, notably those in botany, geology, and mineralogy; yet even in these there have always been some students who have attended regularly, so that it has not been necessary to suspend the meeting of any of the classes. Others again have been very large, especially those in book-keeping, mathematics, and phonography. The art classes showed a marked improvement during the year, not so much in the actual number of students enrolled as in the regularity of attendance and attention shown by those who joined. In all the classes very few students who joined early in the year left before its close, although, as usual, some were lost owing to removal. A great deal of sickness was prevalent in Bathurst during the latter part of the year, and this reduced the average attendance in some cases considerably.

The future prospects of the school are very promising. Most of the present students are expected to continue their attendance, and many others have expressed their intention of joining. It seems to be very generally recognised now that when a boy leaves school he has not completed his education, but that at least he should take a course of book-keeping, phonography, mathematics, or drawing, these being the subjects which are thought likely to be immediately useful, and some of the students of these subjects afterwards take up chemistry, geology, or physics. A desire has been expressed that a class in type-writing should be formed, and a considerable number of names of intending students has been given in. A very general desire also exists for a class in English, a deficiency

1-2 A

deficiency in which is especially felt by the students in phonography; and if a class of this kind under a competent teacher were sanctioned, it would be well attended. A class in caligraphy would also be very useful, the handwriting of many students of book-keeping being very indifferent.

Reports continue to reach us from time to time of promotion gained or benefit derived from the knowledge obtained in the classes, so that there is hardly a single case of a student who has attended the classes regularly and studied diligently who has not directly reaped advantage from so doing. One of our book-keeping students has recently been promoted to the position of first assistant accountant in the largest store in the city, and many other cases might be cited. The fact that a youth is a student of our classes appears to be regarded as a distinct recommendation to him when applying for an appointment. appointment.

French.—The teacher of this class reports as follows:—"Two classes have been in work this year. In the senior the matriculation standard has been aimed at. In the junior more elementary work has been done, and extra hours have been devoted to oral and conversational French. The students have been uniformly well-conducted."

Technological Museum.—Before closing this report I desire to refer to the Technological Museum. This institution was open to the public towards the close of last year, and during the present one has been well attended, the average being about thirty visitors daily, while on some occasions, such as public holidays, the attendance is considerably larger. During the year the class-room available for the display of specimens has been doubled, and the new cases are already well filled, so that very shortly it will be quite impossible to display all the exhibits in the present building. Most of the specimens shown have been received from the Technological Museum, Sydney; but a number of very valuable ones, about two hundred in all, are from local donors.

In order to render the Museum more generally useful, I have during the last three months given a series of fortnightly lectures, lasting half an hour each, on the various classes of exhibits shown. The subjects treated have been the following:—

How to Examine Minerals.
The Rocks of Bathurst—two lectures.
The Timbers of New South Wales.
Growth of the Sugar Cane and Manufacture of Sugar.
Copper Ores and their Treatment.
The Snakes of New South Wales.
The Ores of Lead.

The attendance at these lectures has not been large, but great interest was shown by those present. Miners and prospectors visit the museum, and either desire to be shown particular minerals or bring specimens for identification. This is done as far as possible by the museum attendant, Mr. W. Pascoe, or by myself. Specimens given to the museum are sent to Sydney for identification.

During the year I have given two popular lectures, illustrated by lime-light views, in the large hall of the School of Arts, lent by the committee of the institution free of charge. One was on the Jenolan Caves, especially in relation to geology, and the other on popular astronomy. The attendance at both was good, being estimated at at least 300 on the second occasion.

#### ORANGE.

Book-keeping and Short-hand Classes are in operation. At first the classes met in one of the rooms of the Town Hall, but at the beginning of the second term they were transferred to the Public School, where a large room has been specially lighted for the purpose. From several causes the classes have not made the progress I expected, but the reports of the teachers are so hopeful that I look for a decided advance during the current year.

The teacher of the Book-keeping Class reports as follows:—This class has been only moderately successful during the past year, chiefly owing to the very wet weather which prevailed for five months last winter. The accommodation is more than sufficient for my class. The appliances are ample, and the conduct of the students has been excellent. The course adopted by me is: exercises in theory and practice from Henry Manly's "Book-keeping by Double Entry," Jones system of rough balance, and the usual office systems of interest and other calculations. The progress of some of the students has been rapid, so much so that they thought it unnecessary to continue the study; others slow, and one or two hopeless cases, owing to insufficient education. The class is now composed of working students, and with several promising ones who intend joining next term, the prospect of the class is much better than it was last year.

The teacher of the Short-hand Class reports:—"The accommodation for the pupils in the Orange Superior Public School is all that could be desired. I have at the present moment quite as many pupils as I can teach satisfactorily, and intending students are seeking information with the object of joining the classes. The conduct of the students on the whole has been exemplary, with the exception of one or two who, however, when reminded of the penalty that would be meted out to them for disobeying the rules became submissive and attentive.

The course of studies for the junior classes embrace the "Teacher," and for the senior the "Manual," working from dictation, exercises in

## GOULBURN.

## Report of Resident Science Master.

Accommodation for Students.—The science room and art room are comfortable, well lighted, and ventilated; they are centrally situated, and well adapted to the present class requirements. These rooms are also used by the architectural, short-hand, and typewriting classes. The workshop which is attached to the adjoining museum is of sufficient size for the present manual training and woodworking classes, but when the modelling and stone-cutting classes are at work the carpenters' benches have to be removed from one end to give the necessary accommodation. The building is scarcely suited to our winter climate, and it has only a gas stove for warming it, and both students and teachers find it somewhat uncomfortable. The stage of the hall containing the museum is used by the class at sick-nursing, in summer time it is satisfactory as a class-room, but during winter it is exceptionally cold and draughty in spite of a good fire. The hall used as a museum is at present quite satisfactory.

As to appliances—the scientific apparatus has been increased during the year, and the subjects taught are well illustrated; the collection embraces some valuable instruments which are kept in good order. The museum collection of minerals, rocks and fossils, have been of special value as aids to teaching. The art classes are well supplied with casts for freehand drawing, but a set of photographs illustrating the studies for model drawing is much wanted, as well as additional vases and objects similar to those in use at the Sydney College.

The

The conduct of students attending the various classes has been very good. As to the courses of study, the receipt of a detailed syllabus for each subject will define the work of the classes, and if due notice is given of any alterations, and the questions set at the annual examinations are kept within the same lines, satisfactory results may be expected.

Science—Inorganic Chemistry.—Two separate courses of lectures have been given, one dealing with the non-metals, and the other with the metals. The theory of Chemistry has been very carefully explained. A few students have worked analyses of simple and compound substances.

Physics.—Two hours a week has been spent at this subject. The work has been more thorough and practical than in previous years. The students have shown great interest in Electricity and

Geology.—Geikie's class-book has formed the basis of the lectures, but the geology of New South Wales has not been neglected, and a few excursions have been made into the immediate district of Goulburn. The collections of rocks and fossils have been well used.

Mineralogy.—The work has been almost entirely practical, blow-pipe and chemical tests being freely used.

Art.—The subjects include freehand, model, geometrical and perspective drawing. The various models have been carefully studied. Very few students appear to appreciate the value of geometrical and perspective drawing.

Book-keeping. -The exercises in Chambers' works have been carefully worked.

Arithmetic.—This is usually a large class, but in most cases the students require elementary

teaching.

Mechanical Drawing.—Various copies have been used, as well as Ripper's book. The students who enter for this subject usually take geometrical drawing also, as generally speaking they have no The students knowledge of the latter subject.

Architectural Subjects. - These courses have been carried out by means of instruction in architectural drawing, also in building construction.

Modelling, and Stone and Marble Carving.—This class was commenced during the 2nd term, and has been attended by eight young men engaged in the trade, and the instruction they received was of special benefit to them.

Sick-nursing.—The teacher reports that the syllabus has been strictly followed.

Short-hand .- Pitman's phonographic "Teacher," "Manual," and "Reporters' Companion" have

Typewriting.—The Remington Manual, caligraph exercises, oral explanations, and questions on construction of machines, cleaning and aligning of type, and writing from printed copy.

Manual Training.—The boys have been taught the use of tools, and to construct various articles mentioned in the syllabus.

Lathe and Fret Saw. - Explanations of tools, and the working of various exercises.

Progress of Students.—Many students have shown perseverance and ability and have conscientiously studied at home. At school the work has been steadily pursued and satisfactory progress has been made. The various subjects have been carefully explained and illustrated. Many students are irregular in attendance and show but little interest in the subjects they take up. The attendance at lessons has been greatly interfered with by bad weather, and latterly by the prevailing epidemic. A large amount of teaching on the one hand and learning on the other has been done, which the annual examinations do not reach, as many students have not confidence to submit to the ordeal, and others are not yet prepared. others are not yet prepared.

Remarks on the present condition and future prospects of the classes.—Speaking generally the condition of the school is very satisfactory. The number of enrolments, 440, is greater than in any previous year. With vigorous and liberal management aided by enthusiastic teachers the school should have a bright future. As to the advantages accruing to students from the knowledge gained in the classes it may be stated that 7 students are Public School Teachers, while 6 others come from private schools. The knowledge gained at the classes has been used in their own teaching. One student has gained the position of science master at the High School, Ballarat. Two students have become pharmaceutical chemists. One student who has passed examinations in chemistry, physics, geology, and mineralogy has decided to spend the remaining part of the summer prospecting parts of the Colony for gold and other metals, another student has entered the agricultural college, and has found his scientific knowledge of value. One student has established himself as an architect. Many students are engaged at various trades and apply the knowledge gained at the school to their practical daily work. Several typewriters have been introduced to printing and other offices and are manipulated by former students. The teacher of sick-nursing reports that a student extemporised a splint and bound up her mother's broken arm with a triangular bandage pending the arrival of medical aid. A few of the young men who attended instruction in the use of the latthe were carpenters or joiners.

Scientific Society.—This society continues in a flourishing state, and has done much to cement

Scientific Society.—This society continues in a flourishing state, and has done much to cement the friendship existing between those attracted by scientific study. It has also afforded an opportunity for those who are not students to ally themselves to the Technical School and help on its work. The members held a conversazione in August last which was attended by about 250 visitors. A large number of papers embracing many interesting subjects, have been read at the meetings which are held monthly on Saturday evenings. The Society subscribes to the following periodicals:—Science Gossip, Science for All, Scientific American, Supplement, and the English Mechanic.

Technological Museum.—Up to the 1st December, 1891, the total number of specimens and exhibits in the Museum was 1,934 of which 1,519 were received from the Sydney Museum, and 415 were locally contributed. There are a number of specimens which require table cases for display, so that 3 new ones of that description are wanted. The total number of visitors for the year 1891 was about 6,000 being an average attendance of 20 for each day on which the Museum was opened. The Museum attendant, Mr. M. P. Hansen, has been faithful in the discharge of his duties, and has done much to make the Museum a success.

Special Prizes.—Mr. E. C. Bryden, President of the Scientific Society, H. S. Gannon, and E. W. Kelso, M.A., offer a prize of £5  $\bar{5}$ s. to the student obtaining the highest number of marks in any two science subjects at the annual examinations, a second prize of £2 2s. for the same subjects is also offered. The Committee of the Mechanics Institute has annually voted the sum of £3 3s. as prize

money.

The Lime Light Lantern has proved a great acquisition. Three public lectures have been given, two on the Jenolan Caves, and one on Geology. In each case the lantern was managed by one of the students. A lecture on Derbyshire and the Peak was also given by Mr. E. C. Bryden before the members of the Scientific Society. The lantern was used to produce the experiments illustrating Light in the Physics class.

Sick Nursing.—There is ample accommodation for the present number of pupils, but the appliances provided are not all that could be desired. Life-sized charts—especially the skeleton and that showing the veins and arteries—are particularly necessary where a large class is assembled. It has been found that practical demonstration is taken more readily than theoretical instruction by the students attending here. It has been found absolutely necessary to have a bedstead and bedding; also

also a few models showing the various structures of the human frame would prove a great boon. Out of sixty-eight students only two were found to be inattentive. The course of studies followed out strictly the syllabus laid down. As to the progress of the students, considering that they have been under instruction for four months only, it is very satisfactory, as has been evidenced by the usefulness of many of the class during the recent influenza epidemic in this city. The present condition of the class is good, and there is every reason that those now attending will return after the vacation, and that probably new pupils will join. It would be the greatest boon if the senior students—commencing at 19 years of age—had a couple of lectures given to them on midwifery, as valuable lives have been lost through ignorance of that branch of home nursing where no medical man or trained nurse was procurable. Many of the students have expressed to me and to others their great satisfaction in having learned how to prepare and apply poultices—so much needed amongst us lately—and to make beds without disturbing the patient. The students have been taught how to bandage in thirty-two different ways with the triangular bandage, which is a more suitable adjunct for home nursing than the roller bandage; they were also shown the various knots indispensable in surgical work. In the opinion of medical men, clergymen, and others, who come frequently into contact with sickness, the establishment of the sick nursing class is one of the most useful steps which has been taken by the Department of Public Instruction. Department of Public Instruction.

## WEST MAITLAND.

The Resident Master reports—At the Technical School all the established classes, with the exception of one which lapsed, have been well attended, and four additional classes, viz., scientific dresscutting, book-keeping, typewriting, and a ladies' class for fretwork and carving have been opened. In addition to the ordinary classes the rooms of the school are used for meetings of the Scientific Society, Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association, and the Philharmonic Society. In fact it would be difficult to find a family of young people in West Maitland where one of the number is not in some way connected with the Technical School.

One visiting the different class prome of any time denies the made with the Technical School.

One visiting the different class-rooms at any time during the week will find students at work, and at night the school presents a very busy scene. The following is a list of the classes with the number of students:—

7	Vest Maitland—			
	Freehand drawing	59	Mathematics	57
	Geometrical drawing	19	Building construction	6
	Perspective drawing	20	Carpentry and Joinery	62
•	Model drawing	59	Carving, Fretwork, &c	59
	Mechanical drawing	8	Dresscutting	50
	Modelling	24	Book-keeping	25
	Chemistry	9	Typewriting	22
	Phonography	21	••	
1	Cast Maitland—			
•	Freehand drawing	24	Model drawing	24
S	ingleton—			
	Freehand drawing	36	Perspective drawing	14
	Model drawing	36	Phonography	27
7			- 010	-
D	Iorpeth— Phonography	10	,	
_		10		
8	eaham—			
	Freehand drawing	31	Model drawing	91

The Art and Carpentry classes have suffered severely through insufficient accommodation, but in view of the completion of the purchase of the proposed site for the Technical College in High-street, some of these classes can be conducted there, which will temporarily relieve the crowded class-rooms. Such classes as Book-keeping, Mathematics, and Shorthand, where pens, &c., are the only necessaries, have been conveniently accommodated in the Girl's High School.

I was invited to meet a sub-committee of gentlemen from the Agricultural and Horticultural Association, to confer with them in reference to a list of prizes which they are prepared to offer at their next exhibition; these prizes are offered for the advancement of Technical Education in the Northern district. After some discussion the following list was drawn out:—

Architectural drawing required in Building Construction.—Subject, circular headed window. Prize, 10s.

Prize, 10s.

Mechanical drawing.—Subject, details of slide valve and link motion. Prize, 10s.

Carpentry and Joinery.—Those working at the trade. Subject, window-frame. Prize, 10s.

Amateurs.—Subject, model panel door to scale. Prize, 10s.

Manual Training.—Subject, knife-box. Prize, 10s.

Carving in Wood.—Subject, from plaster cast No. 7; design, lotus. Prize, 10s.

Turning.—Subject, goblet, vide page 65, Woodward's "Manual Training." Prize, 10s.

Fretwork.—Prepared wood supplied. Three hours competition in the pavilion on the ground.

Prize, 10s.

Prize, 10s.

Frize, 108.

Freehand drawing.—Second year subject; first prize £1; second, offered by Mr. Hollings, 10s.

Freehand drawing for juniors, first year. Prize, 10s.

Modelling.—Competition on the ground, subject to be set by Mr. Hollings; first prize, £1; second prize of 10s. offered by Mr. E. Norman.

Typewriting.—Subject to be dictated in the Eastern pavilion. Prize, 10s.

Shorthand.—Subject to be read to students in the Eastern pavilion. Prize, 10s.

The following special prizes have also been offered:-

Drawing, showing plan and elevation of the entrance to the Maitland Town Hall, from a model to be prepared by Messrs. Coles and Noad, for any lad under the age of 17 years attending the West Maitland Technical School, offered by his Worship the Mayor, R. A. Young, Esq. Prize £3 3s.

Best made dress, for the encouragement of the Scientific Dresscutting class. Prize £1, offered by the Mayoress, Mrs. R. A. Young.

Human figure subject, in monochrome, either oil or water colour; open to any student in a Technical class in the Colony. Prize £1, offered by Mr. Harry Tuck, jun.

The Art classes include Freehand drawing, Model drawing, Perspective, Practical Plane Geometry, Modelling, and are under my own supervision. The enrolments are about equal to last year's, but the work has been superior throughout, although I cannot yet boast of much home-work from the students. Nearly every student has worked through the course specified in the calendar for the respective years. A good deal of figure-drawing in charcoal was done by the third-year students, in addition to the monochrome studies required by the calendar. In the Perspective class a good deal of time was lost in the early part of the year by irregular attendance, curtailing the time later on for the completion

completion of the course as per calendar. The second-year students completed their course in good time, as also the Practical Plane Geometry class. I may say that the new text-book for this subject is an admirable one, and simplifies the work very much. Architectural drawing, Building Construction, and Mechanical drawing are also under my charge, and although at the commencement of the year they were badly attended, later on the attendance improved, and I anticipate a really good attendance next year. The course laid down in the calendar was made the basis of studies during the year. In view of impending changes it would be useless to enumerate insufficient appliances; but I would like a few models of machinery. The advantages accruing to the students by the knowledge gained in the Art classes is apparent by the variety of trades represented, viz., blacksmiths, carpenters, coachmakers, cabinetmakers, stonecutters, plasterers, engineers, painters, &c. There is also attending these classes a number of pupil-teachers, and in our manual classes the leading students have all passed through the Art classes.

Public High Schools.—The subjects of study are Freehand and Model drawing at the Girls' High School, and Freehand drawing and Practical Plane Geometry at the Boys' High School. The progress has been satisfactory in Freehand drawing, but somewhat disappointing in Model drawing. Several of the students sat for examination in Model drawing, but the results were unsatisfactory. No matter how particular one is with reference to guide lines and rules of Perspective, young people, at examination time, seem to throw all rules to the winds, and draw the figures often without using even a centre line. The reason for this, apparently, is that they imagine the drawing will occupy more time than that allowed, and become flurried. Had I startèd with one model, and added a fresh one in the proportionate time, I believe the result would have been better, especially as little shading is done in the first year. The Practical Plane Geometry, especially the part relating to solids, was useful to the boys in their manual training lessons, and next year I purpose taking the four subjects—Freehand and Model drawing, Practical Plane Geometry, and Perspective—systematically in both schools, and in view of the encouragement I have received from the cultured principals at the head of these establishments, feel confident of success." ments, feel confident of success.'

Book-keeping.—The room used has been in every way suitable for the purpose, space being ample, and ventilation perfect. An alteration is needed in shutters of windows fronting the street; as they cannot be fastened, and the class is liable to interruption if same are left open during the heat of summer months. No complaint can be made regarding appliances, but a better style of penmanship may eventuate if desks were six inches wider. The conduct of students has been, without exception, admirable, and has been of great assistance in this, my first essay, in teaching outside of an office. During the two terms the class has been established, our work has comprised two sets of merchants' books, a general resume by means of questions and answers, special lessons in the various forms of cash-books, interest, balance-sheets, &c. The progress of students has been slower than was anticipated during the first term, owing to the fact that the greater part of the pupils had forgotten the rules of arithmetic. I may mention that not one of the class was able to work out the first question of simple interest met with during our studies. A marked improvement was noticeable in this respect in the second term. The pupils have evinced considerable interest in the work done, and the idea having now been mastered, the progress of those who join again next term should be much more rapid. There is every probability of the late scholars continuing the study, and a good result may be looked for at next year's examination. Most of the students being tradesmen, or occupying positions where no knowledge of this subject is obtainable, will reap the benefit when conducting businesses of their own, or combining their present occupation with that of good book-keeping, where there is not sufficient work for a special man.

Woodworking Classes.—The instructor reports as follows:—I have no complaint to make with

work for a special man.

Woodworking Classes.—The instructor reports as follows:—I have no complaint to make with regard to the conduct of students, which throughout has been all that could be desired. No thorough course of studies can well be carried out with our present accommodation, as no one room of the six which compose the workshops is large enough to accommodate a class, so that the giving of theory lessons has not been very successful, owing to the extreme difficulty in imparting them. Despite our drawbacks the progress has been very marked. Taking advantage of being allowed to make things for themselves on payment of the cost of materials, the boys and young men have thrown themselves most heartily into their work, and a large number of useful articles has been made. The work includes such exercises as stools, towel and clothes horses, brackets, wheelbarrow, knife and nail boxes, pastry boards, bookshelves, easels, &c. This class includes a number of young farmers, four of whom have lately been engaged in the construction of a model stud and weatherboard four-roomed cottage, the roof of which has still to be constructed to complete the model. Great progress has been made in the fretwork section, especially so with the ladies' class. In this case also the majority of the work has been appropriated by them on paying for the material used. Progress has also been made in the carving section, but owing to the cramped space and the heated state of the room, the work has somewhat suffered. The turning section has also suffered in like manner. Tool-handles, for class purposes, bicycle handles, and other small articles for themselves forming the chief subject for practice. Students complain that after a hard day's work, the working of a lathe by foot-power is almost out of the question, but with gas-power the number of students would be such as to render it necessary to have two or three additional lathes of somewhat lighter construction than the present one. The classes in all sections have been exceedingly w

District Classes.—At Singleton the numbers in the Art classes have kept up to the average, some of the students riding in from Broke, 15 miles away. In the case of the Modelling class, as I have no convenience at the class-room, the work has been done at home by the students and brought to me for inspection and correction. I feel sure, nevertheless, that they will pass the examination successfully. From what I have seen at the Phonography class I shall expect to hear of some really good passes, as the students take a most intelligent interest in their work, one man riding in from Warkworth, 12 miles away. When men ride these distances for instruction they mean hard work, and, as a rule, the teachers have no reason to blush for them at examination times. The accommodation is very fair and appliances suitable. The conduct of students is satisfactory as far as good behaviour is concerned, but the Singleton people have always distinguished themselves by the excellence of their debating societies, and the students appear to inherit this trait somewhat to my discomfort. Numerous applications have been received for an Art class at Raymond Terrace, the Municipal Council undertaking to provide the class-room. This rivalry and emulation among the small centres in this district for Technical Classes gives me much pleasure as it shows that the people appreciate the advantages of Technical Education, and that they judge rightly when they ask first of all for a Drawing class.

## NEWCASTLE.

The Resident Master reports that during each term of the year now ending, the number of enrolments has increased, having been for the first term 343; for the second term, 387; and for the third term, 422. The coal-mining classes decreased by 31 students, i.e., from 84 in the first term to 53 in the third term, but this loss wiil be more than made up when other arrangements are effected in connection with the teaching. Taking the losses into consideration the increased number of students during the year is very satisfactory, and still more so in comparison with the enrolments prior to Technical Education being made a branch of the Department of Public Instruction, since which time the number has been almost quadrupled.

Mechanical

Mechanical drawing	$\frac{15}{22}$	Phonography	$\begin{array}{c} 72 \\ 16 \end{array}$
Freehand drawing	$\frac{22}{22}$	Boilermaking	56
Model drawing	4	Dresscutting	52
Modelling	11	Steam and Steam-engine	17
Building Construction	$\overline{12}$	Typewriting	$\overline{14}$
Chemistry	$\tilde{15}$	Plumbing	9
Metallurgy	14	Carving and Gilding	18
Mineralogy	13	Physics	18
Coal-mining	20	·	
Wallsend		Coal-mining 10	
		, ,, 19	
Lambton		Model drawing 12	
		Mechanical drawing 9	
		.Coal-mining 14	
Stockton	<b></b>	.Typewriting 26	
99		Phonography 22	
Minmi		.Coal-mining 29	
Hamilton		Phonography 11	

These numbers do not include the students in the Phonography classes at the Public Schools.

The accommodation available for the classes is commented on variously by different teachers. The teacher of Physics considers it insufficient. The teacher of Dressmaking states, "The accommodation is very limited, the lessons being given in a small room which is also used for modelling in clay and for shorthand writing, much space being occupied by the boards and materials for those classes." The teacher of Boilermaking reports the accommodation as being rather limited. On the other hand the teachers of Mathematics, Freehand and Model drawing, Coal-mining, Science classes, Steam and the Steam-engine, express themselves satisfied with the accommodation. It will certainly tend to promote the progress of Technical Education in Newcastle when a large number of classrooms can be provided under one roof. If other classes as Carpentry, Cookery, and Book-keeping are formed some provision for increased class-room accommodation will be necessary.

In reference to the sufficiency of appliances for class instruction in various subjects it is hardly necessary to enter into details, there being but few things required by some of the teachers, and these can be made known by requisitions—the main requirements being, better gas-burner in Bolton-street school; more light and ventilation in the School of Arts class-rooms, where the heat is often so excessive as to deter students from attending. This, however, is a matter for the School of Arts Committee sive as to deter students from attending. to deal with.

The conduct of the students has been highly creditable; there has not been a single complaint, is instance of misconduct. All appear eagerly earnest to obtain the utmost benefit possible not one instance of misconduct. from the instruction given them.

The course of study has been in each case in accordance with the syllabus relating to the special subjects. It would be very advantageous to the students if two evenings a week were given to such subjects as Chemistry, Metallurgy, &c., in which, in the case of most students, practical home-work is difficult or impossible.

In reference to the future prospects of the Technical Classes in this district, I am thoroughly convinced that year by year they will gain in strength and grow in public estimation, and this more especially when they have a local habitation, and are made more generally known. It is by no means infrequent to hear students remark on entering that they only recently became aware of the existence of such opportunities for improvement. The classes cannot be made too well known. Notices of the classes might be advantageously painted on boards or walls at every public school.

The Coal-mining classes are attended by earnest students, working miners or overmen, and as these classes relate to the staple industry of the district, and draw to themselves many of the best men, they should be continuously increasing in numbers, and I feel that every year they will be more highly appreciated. It is to be hoped that in the new Mining Act the coal-mining certificates won by examination after two years course of study by men thoroughly conversant with practical mining may be recognised as sufficient to qualify the holders as coal-mining managers. If they are not so recognised it will be desirable that publication should be made of full particulars as to subjects required and conditions necessary, that a syllabus may be prepared in agreement therewith.

Instances are frequently presenting themselves of the practical value of the technical instruction obtained in these classes. The appreciation of the teaching is evidenced by the attendance of men engaged in various trades, thus: there are stone carvers in the Modelling class, Boilermaker apprentices in the Boilermaking class, coal-miners of some experience and attainments in the Mining classes. Clerks are required from the Phonography and Typewriting classes. As an illustrative instance of the educational advantages obtainable at the classes, and a by no means solitary instance, I may mention the case of a coal-miner, a married man with several children, who had received but a poor education in England, but who attended the Mineralogy class here, passed his examination 2nd grade, still continued his studies, then passed 1st grade. He procured for himself two good microscopes, made fire-clay blast gas furnaces and cupel furnace as good as those imported from England; extended his studies to other subjects, and is now an authority in his district on matters connected with minerals. He has been sent to various metalliferous districts, and there has been received with deference as an authority by the old resident metal miners. and there has been received with deference as an authority by the old resident metal miners.

Such men become centres for distributing knowledge to other working men, and become more than doubly valuable in aiding the development of our country's resources.

Steam and the Steam-engine.—The teacher of this class reports as follows:—"The course of study has been of an elementary character and in strict conformity with syllabus forwarded together with arithmetic as far as vulgar and decimal fractions, including square and cube root. An outline of the work done from syllabus is as follows:—Principles of work, heat and light. Early engines. Single acting condensing engines. Direct acting condensing engines. Non-condensing engines. Expansion of steam. Lafid and marine boilers. Marine engines. Locomotive engine and boiler and details of engines. The conduct of students attending this class has been everything a teacher could wish, they having given every attention and interest in the work put before them. They have made fair progress, and I consider that, judging by the present, it would be safe to carry on this class another year as I have no doubt we shall have sufficient students. The number now on roll being fifteen. This class was commenced to give young men a better chance of meeting the requirements of the Coal-mines Act, 1890, wherein it was stated that every engineman must have a certificate of competency or service, and I think when the above Act comes into force we shall have more students than during the last year, because young men who intend taking charge of engines or boilers, having to pass their examination as the Government direct, will attend such class to obtain a theoretical knowledge of the subject.

The accommodation has been ample for the number of [students who have attended this class, Steam and the Steam-engine. -The teacher of this class reports as follows:-

The accommodation has been ample for the number of students who have attended this class, having never had a greater number than sixteen present at one time."

#### BROKEN HILL.

The Report of the Resident Science Master is as follows:—"The enrolments of students for the various classes during the year is shown hereunder:—

Physics	8	Freehand drawing	25
Chemistry—Theory:	19	Mechanical drawing	8
Applied Mechanics	4	Architectural drawing	4.
Geology	7	Perspective drawing	3
Mineralogy	9	Geometrical drawing	1
Staircase and hand-railing	12	Mathematics and Tech-	
Starround and Mark Tarring		nical Arithmetic	16

The classes were commenced and carried on for the first three or four weeks of the term at the Central Public School; but owing to the distance out of the town, the attendance was anything but encouraging. Arrangements were, however, made for temporary premises nearly in the centre of the town, with the result that the numbers rapidly increased.

With two or three exceptions the conduct of the students has been very good; in fact, their attention to their work gives great encouragement for the next year.

The course of studies has been carried out as far as possible in all the classes according to the demands of the curriculum, and with a view to the practical outcome for the students benefit.

The progress of the classes has on the whole been satisfactory. During the last five or six months it has not come up to what was expected owing to the prevalence of influenza, which prostrated several of the best students, some of whom have died from that complaint. Even at the examinations, some of the candidates were more fitted to be in their beds than in the class-rooms, and two or three others have so overworked themselves that they were almost unfit to sit for the examination.

examination.

The Tasmanian silver-fields have drawn several of our students away, but taking all things into consideration the future prospects of the school are encouraging. The change in the syllabus of the chemistry and physics classes somewhat threw them back, but the students, seeing what was laid down for them to do, set themselves resolutely to work in order to pass a creditable examination; the results have been such as to show them what they can accomplish when they strive.

The great drawback to the rapid advancement of students is in many cases the want of a good primary education; but as the public schools have opened night classes, this will soon be a thing of the past, as several are attending with the intention of qualifying themselves for the higher or technical branches.

The prospects for next year seem at present to be very bright, but much depends on the water supply; that failing, everything else has to go down also.

At present there is a great advantage which did not exist last year—the afternoon shift-men (during the week of that shift) can now be taken in the day-time, which prevents the loss of one lesson out of three or two as the case may be.

If there was a certainty of the erection of the permanent buildings during the next year it would give a great impetus to the work, as the students would then be encouraged to attend the theory classes preparatory to the practical ones.

Mathematics.—On the whole a noticeable improvement has been made. The enrolment of four during the first term was increased to sixteen during the third term. This change was due chiefly to reasons hereinafter mentioned. The accommodation is sufficient. For next year's course, the revised standard calls for certain diagrams, &c. The conduct of the students is, without exception, praise-worthy. It has been necessary to give individual instruction. The majority of the students have had to acquire the most elementary portions of the science, and their work shows various stages of progress. The miners, as a rule, have but a crude knowledge of subjects not purely practical. This fact has rendered it an anxious task. I'our of the most advanced would have completed the full course had not the influenza epidemic left three of them in a state, during the third term, quite unfit to pursue their studies with the necessary zeal. Consequently but one student has taken the full course at the examination. The number of examinees for the arithmetic paper has been diminished for the same reason. The branch of mathematics that has elicited the most interest is arithmetic. The wants of many employees in the workshops on the mines and elsewhere have made a slight change in the course necessary. The new text book (M'Farlane's) is very suitable for local requirements, and the branches treated upon offer special inducements in this district. The present condition of the class from a teacher's point of view is eminently satisfactory, but owing to causes above stated, judged by the results obtained at the examination, it is not so. During the earlier portion of the year the results obtained at the examination, it is not so. During the earlier portion of the year the results obtained at the examination, it is not so. During the earlier portion of the year the results of the work were most discouraging. At the commencement of the third term, however, it was arranged to give an extra lesson on Saturday mornings. This worked very well. Mine

enrolment for the third term.

Mechanical Drawing and Applied Mechanics.—The accommodation has been far superior to that of last year, and there has been no hindrance from this cause. The conduct of the students has been all that could be desired; the order has been very good. Students in the mechanical drawing class have been initiated into the understanding of plans, elevations, and sections of machinery, by means of models of machines which they could take in pieces and put together again; particular attention has been paid to work of general utility. The students have occasionally worked from chalk sketches on blackboard, enlarged drawing copies, and examples from Cryer and Jordan's work on mechanical drawing. It is gratifying to record that great progress has been made, especially when we consider that, with one exception, they are all new to the work. When the rough work first performed is compared with that of a later date the progress is marked. We look forward with hopefulness, despite the carping of those who are not in a position to judge of the work that has been done and redounded to the profit of more than one mine on the Barrier; there is so much scope for usefulness in our school, even supposing the erection of our new building be delayed for one or two years. Three of last year's students in mechanical drawing now occupy positions of responsibility as foremen on the British Mine and Proprietary, one of the number within the past term has testified to the benefits he has derived, and the general usefulness of his studies in connection with our local school. A fourth student who belonged to the applied mechanics class last year has since occupied a leading position in connecting with the Lixiviation Plant constructed under his supervision. One of the students who loined the drawing class this year, a miner by trade, has been engaged during his spare time preparing working drawings of mining machinery for his uncle who is underground manager of one of the two largest mines on the Barrier Silver-fi

Staircase and Handrailing.—The students take great interest in their work and their progress has been satisfactory. The classes have been successful in the past and will continue to be of educational value to this mining centre. The population is estimated at about 25,000 to 30,000, and there is every prospect of this school becoming one of the most useful in developing the talents of the young people of this town.

#### . Granville and Parramatta.

The following is a list of the classes established at this Branch School and the number of students enrolled in each:

Parramatta.
Freehand Drawing
Model Drawing
Phonography
Chemistry
Granville. Applied Mechanics
Applied Mechanics
Mechanical Drawing
Carriage Building
Geometrical Drawing
Mathematics
Agriculture
Phonography
Chemistry
CHEBISH V

The accommodation for pupils is as good as can be expected in buildings not specially designed for the purposes of Technical Education. It has been found that the models borrowed from the Museum are a great help in teaching mechanical drawing. Those supplied to the model drawing class during the year have added to the interest and usefulness of that class.

On October 5th, a number of the students visited the Hawkesbury Bridge, when the teacher had an opportunity of illustrating some of the lessons of the class-room by the structure. On November 3rd, the Technical Workshops, Harris-street, were visited by some of the students.

ber 3rd, the Technical Workshops, Harris-street, were visited by some of the students.

Agriculture.—The accommodation for the students has been sufficient this year. For the advanced class next year it would be desirable to provide bench accommodation, with Bunsen burners (say twelve) to be used in the practical lessons of agricultural chemistry. The conduct and attention of the students have been exceptionally good. The course of studies was the same as in the elementary class in Sydney, with some slight modifications in favour of subjects of local interest or of special interest to the students. The progress made by the students has been very marked. This has been ascertained by examination papers during the year, and by visits to the gardens of several of the students. It is strange that with a number of manufacturing industries in and near Granville, employing hundreds of men, most of whom have a piece of ground attached to their homes, that only nineteen should join the agricultural class. This is only a slight increase on last year; but it is believed that as the advantages of such a class become better known more students will join in future. It would be desirable to start a class in advanced agriculture (including agricultural chemistry) next year for the students who have gone through the elementary subjects this year, the new students joining next year forming the elementary class. The advantages accruing to the students from the knowledge gained in this class are shown in a very striking manner in the intelligent way in which their gardens, and in some cases a few acres of land, are cultivated. Now, ashes, bones, and household refuse of all kinds, that were once wasted, are known to be valuable manures, and are utilised in the production of wholesome vegetables. production of wholesome vegetables.

#### Parramatta.

Freehand Drawing.—The studies of this class have been confined to the first year's course; the accommodation and appliances for the students have been commed to the first year's course; the accommodation and appliances for the students have been found sufficient. The conduct of the pupils has been all that shoul be desired, and they have shown considerable progress during the year. The present condition of the class is satisfactory, and as nearly all the students have expressed their intention of joining next year, the future prospects seem to be favourable.

Shorthand.—This class commenced in the middle of 1890, and has from the first been a success. I started the year 1891 with 15 students and finished with 19. The accommodation for the students has been excellent and the appliances all that could be desired. The conduct of the students of this class has been exemplary, and their interest in the art is growing as they begin to know that phonography, like all other useful arts, requires a little perseverance before it is mastered. I have carried on the elementary class with instruction in the "Teacher." The corresponding class with the "Manual" with dictation; and the reporting section the "Reporter's Companion" and Commercial Letter, with discussions on phonographic outlines. The progress of the students has not been as satisfactory as I should like, mainly because they will not in the majority of cases practice the art outside of the class-room. The future of this class appears to me to be encouraging as the interest in it gradually increases. it gradually increases.

Chemistry.—The teacher states: The chemistry class was commenced at Granville on 24th August of this year. The class is held at the Granville School of Arts, the accommodation being sufficient for at least 30 pupils; the number at present on the roll is 14. The appliances in the class-room are sufficient. The apparatus for demonstrating the lessons in the chemistry is almost complete, a few more inexpensive re-agents being necessary. This apparatus is kept in a large, well-lighted closet, which is kept locked, and of which I have the key. The students are for the most part seniors, and take an intelligent interest in the study. Synopsis of the lessons given:—Matter and energy, atoms, molecules, atomicity, valency, oxygen and ozone, hydrogen, acids, salts, bases and alkalis, the oxides of carbon, hydro-carbons. The lessons are illustrated by experiments. The progress of the students has been as satisfactory as can be expected, seeing that the class has been in operation only one term. The Granville chemistry class should be large and prosperous, as the inhabitants consist for the most part of operatives connected with large works of a technical and semi-chemical nature. Greater publicity of the advantages to be gained might improve the class in the matter of numbers. Chemical knowledge must be practically useful to men engaged in any kind of engineering and metallurgical works. useful to men engaged in any kind of engineering and metallurgical works.

## Armidale.

The teacher of drawing reports as follows:—"The work done during the past year has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and the conduct of the pupils has been good, some being very studious. Most of them prefer freehand and model drawing, and it has been difficult to impress upon them the benefits to be derived from the study of geometry and perspective. Some of the students, however—plasterers, &c. (for example)—have expressed their sense of the usefulness of the knowledge gained from the studies pursued at the school. As neither geometry or perspective were taught until July last, the progress in those two studies has been fairly good.

"The room that is used for the school is large, and will admit of the classes growing a good deal. The arrangements for lighting are very good, and the appliances will be perfect when two more tables are added.

tables are added.
"The school has increased considerably during the last term, and there are a number who intend to become pupils when the school reopens.'

The report of the Teacher of Shorthand is as follows:—"The work done during the two months I have had the classes in Armidale has been of a satisfactory nature. The class was started with bills, but before the end of the quarter the number had increased to 24. Throughout that time since I have had the classes in Armidale has been of a satisfactory nature. T 18 pupils, but before the end of the quarter the number had increased to 24.

the conduct of the pupils was good, and, with the exception of one or two, they all seemed anxious and willing to learn. Some have made remarkably rapid progress, and I am confident that had there been but another month prior to the examination, several other students would have gone up. The advantages accruing to pupils are likely to be very great, as half of them are clerks, to whom knowledge of shorthand is almost indispensable. The future prospects of the class I regard as being very bright. Already I have taken the names of several new pupils, and before the end of next quarter I confidently hope to have a class numbering 34 pupils."

The results of the examination held in December were:—Freehand, model and perspective drawing, 12 passes—4 being in the first grade. In elementary shorthand 4 students passed—1 in honors, 2 in the first grade, and 1 in the second grade.

## Wagga Wagga.

In May last, a new branch school was opened at Wagga Wagga, and, as may be seen from the following reports, has met with much success. Additional classes will probably be formed at an early date. For art drawing, fifty-three students have been enrolled, and twenty for the shorthand class. The results of the examination held in December are very satisfactory, considering the short period these classes have been in operation. There were fifteen passes in freehand drawing, first year, three of them being in the first grade. In elementary shorthand, one pupil passed in the first grade, and one in the second grade.

The teacher of the art class reports as follows:—"This school (commenced Second Term, 1891) although rather slow to expand, shows every appearance of being firmly established; and as the com-

The teacher of the art class reports as follows:—"This school (commenced Second Term, 1891) although rather slow to expand, shows every appearance of being firmly established; and as the community is just beginning to understand the value of such education, a fair future may be looked forward to. The district is strictly pastoral and agricultural; there are no manufactories, and being so far removed from the cities will account for the too small interest shown in extended educational improvement. Art is backward here, in fact (pictorially) it may be said scarcely to exist.

"In the school the accommodation for students is very good, and quite adequate to the present requirements. The appliances are sufficient, excepting casts for the forthcoming Second Year's Course. The conduct of students in the past two terms could scarcely have been better. The course of instruction has been in the First Year, freehand drawing.

"The progress of the students is very satisfactory, and in some cases, shows great improvement. The apparently firm establishment of the class, the conduct and satisfaction of the students with their progress, and the general good feeling of the community would point to the prospects as most favourable."

Shorthand.—The teacher of the class reports as follows:—"The shorthand class in connection with the Wagga Wagga Technical School, was opened on 20th July, 1891. The class is held at the School of Arts, and the accommodation, although not all that could be desired, answers the purpose fairly well. The appliances required in connection with the teaching of shorthand are not numerous, and are at present in sufficient quantity. As regards the conduct of the students, it may be said that those of an age to recognise the value of the art on the whole, displayed diligence. The junior pupils, sent by their parents, have at times been difficult to manage, but latterly have shown a tendency towards improvement in this respect. Since the formation of the class, the senior pupils who were in a position to attend with some regularity, have made what may be considered satisfactory progress. It is believed that the majority intend continuing the study of the art, and their positions in life are such that it cannot fail to prove highly useful to them in their after career."

#### Petersham.

At the beginning of the year the classes were removed from the old Church of England school-room to a more commodious building in the same street. This building has been suitably lighted and temporarily supplied with the ordinary appliances for technical classes. The following table shows the classes at this branch, with the number of students in each.

Freehand Dra	awing	*************************	
$\mathbf{Model}$	,,	***************************************	
Geometrical	,,		
Mechanical	,,	******************************	
Perspective	,,	*******************************	
Mathematics	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	**** **** ***********************	
Shorthand		•	

All the classes have come out well at the examinations. Desire has been expressed for the establishment of classes for instruction in carpentry and joinery, fitting and turning, chemistry, book-keeping, and cookery. If practicable some of these will be established during the current year.

The art teacher reports that the advantages derived from the classes now in operation have often been commented upon. Many students have gained important positions or promotion through the knowledge acquired from this source. Only a few weeks ago two of the most promising students of the mechanical section were appointed draughtsmen and overseers in the railway works on the Queensland border.

The Petersham school is in a flourishing condition, and has every prospect of continued success.

## Newtown.

The classes are held at the Public School. The room provides adequate accommodation and is well lighted, but from its bad acoustic properties great difficulties are experienced in working two classes on the same evening. As this defect also seriously affects the day-school; steps will be taken at an early date to remedy the evil.

Cooking classes for technical students, and for the pupils of the local Public School, were established during the year, but discontinued in November, in consequence of the resignation of the teacher (Miss Nisbet). Rooms at St. George's Hall were rented for these classes, but they were not very convenient. The following is a list of the classes in operation, and the number of students attending each:—

Freehand Drawing	******************	28
Model		23
Mechanical ,,	***************************************	17
Practical Plane Geor	metry	16
Solid and Descripti	ve Geometry	20 17
Mathematics ,		46
Book-keeping		35
Snorthand	**********	95
Cookery—Public Sc	Classes	23

The

The character of the work may be seen from the following reports:—

Freehand and Model Drawing.—The teacher states: The course of studies is the same as laid down for the Sydney College, with the addition of a subject given each week for home work. The long interval between the lessons is in a manner shortened by this means, and the student's interest in his drawing, instead of being allowed to flag when he leaves the class-room, is carried with him to his home and workshop, and there directed to the forms presented by the cominon objects with which he comes daily in contact. The work done in this way is taken home and corrected, and marks awarded according to merit. On the following week the drawings are returned, and anything of interest suggested by the subject illustrated on the blackboard. As an encouragement, prizes were offered by myself to the two students obtaining the highest number of marks during the year, and these I have to request may be presented to them at the forthcoming annual presentation.

Progress of Students.—As the instruction is confined to the First Year Course, a very great part of the time is necessarily given to preliminary work such as blocking in drawings, the use of constructional lines, proportion, &c., the results from which are more real than apparent. If the use of elementary rules and methods have been thoroughly taught in the first year, a foundation will have been laid ensuring the stability of subsequent work, and in the second and third years the work may reasonably be expected to show marked progress. My aim has been to get from each student a correct outline drawing, done in a workmanlike manner, and this has been in most cases successfully obtained. A few have made shaded drawings, which I will be happy to forward for examination if desired. The present condition of the classes is decidedly encouraging. There has been a steady increase in the enrolments from their commencement up to the present time, and the interest taken by students in their work is shown by the fac

#### Kogarah.

Notwithstanding the great interest taken in the classes by residents, as manifested by the sum of £11 being contributed for prizes, this branch school makes but little headway. The two classes in operation—mechanical drawing and shorthand—judging by the results of the annual examination, are efficiently taught.

operation—mechanical drawing and shorthand—judging by the results of the annual examination, are efficiently taught.

The teacher of shorthand reports that the accommodation is satisfactory, and that twenty-nine students have shown an earnest desire to take advantage of every opportunity for improvement.

The teacher of mechanical drawing reports that, "The class occupies an excellent upper room of large dimensions in the Kogarah School of Arts, capable of accommodating twenty students with comfort. I may also add that the institution itself is centrally situated in a healthy elevated position in the municipalities of Rockdale, Kogarah, and Hurstville, and about8minutes walk from the Kogarah and Carlton railway stations.

"It is important that the students should have many varieties of models illustrating the various parts of machines. It is in the practical measuring of such that they acquire greater interest and proficiency than is afforded by mere drawing from prepared copies, although the latter, in many cases, are excellent. Provided with a good assortment of models, the class stands in need of little else.

"The conduct of students has been excellent. The student, unacquainted with drawing, is given simple geometrical figures which familiarise him with the use of the instruments, and enables him to grasp the methods of mechanical drawing. This stage usually does not occupy more than one month. He is then given a printed and dimensioned copy of some portions of machinery of a more complicated nature than the preceding lesson, which gradually becomes by easy stages more difficult as he proceeds. Although an important feature, drawing from dimensioned sketches and inking in finished drawings have not formed a large part of the curriculum of the class this year owing to the students not having completed the graduated course with the printed copies.

"The progress of the students has been satisfactory. There is little to be said regarding the condition and prospects of the class beyond what the weekly reports

In addition to the classes already mentioned there were drawing classes in operation at North Sydney, Paddington, Waverley, Lambton, and Seaham; and shorthand classes at the Glebe, Marrick-ville, North Sydney, Tamworth, Paddington, Bega, Eskbank, Liverpool, Wollongong, Stockton, and

Most of these classes are efficiently conducted and have produced satisfactory results. Several of the teachers of suburban classes complain of the annoyance they and the students are subjected to from boys who assemble in the school-grounds or at the school doors, and do all they can to interrupt the work. The teachers of the Public Schools, however, readily do what is in their power to put down the nuisance, but in one case the aid of the police had to be invoked to put a stop to stone-throwing.

Among the minor branch schools, the agricultural class at Hornsby and that at Moruya for the study of geology and mineralogy, deserve special mention. The work of the classes may be best learned from the reports of the teachers.

Geology and mineralogy.—The accommodation provided at the local Mechanics Institute is not at all convenient. A large hall, used in turn for dancing, theatrical performances, and concerts, is the place where the lessons have been given, and during the cold and wet of the past season there has been much real discomfort. Appliances have been freely provided by the department for the purposes of the classes. There has been no difficulty in obtaining any material necessary to illustrate the lessons as laid down in the syllabus adopted by the department. The conduct of the students could not have been better—they have been silent and attentive throughout. The course of studies has been according to the syllabus forwarded in yours of 13th July last. The method of the lessons given before that date agreed exactly with the requirements as therein expressed, and practical demonstration was resorted to in every case where possible. The progress of the students has not been such as would enable any of them to undergo successfully the annual examination. While they evince great interest during the lessons and take notes to a limited extent, they do not appear, with two or three exceptions, to study the subject at home. This necessitates constant repetition, and consequent slow progress. The class has been somewhat disorganised through the prevalence of bad weather. This has been an exceptionally inclement season and regular attendance, an essential in such a study, has been in some cases an impossibility. The warmer months, during which the next year's first term will be held, should have a favourable effect upon the attendance. The department has provided apparently for every difficulty, and I am unable to make any suggestion which would improve upon the arrangements.

This has long been looked upon as a mining district, but beyond some alluvial mining and the propring of a few quarter reads bearing and the provided apparently for every difficulty.

This has long been looked upon as a mining district, but beyond some alluvial mining and the opening of a few quartz reefs bearing gold of small importance, nothing has been done of late to justify that name; but in the course of the lessons given during the past year, the students and occasional visitors from the district have had their attention drawn to the possible existence of minerals of a commercial value other than gold amongst our hills, and there are indications that this information is beginning

beginning to have some effect upon many who through their occupations are continually in the "field." The committee of the Mechanics Institute has initiated the collection of specimens of all the local minerals procurable, and a case for their exhibition after classification is now being made for the Institute. The rocks of the district have acquired a new interest to the students, as well as to others, and the attention now directed to what formerly was passed without notice is certainly a hopeful sign.

#### Hornsby.

Hornsby.

Agriculture.—Last year, at the request of the local fruit-growers, Mr. Angus Mackay, F.C.S., the Lecturer in Agriculture, delivered several lectures at Hornsby, and the starting of this class in February last was the outcome of these lectures. The class was started at the beginning of the first term. The accommodation for the students has been quite sufficient this year. For the advanced class next year it would be desirable to secure a room or building where bench accommodation, with Bunsen burners (say twelve), might be fixed to be used in the practical lessons of Agricultural Chemistry. The conduct and attention of the students have been very good. The course of studies was the same as in the Elementary class in Sydney, with some slight modifications in favour of subjects of local interest or of special interest to the students, such as fruit-growing for instance, to which special attention was given. The students have made good progress during the year. This class is held in the centre of a fruit-growing district, and although most of the students come long distances, I believe the future prospects of the class are assured. It would be desirable to start a class in Advanced Agriculture (including Agricultural Chemistry) next year for the students who have gone through the Elementary subjects this year, the new students joining next year forming the Elementary class. The advantages accruing to the students from the knowledge gained in this class will be apparent when it is remembered that two-thirds of the students are either fruit-growers or sons of fruit-growers in the neighbourhood.

**Technical Work in connection with Public Schools.**

## Technical Work in connection with Public Schools.

Manual Training.—I have great pleasure in reporting that the students of the Training College have taken up the work in manual training with much earnestness and enthusiasm, and that the majority of the teachers of the schools to which these classes have been attached have rendered me hearty co-operation and support. This is as it should be, for unless the teachers are on our side much of the effort to spread Technical Education will be fruitless. There is a great amount of prejudice against the manual training, on the part of both teachers and parents, probably through a misconception of its design, and a want of knowledge of its results. The able and exhaustive report on Technical Education and Manual Training by Mr. Edward Combes, dealing, as it does, very prominently with the latter subject, appears at a very opportune time. Mr. Combes's long experience with the business of Technical Education, and the minuteness and accuracy of his observations, give special weight to his conclusions. The excellent results already attained in France and in the United States should convince the most sceptical that the general introduction of manual training into the schools of New South Wales cannot take place too soon. I cannot refrain from quoting a few paragraphs of Mr. Combes's report:—

weight to his conclusions. The excellent results already attained in France and in the United States should convince the most sceptical that the general introduction of manual training into the schools of New South Wales cannot take place too soon. I cannot refrain from quoting a few paragraphs of Mr. Combes's report:—

"By Technical Education is understood the careful and practical instruction of our youth in the scientific and artistic knowledge demanded by any branch of industry, so as to make each one of them a most thoroughly efficient and economic workman."

"To fully effect this we must ingraft the industrial element into education, and this can only be accomplished by instruction in manual training at an early age."

"Manual training is not supposed to take the place of the workshop or to make artisans. It is a kind of teaching that has shown itself to be a great power in the development of mental capacity, giving a relish to school-work by connecting it with actual work. It continues the Kindergarten method of object-lessons, and develops the senses of touch and perception. It brings the eye and hand into unison, which, in itself, is half the battle in training a pupil to express his thoughts by drawing and construction."

"Manual training exercises the judgment and the executive faculties, cultivates the power of thought, and induces originality. These make it an absolute necessity as a branch of common school instruction, if we are to do the best we can for the masses. It was our own great philosopher Locke who said,—'Since it cannot be hoped that a child will have time and strength to learn everything, the result is, that he should be taught especially those branches of which he is most in need, and which will be the greatest and most frequent use,' and there can be little doubt that it would greatly improve the remaining 5 per cent."

"As I before stated, all the Normal Schools of France train their students to teach manual training, and it has been conclusively proved that half the ordinary school

thinking public have begun to be impressed with the importance of these truins, and are even now crying for reform."

It is a satisfaction to find that the syllabus for manual training adopted here is in accord with that of the best schools reported upon by Mr. Combes.

Manual Training Classes have been established at Fort-street, Crown-street, Blackfriars, Sussex-street, Maitland, and Goulburn. At Fort-street, where the workshop has been considerably enlarged during the year, the classes are for the benefit of the students in training as well as the pupils of the school, The instructor, Mr. Powrie, who has proved himself well worthy of his position, reports:—

"The accommodation for students is all that could be desired. The conduct of students is good. The course of studies has been much curtailed this year owing to delay in completion of new workshop. We have done a fair amount of practical and theoretical work, but not so much drawing as I should have liked, owing to not having sufficient time, and also to boys not having the necessary drawing implements. Considering the time we have been able to hold classes, I think the majority of students have made very good progress, while some have done exceedingly well. I have every reason to believe that the classes are in a very good position, we having at the end of the last quarter 148 students on the roll, 155 being as many as we can accommodate. As a proof of the popularity of the classes, many of the students in training come and work in the workshop during their lunch-hour, and of an evening after their work is done in the Training School. One great drawback I have to contend with is that most of the boys attending these classes do not arrive at the school until half-past 9; and leave for lunch at half-past 12, thereby having one hour and a half instead of two hours for each lesson. During the year the students have made several stands for drawing-room in Training School, treeguards, repairs to desks, &c."

At Crown-street and Blackfriars workshops have been

guards, repairs to desks, &c."

At Crown-street and Blackfriars workshops have been erected, and at Sussex-street a portion of the purpose. The classes at these three

the school-room has been partitioned off and fitted up for the purpose. The classes at these three schools are under the charge of Mr. Henry Gale, who furnishes the following report:—

"The accommodation as regards space is all that is required. The benches, tools, &c., are sufficient for all purposes at present. A few presses are needed for students' work. The progress made by the boys during so short a time, according to my experience as a foreman in charge of boys in workshops

workshops of various kinds for about fifteen years, is very satisfactory, and their conduct on the whole is very good. The pupils now begin to realise the results at which their manual training aims. Consequently, I think the spirit of emulation is aroused, and the progress of the classes is fairly assured. The advantages gained are the correct ideas of practical work as compared to theoretical drawing, together with the healthful exercise of manual work apart from their mental training."

At Maitland the schools provided for are the Maitland High School, West Maitland Superior Public School, St. Ethel's Public School, and East Maitland Public School. Mr. F. Coles, the instructor, has been remarkably successful, although he works under very great disadvantages. Details as to his classes are given in the report upon the Maitland Technical School.

At Goulburn, with the sanction of the trustees of the School of Arts, a workshop has been erected at the rear of the Technological Museum. The space is too limited to allow of more than seven benches, but the building will serve for several years yet. The pupils of these classes come from the following schools:—Goulburn Superior, North Goulburn, South Goulburn, and Eastgrove.

In arranging matters at Goulburn I have received much valuable assistance from Mr. D. J. Cooper, the District Inspector of Schools, who has taken a warm interest in the work, and, in fact, in all matters connected with the development of Technical Education. The pupils of the various classes were examined at the end of the year, and the practical work shown was of a high order.

The Examiner of the Manual Training work reports:—

"The results of the Manual Training are highly satisfactory in both theoretical and practical work."

#### Shorthand—Public School Section.

Shorthand classes have been formed in connection with twenty Public Schools. These classes are Shorthand classes have been formed in connection with twenty Public Schools. These classes are taught after school-hours by a special teacher, and a special fee is charged. In places where the teacher of the Public School takes interest in the class good work is done, but in others the enthusiasm of the pupils is short-lived. The value of shorthand is admitted, but some of the boys are not prepared to devote the necessary amount of study to become proficient in its practice. One teacher, whose experience fortunately is exceptional, reports:—"The pupils entered on their work with very evident interest, and I may say I was most hopeful regarding the future work of the class. As the novelty began to wear off the pupils began to lose interest and attend rather irregularly, until now it seems to me as though the only pupils who put in an appearance are those whose parents recognise the ultimate advantage that must accrue from a knowledge of shorthand, and insist that they shall attend." Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Christie, the teachers who visit the majority of the schools, report in quite a different strain.

Ramsay and Mr. Christie, the teachers who visit the majority of the schools, report in quite a different strain.

Mr. Ramsay reports:—"One of the boys from the shorthand class at the Boys' High School obtained a position in the General Post Office. The shorthand test he underwent was exceptionally severe, I may say unfairly so, but he passed it in the most creditable manner. During the year a number of pupils from the Public Schools have succeeded in obtaining Pitman's Certificate of Proficiency. If not out of place, I should like to be permitted to express my obligations to Mr. J. W. Turner, Head-master of Fort-street School; Mr. J. Coates, Head-master of the Boys' High School; and Mrs. Garvan, Head-mistress of the Girls' High School, for the kindly manner in which they have brought the subject of shorthand before the pupils of their respective schools, and for the generous assistance they have always afforded me in my work. At the recent breaking up of Fort-street School Mr. Turner was good enough to devote three prizes to pupils of my shorthand class."

Mr. Christie reports:—"When I take charge of the class the pupils have had five hours of ordinary work, and no doubt some of them would like to be free. There are opportunities, while I am correcting the week's home-lesson, for one or two of such to disturb or divert the attention of the pupil who is being instructed in some rule or principle which he may have misunderstood, or it may be that he is not giving the attention required to understand the explanation of rules for the coming week's work, and the ground has to be gone over three or four times for that reason. I think it would be of great benefit, from an educational point of view, if the younger branches of the school attendants were encouraged to join the shorthand classes, so that much more of the school-life would be available to instill it into their minds. The principles of shorthand should grow with them, and as they grow older, with a good knowledge of the art gained early, it would be put to

## Cookery Classes in Public Schools.

## Practical Instruction in Horticulture and Bee-culture in Public Schools.

Practical Instruction in Horticulture and Bee-culture in Public Schools.

The arrangements reported last year are still in force. Mr. Gale, the lecturer, has prosecuted his duties with praiseworthy zeal and diligence, and with marked success. He has visited 137 schools in the following districts:—Newcastle, Maitland, Cowra, Queanbeyan, Cooma, Bega, and Grafton, and has furnished reports upon the condition of the playgrounds attached to the various schools.

While on these journeys Mr. Gale gave twelve lessons in Public Schools and forty-seven public lectures, besides furnishing information in answer to verbal inquiries.

The efforts made by the Department through such means as Arbor Day, bonuses to Public School teachers, and the influence of Mr. Gale's visits, have already produced a very beneficial effect. In all parts of the Colony the improvement in the appearance of many of the school-grounds has attracted considerable attention, and has been very favourably commented upon.

During the year 88 bonuses, in accordance with the terms of circular dated 21st April, 1890, have been granted to teachers, and 33 sets of gardening-tools have been supplied to 21 schools.

Loans

## Loans of Lantern-slides.

Teachers of Public Schools may obtain loans of lantern-slides on condition that they pay the se of carriage and guarantee their safe return. The number availing themselves of this privilege expense of carriage and guarantee their safe return. The number availing themsel has not been as large as I anticipated, but possibly the matter is not fully known.

#### Library.

The library is continually receiving additions of the newest technical works, and now contains 1,700 books and 1,000 pamphlets. During the year the library had to be kept in this office; from this circumstance it was of very little use to students. In the course of a few days the books will be removed to the new College, and will be at the disposal of the students and teachers from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. The following is a list of the periodicals regularly taken:—

#### Australian.

Building News. Agricultural Gazette. The Vigneron. Horticultural Handbook. Engineering Journal.

The Architect. Industries. Carpenter and Builder. Gardening World. Ironmonger. Iror. The Builder. The Mechanic. Sanitary Record. Science and Art. Decorative Art Journal. .. Educational Gazette. Rural Australian. Pharmacy Journal. Pharmaceutical Journal.

#### English.

The Electrician. The Engineer. The Engineer:
Engineering.
Reporter's Journal.
Reporter's Magazine.
Shorthand Weekly News.
Shorthand Star. Phonetic Journal. Mechanical World. Marine Engineer. The Steamship.

#### American

The Machinist. Scientific American. Scientific American Supplement. Scientific American, Building Edition. Engineering and Mining Journal.

Builder and Woodworker. Agriculturist. The Hub. Washington Agricultural Bulletin.

Technology.

#### Technological Museum.

The Technological Museum and the branches at Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Newcastle have, under the able management of Mr. Maiden, the Curator, rendered much valuable service to the Technical College and to the Colony at large.

From Mr. Maiden's report it will be seen that the central museum in Sydney was visited by no fewer than 112,632 persons during 1891, an increase of 19,957 over that of the preceding year. When the mean, shabby appearance of the iron shed that at present does duty as the museum building is considered, the very great number of visitors is a striking proof of the excellence of the exhibits, and of the desire of many of our people for information upon technical matters. The country museums have also secured a good share of public patronage, as the record of attendances will show:—Bathurst, 9,390; Goulburn, 5,952; Maitland, 6,000; Newcastle, 4,500.

Every effort is made by the Curator to give the branches as complete and attractive a collection as possible; but with the limited funds at our disposal, and the very confined space available for preparation of exhibits at the central Museum, it is not an easy matter to be continually adding to the stock of these institutions.

One of the most striking features of the Technological Museum is its collection of Australia's

stock of these institutions.

One of the most striking features of the Technological Museum is its collection of Australia's great staple product—wool. This collection includes typical specimens of every variety of wool produced in Australia, from the first fleece shorn in New South Wales down to the latest clip, and also samples from every wool-producing country in the world. This splendid collection is well known throughout Australasia, and is believed to be without an equal in the world. It is a matter for regret that it cannot be advantageously displayed. The formation of the new department for instruction in matters pertaining to wool and sheep will render this collection more useful, and at the same time give greater facilities for making substantial additions to it.

A new feature in the Museum work—an exhibition of native flowers—was inaugurated in August, and has proved a marked success. Numbers of persons have voluntarily helped the movement by bringing or sending bunches of flowers, and numbers of others have taken advantage of the facilities offered for the study of Australian botany. It is hoped that now that the beauty of our Australian flora is brought under notice, the ruthless destruction of our trees and flowers will be stopped.

Much has been done by the Museum on behalf of our native timbers. There are many of our

Much has been done by the Museum on behalf of our native timbers. There are many of our indigenous trees that yield wood of great value to the cabinet-maker, the carriage-builder, and the carpenter; but as little or nothing was known of their beauty or durability they have not been

Mr. Maiden, by having the logs prepared and polished, and by persistently directing attention to their good qualities, has forced these woods into notice, and into the manufacturers' hands. Among others, the Railway Commissioners have been so pleased with the beauty of several varieties that they are now used in the decorative part of railway carriages.

In all the wood-working classes connected with the Technical College the native timbers are used wherever practicable, so that the two sections of the Technical Education mutually assist each other.

each other.

Full particulars of the important work of the Museum, not the least of which has been the preparation of useful publications for general distribution, will be found in Mr. Maiden's report.

It is only right that I should here express my gratitude to Mr. Maiden and his staff for their

loyal and zealous co-operation.

Summary of Statistics for 1891, showing comparison with two previous Years.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	Increase in 1891 over 1890.
Number of classes ,, enrolments of students, ,, individual students Average attendance Number of students examined, ,, students passed Amount of fees received from pupils Teaching staff Visitors to Technological Museum ,, Branch Museums in country towns.	2,586 1,185 1,219 823 £1,918 8s. 11d. 69	225 6,580 5,207 1,885 1,538 864 £2,901 16s. 4d. 113 92,675	295 8,466 6,688 4,641 2,178. 1,491  134 112,632 25,842	70 1,886 1,481 2,756 640 627 21 19,957 Not established until late in 189

The results of the year's work may be reviewed with satisfaction: the sphere of operations has been greatly enlarged, classes and students have increased considerably, higher work has been accomplished, and the proportion of passes at the examination exceeds that of former years.

Technical Education Office, 48, Young-street, Sydney,

Superintendent,

Technical Education Office, 48, Young-street, Sydney, 30th January, 1892.

## ANNEXES.

ANNEXES.

A. Receipts and Disbursements.
B. Return of Classes and Enrolments.
C. Return of New Classes formed during the year 1891.
D. Classes discontinued.
E. Results of South Kensington and City and Guilds of London Examinations.
F. Donors of Prizes.
G. Plaster Casts supplied.
H. Report of Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy.
I. List of Public School Teachers awarded Bonuses for Horticultural Improvements.
J. Report of Curator of Technological Museum, with Appendices.

## ANNEX A. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Disbursements.	£s	. d.	£	s.	đ.
To Balance	560			By advertising	179 8	3			
Amount received from Treasury on account				Apparatus, fittings, and materials	6,434 2	7	İ		
of Vote for 1890	1,967	15	2	Books and pamphlets for distri-	· 1				
Amount received from Treasury on account	,,,,,,,		_	bution	25 (	0	]		
of Vote for 1891	31,700	0	0	Caretakers and cleaning	930 15	5	l		
	,,,,,,	_		Examiners' fees	75 12	0			
	1			General expenses	508 0	7			
				Libraries	117 2				
	1			Lighting	676 5		ļ		
	}			Practical instruction in Agricul-					
	ł			ture and Horticulture	203 2	9	1		
				Prizes	211 14		l		
			į	Rent	3,165 13				
			- 1	Repairs	27 5				
			- 1	Salaries—Administrative	2,477 1				
	i		1	, Lecturers and Teachers					
	ł		į	Travelling expenses			1		
	i		- 1	Travelling expenses			28,694	2	10
	i		1	Technical Museums			5,185		
				Refund to Treasury, unexpended		•	0,200		
	ł			balance of 1890 advance			174	2	10
	ļ			Balance		•	174		
			]	Dulance		•			
	34,228	5	a l				34,228	5	•
·	01,220				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	01,550		`
Fees-Receipts.			_	Fees-Disbursements.					
To Fees received from Students, Sydney	1,829	11	6	Fees paid to Teachers			3,721	5	
,, Country and Suburban	1,891			tees bate to reactions		•	0,121	U	
,, Country and Subdivan	1,001	1.4	٧					_	
£	3,721	K	0	·		£	3,721	5	-6
73	0,721	9	U			æ	0,121	J	U

ROBERT MUNRO, Accountant.

ANNEX B. INDIVIDUAL CLASS ENROLMENTS.—METROPOLITAN CLASSES.

Class.	No. of enrolments First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Second Term that were not enrolled in First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Third Term that were not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolments for year.
Agriculture	55	10	8	73
Botany	14	2	3.	19
Woolsorting	15	8	12	35
Mechanical drawing	73	11	13	97
Applied mechanics	24	7	1	32
Black-smithing	9	19	8	36
Pattern-making	7	1	3	<b>1</b> 1
Boiler-making	- 11	8	4	23
Boiler-makingFitting and turning	.38	31	22	91
Carriage-building	12	13	14	39
Sanitary engineering of building		2		2
Sanitary plumbing	******	4	1	5
Architecture	36	15	10	61
Carpentry and joinery	. 89	21	25	135
Bricklaying	13			13
Masonry	9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2	11
Stone and marble carving	6	2	. 1	9
House-painting	15	3	. 4	22
Cabinet-making	6	3	1	. 10
Use of the slide-rule	13	1		14
Plumbing	30	42	12	84
Freehand drawing	110	57	30	197
Practical plane geometry	23	7	3	33
Descriptive geometry	13	3	5	21
Model drawing	66	30	14	110

: Class.	No. of Enrolments, First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Second Term, that were not enrolled in First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Third Term, that were not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolments for year.	
Democratica	40	12	5	57	
Perspective	29	111	7	. 47	
Art decoration	73	24	10	107	
Freehand (Saturday)	18	2	2	22	
Design	28	8	8	39	
Modelling		20	7	107	
Chemistry	80	3	í	107	
Lithography	8	28	18	90	
Book-keeping	44				
Caligraphy and correspondence	66	43	37	146	
Phonography	125	81	58	264	
Typewriting	19	17	18	54	
French	29	22	15	66	
Latin	34	16	12	62	
Fechnical arithmetic	63	17	10	90	
Algebra	24	12	8	44	
Geometry	13	. 5	3	21	
Trigonometry	5	2	3	10	
Household management	20	6	3	29	
Cookery	30	23	12	70	
Dresscutting	60	20	22	102	
Tailor's cutting	14	8	6	28	
Geology	5	1	3	9	
Mineralogy	12	4	1	17	
Materia medica	10	2	1	13	
Pharmaceutical chemistry	16	2	1	19	
Dispensing	5	2	1	8	
Pharmacy	21	2	1	24	
Sick-nursing	•••••	41	9	50	
Anatomy and physiology	8	3		11	
Dentistry	18		5	23	
Physics—sound, light, and heat	19	2	4	25	
Magnetism and electricity	29	12	6	47	
Telegraphy	6	9	ĭ	16	
Teregrapay					
Totals	1,658	765	489	2,912	

## INDIVIDUAL CLASS ENPOLMENTS-SUBURBAN CLASSES.

Class.	No. of Enrolments, First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Second Term, that were not enrolled in First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Third Term, that were not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolments for year.
Ashfiel l—				
Ashfet t—	17	5.	8 -	30
Caligraphy and correspondence	19	15	. 5	39
Phonography	33	12	5	50
Burwood—	00			-
Art	18	6	9	33
Caligraphy and correspondence	19	2	3	24
Phonography	19	8	111	38
Sick-nursing	10	133	9	- 143
Glebe—	*******	1		<del>_</del>
Phonography		55 ·	15	70
Hunter's Hill-	,			
Sick-nursing	******	40	11	51
Kogarah-				
Mechanical drawing	12	1		13
Phonography	16	2	11	29
Marrickville-		ļ	1	
Phonography		30	3	3 <u>3</u>
Newtown—				
Art	69	19	22	110
· Phonography	<b>4</b> :)	25	21	95
Book-keeping	21	10	4	35
Mathematics	30	10	6	46
Cookery		15	8	23
Mechanical drawing	6	5	6.	17
Taddington—				28
Art	21	5	2 20	68
Phonography	38	10	20	00
Petersham-	60	95	30	147
Art	82	35 20	13	84
Phonography	51 31	8	15	54
Mathematics	O.T.	0	1	
North Sydney—	26	14	3	43
ArtPhonography	33	26	5	64
Waverley-				
Art		27	14	41
43.1 V 1111111111111111111111111111111111			-	
Totals	610	538	<b>25</b> 9	1,407

200
INDIVIDUAL CLASS ENBOLMENTS—COUNTRY CLASSES.

Class.	No. of Enrolments, First Term.	- No. of Students enrolled Second Term, that were not enrolled in First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Third Term, that were not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolment for year.
lathurst—				
Applied mechanics Physics	13 17	1		. 14
Geology	8			17 8
Chemistry	5	3	2.	10
Mathematics	. 35	12	. 8	55
Book-keeping	27	6	6.	39
Botany	- <b>3</b> 7	1 1 1 .	1	5 9
French	19	î	5.	25
Phonography	34	1	3 .	38
ArtBuilding construction	$\frac{13}{6}$	8	9	30
Cookery		1	46	7 46
Mineralogy	7		20	7
skbank	-			_
Phonography	19	5.	5	29
Phonography	16	2	2	20
Book-keeping	7	1 1	3	20 11
roken Hill-				- ,
Chemistry	6	12	1	19 .
Geology	*******		7 9	7 9
Physics	<b>2</b>	6	2	10
Art	$1\overline{2}$	16	5	33
Mechanical drawing	8	5	3	16
Applied mechanics	2	4	1	.7
Mathematics Staircase and hand railing	4	6 13	7	·17 13
Carpentry and joinery	••••••	13	10	10
lverton—				
Physics	10			10
Geology	6	2	******	8
Art	80	19	8	107
Chemistry	32			32
Mineralogy	5			5
Geology	19			19
Physics Book-keeping	19 <b>8</b>	1 8	1 8	$\frac{21}{24}$
Phonography	16	5	6	27
Typewriting	13	5	6	24
Cookery	59		,	59
Lathework and fretwork	******	14 45	3 23	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{17} \\ \textbf{68} \end{array}$
Mathematics	30	13	9	<b>52</b>
Architecture	3	5	1	9
agga Wagga—				
Phonography	*******	47	6	53 20
wcastle—	******	15	5	20
Mechanical Drawing	10	4	1	15
Art	40	7	12	<b>5</b> 9
Building construction	6	3	3	12
Chemistry Metallurgy	15	8	6	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 14 \end{array}$
Mineralogy	11	2	0	13
Coal-mining	17		3	20
Phonography	46	9	17	72 10
Boilermaking	12 16	2	2	16 17
Mathematics	25	21	10	56
Dresscutting	14	19	19	52
Typewriting		12	2	14
Plumbing	*****	••••	9 18	9
illsend—	******	******	10	18
Coal-mining	10			10
est Wallsend—				••
Coal-miningmbton—	15	4		19
Model drawing	10	2		12
ckham—		-		***
Mechanical drawing	4		5	9
rewether— Coal-mining	10		,	7.4
ckton—	13		1	14
Typewriting	12	4	10	26
Phonography	14	1	7	22
nmi	60			
Coal-mining	29	••••••	*******	29
Phonography	11			11

			•	
Class.	No. of Enrolments, First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Second Term, that were not enrolled in First Term.	No. of . Students enrolled Third Term, that were not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolments for year.
Wast Walland				
West Maitland—	114	29	46	189
Art	9	29	40	9 *
Chemistry	16	3	2	. 21
Phonography Mathematics	47	7	. 3	57
	47 2	2	. 3	6
Building construction	36		9	62
Carpentry and joinery	30 33	17	9	59
Carving, fretwork, &c.	25	17 9	16	59 50
Dresscutting				25
Book-keeping		22	. 3	
Typewriting  East Maitland—		18	4	22
Art	26	14	8	48
Singleton—	•		-	
Phonography	22	2	3	27
Art	50	21	15	86
Morpeth—	,			• •
Phonography	9	1	••••	10
Seaham— Art		52	10	62
Parramatta—		54	10	0 <i>2</i>
Art	23	4	2	29
	15	6	4	25
PhonographyChemistry			13	13
Granville—	*******	***************************************	10	10
Applied mechanics	9			9
Mechanical drawing	13	3	1	17
Carriage building	5			5
Geometrical drawing	15	4	1	20
Mathematics	10	2	î	.13
Agriculture	10	7	2	19
Phonography	11	- <del>'</del> 7	4	22
Chemistry	*******		14	1 \$
Liverpool—	********			
Phonography	31	2	2	35
Hornsby Junction—	V-	_	_	
Agriculture	• 11	3	1	15
Armidale—		1		
Art	40	11	20	71
Phonegraphy	111111111		24	24
Bega-				
Phonography	7	1	12	20
Grafton—	·			
Phonography	13			13
Moruya-		1		-
Mineralogy	22	. 6	2	30
Tamworth—				
Phonography	7		*******	7
Wollongong—	1			
Phonography	12	1	4	17
<b>5 1 4</b> ···		-		
Totals	1,543	653	575	2 771
•				
			J	<u> </u>

# TECHNICAL CLASSES—(IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS). Individual Class Enrolments.—Metropolitan.

Lecality.	Class.	No. of Enrol- ments, First Quarter.	No. of Students enrolled Second Quarter, that were not enrolled in First Quarter.	No. of Students enrolled Third Quarter, that were not enrolled in First and Second Quarters.	No. of Students enrolled Fourth Quarter, that were not enrolled in First and Second and Third Quarters.	Total Enrol- ments for year.
Fort-street Girls' High School, Elizabeth-street Boys' High School, Castle-reagh-street Port-street Crown-street Sussex-street Blackfriars Fort-street	Manual Training (Boys  " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	14 35 45 36 	11 2 5 • 48 23 34 11 2	15 6 12 17 4 6	4 1 4 8 3 2 2 1 1	73 23 56 118 62 40 44 37
Crown-street	,,		9	2	25 25 39	25 25 39 26
(F. Biggs).		246	145	62	115	568

## TECHNICAL CLASSES—(IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS).

## Individual Class Enrolments.—Suburban and Country.

Locality.	Class,	of Enrol- ments, First Quarter.	Students enrolled Second Quarter, that were not enrolled in First Quarter.	Students enrolled Third Quarter; that were not enrolled in First and Second Quarters.	Students enrolled Fourth Quarter, that were not enrolled in First and Second and Third Quarters.	Total Enrol- ments for year.
Balmain	Phonography	46	3	4		53
(Danking Dand)	0	41	ъ	6	6	53
	,,	26	6	1	v	33
,, (Birchgrove)	7),				3	
Maitland (West)—(Boys' High School).	Phonography	15	1	1	3	20
,, (Superior Public School).	,,	16	1	•••••	•••••	17
Maitland (East)(Superior Public School.)	"	16	1	*******	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	17
Lambton	,,	23	1	4		28
Muswellbrook	,,	13				13
Newcastle	,	22	19	11		52
Stockton	,,	24			3	27
Tighe's Hill	"	28		-		28
Wallsend		32	3	4		39
Wickham	,,	27	14	4		45
Singleton	,,	i - '	14	21	27	48
	<u> </u>		******		24	
Maitland (West)—(Boys'	Drawing	64	4	32	•••••	100 4
`High School).	1					
" (Ğirls' High	,,	64	6	64		134
School).						
,, (Boys' High School).	Manual Training)			•		
" (Superior	,, U	37	6	15	1	59
Public School),	ر) ا	"	v	10	-	50
" St. Ethel's	,,	l				
Maitland (East)	[ ;; <i>]</i> [	i				
Goulburn`	,,		12	30	• • • • • • • • •	42
	ļ .	494	77	197	40	808

## Summary of Individual Class Enrolments.

Metropolitan	2,912	
Suburban	1,407	
Country	2.771	
Country	1,376	
·		
Total individual class enrolments	8,466	,

## ANNEX C.

## NEW CLASSES FORMED DURING 1891.

Classes.	Places.
Agricultural drawing, and building construction Book-keeping Carpentry and joinery Carving and gilding Chemistry Cookery Drawing—freehand and model. Drawing—freehand, model, geometrical, and	Crown-street Public School, West Maitland. Broken Hill. Newcastle. Granville, Parramatta. Bathurst, Newtown. Waverley, Seaham.
perspective.  Persecutting	Newcastle, West Maitland.  Mornya Sydney, Burwood, Hunter's Hill, Goulburn. Blackfriar's Public School, Crown-street Public School, Sussex-street Public School, Goulburn South Public School, Goulburn Superior Public School, Goulburn Eastgrove Public School.
Mining Modelling Physics Plumbing Sanitary engineering	Minmi, West Wallsend. Goulburn. Newcastle. Sydney.
Shorthand	Cleveland-street Public School, Crown-street Public School, Plunket-street Public School, Balmain Public School, Birchgrove Public School, Darling Road Public School, Glebe, Marrick-ville, Paddington, Armidale, Liverpool, Singleton Public Schools, Stockton Public School, Wagga Wagga.
Staircase building and hand-railing Steam, and the steam-engine. Stone and marble carving Typewriting ,,	Broken Hill.  Newcastle. Goulburn. Goulburn, Newcastle. Stockton, West Maitland.

# ANNEX D. CLASSES DISCONTINUED, 1891,

Classes.	Places.
Subu	rban.
Newtown	Cookery.
Cou	ntry.
Goulburn Hamilton Wallsend Waratah Morpeth Grafton Denman Muswellbrook Candelo Tamworth Silverton	Mechanical drawing, shorthand. Mining. Mechanical drawing. Shorthand.

#### ANNEX E.

## Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Examinations—1891.

Works of students of the technical classes are sent annually to South Kensington for classification by the examiners of the Science and Art Department of Great Britain. Returns received of the works sent in March last show that a high percentage of prizes has been gained this year, and that more awards have been given than in any previous year. In the United Kingdom payments are made to teachers of successful students, and the sums which would be payable to the Colonial teachers, were the funds of the Science and Art Department available for work executed in the Colonies amount to £51 2s.

were the funds of the Science and Art Department available for work executed in the Colonies amount to £51 2s.

Mr. Alfred Spain gained a bronze medal for a design for a town hall. The other students obtaining prizes are—Architectural Design—Holland Andrews, Joseph A. Kethel, two prizes; Modelling from the cast, Joseph Buckley, two prizes, John Hankinson, four prizes, George Harvey, three prizes, Edward Mueller, R. S. Larcombe, Edward Paton, three prizes; Modelling from Drawings—Edward Mueller, Edward Paton; Linear Geometry—James Nangle, W. J. Taylor. Linear Perspective—George Poole. Details of Architecture from Copies—Byera Hadley, Edward Nancarrow. Mechanical Drawing—Benjamin Rourke. The works of the following students have been adjudged by the examiners as worthy of free studentships—Holland Andrews, Joseph Buckley, Byera Hadley, George Harvey, J. A. Kethel, Edward Mueller, Edward Nancarrow, Edward Paton, and Alfred Spain. As an evidence of the interest that is attached in Great Britain to these examinations, it may be stated that this year the number of works sent up for examination was as follows:—48,636 from 241 Schools of Art and branch schools; 43,246 from 338 Science Schools, and 40,335 from 272 Art Classes.

The following candidates passed the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of

The following candidates passed the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education, held in New South Wales in 1891, and obtained certificates in the undermentioned grades:—

Name.		Subject.		Grade.
Sydney—		*****		
F. M. Marshall	Carpentry and	d ioinerv	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Honors.
William M. Darcus	· ,, ·	joiiioi j	•••	atoliois.
Joe Charlesworth	1	"	************	Ordinary.
Walter C. Jones		,,		•
Alfred Horne	1 .,	"		**
William E. Jones	1 .	,,		**
Robert C, Donaldson	l	"	*************	"
Alfred Bignell		"		"
Sydney R. Smith	1 .,	"		,,
Henry Rapp		"		))
John Hodge		,,		"
George R. Porter		"		••
William Powrie	1			,,
David H. Batchen	Brickwork and	d masonry	7	Honors.
Ernest L. Thompson			*************	Ordinary.
Henry Hoare	Gas manufact	11176	*************	Honors.
Henry Hales	Electric lighti	no	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Ordinary.
Charles Taylor	t .		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
Oswald Jones	" "		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	"
George J. Robertson	Principles of	nlumbing		. ,,
George J. Robertson	Practical plur	phina	••••••	Daguari
William Nelson	_	_		Passed.
	"	<i>,</i> ,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	**
Vest Maitland-	•			
F. W. Dimmock	Typography		<b></b>	Honors.
F. W. Dimmock	Compositor's	work		Passed.
John Taylor	Carpentry and	l joinery	<b></b>	Ordinary
Robert L. Pender	٠			,,
George H. Brown	,,			;,
George Barrow	Plumber's wo	rk		,,
William S. Pender	Electric lighti	ng		,,
oulburn	1	0		,,
	D. L.	•		
Henry Laker, junior	Brickwork and	ı masonry	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ordinary.
Frank Sherring	Boot and shoe	manufact	ure	,,
Sathurst—			İ	
John H. Bates	Brickwork and	l masoner	,	
_	- 3332 322 661		************	,,
Newcastle—	1			
Arthur A. Bearby	Mechanical er	igineering		,,

## ANNEX F.

LIST of prizes given locally to be awarded to students of the Country Technical Schools. Session, 1891.

Donor.	Character of Prize.	For what offered.
Bathurst—		
J. Rutherford, Esq., J.P	£5	
A. A. Jose, Esq		
A. J. Dowse, Esq		Phonography.
W. H. Webb, Esq	Fees for three years at Technical School.	Best new student of the year.
W. J. C. Ross, Esq	Books	Regularity of attendance and good work.
Goulburn— ·		
E. C. Bryden, Esq	£3 3s.)	For the student gaining the highest number
E. C. Bryden, Esq H. S. Gannon, Esq	$\{£1 \text{ ls. }\}£5 \text{ 5s. } \dots$	of marks in any two distinct sciences at
E. W. Kelso, Esq	i£1 Is. \	examinations.
A. J. Sach, Esq	£2 2s	Second prize for same.
tute.	1	passed in first grade at examinations.
E. C. Manfred, Esq	Book prize	For best pass in architectural subjects.
E. Forsyth, Esq,	Swan Fountain pen	Typewriting.
,,	,, ,,	Shorthand.
Newcastle—	,	
H. J. Brown, Esq	Physics apparatus;	To be divided—For regular attendance at
	value, £7.	Physics class, also for attendance at other science classes.
J. Pentecost, Esq	£1 1s	For regularity of attendance and industry.

## ANNEX G.

RETURN showing estimated value of plaster casts supplied to the public schools, &c., as under :-

1.	Technical classes	17	0	1	0	
2.	Public Schools	13	<b>2</b>	10	0	
3.	Other Educational Establishments	6	7	19	6	
	Total	£37	0	10	6	-
	Amount for plaster cast sales	£	4	2	0	•

## ANNEX H.

267, Cleveland-street, 14 January, 1892. Sir. I have the honor to submit my first annual report, on the work done, since my appointment as lecturer in geology in April last.

Lectures.

I have delivered 28 lectures on geology, mineralogy, and kindred subjects in the chief mining centres of the western and southern parts of the Colony. I venture to think that these lectures have been eminently successful. They have been well attended in every instance, and evidently appreciated. I attribute much of this success to the fact that the lectures dealt, as far as possible with local geology. The illustrations of the various geological conditions were drawn from examples with which the audiences were familiar. In order to give this local colour and interest to the lectures, I found it necessary to spend a few days in each district examining the country around. I may state that the lectures are always illustrated by diagrams, drawings, and specimens of minerals and rocks; simple chemical tests are also made use of when necessary or useful.

Much information has also been given by the examination of minerals, &c., brought up for inspection after the lectures, and by discussing these matters with miners and others anxious for information.

## Museum Work.

During my visits to the country I have collected upwards of two-hundred (200) dressed specimens of minerals, rocks, and fossils. I have examined and named these at the Technological Museum. The specimens thus collected have been found useful to the country museums and the various geological classes.

## $Laboratory\ Work.$

Many rare and doubtful specimens of minerals have been brought to me, or sent in by miners and prospectors for identification. The information required is always given, particularly to working men. This often entails no small amount of laboratory work. In naming the specimens too, collected for the Museum, I have had to slice a number of rocks for microscopical examination. I have also taken photographic negatives of some interesting geological features and micro-photographs of rock slices. Copies of these will be furnished at an early date to the various geological classes.

## Original Research.

I have furnished two reports during the year. (1) On the Pambula gold-field, with practical suggestions as to the best methods of saving the fine gold. (2) At the request of the Mayor and Municipal Council of Dubbo I furnished a report on the geology of the water-bearing drifts of Dubbo. The geology of these drifts throws considerable light on the permanence of the water-supply of Dubbo. I have also published two scientific papers:—

1. A contribution to the geology and petrography of Bathurst, 64 pages and 5 plates.

2. A contribution to the microscopic study of Australian rocks, 52 pages and 3 plates.

I have. &c..

The Superintendent.

I have, &c., J. MILNE CURRAN.

ANNEX I.

List of teachers of public schools awarded bonuses for horticultural improvements, arranged in order of merit:

Thos. E. Pyman, Rathburry.
E. J. Hodder, Rose Hill.
J. R. Jarvie, Upper Pyralmul.
James Naylor, Bombala.
J. D. Lobban, Kempsey, East.
J. O'Ryan, Yarrunga.
R. Patten, Wallaroo.
John Cole, Grenville, North.
E. Francis, Angledale.
J. G. Bayliss, Gladesville.
John Morrison, Verona.
Peter Cavan, Cudgegong.
E. Campling, Brewarrina.
N. Hutcheson, Hartley Vale.
P. J. Ryan, Minmi.
J. O. Miller, Colyton.
Walter Knight, Marrangaroo.
J. H. Dennis, Robertson.
J. Chaseling, Quaama.
A. E. Crane, Toolejooa.
Thomas Miller, Cadia.
B. Carrol, Riverstone.
C. H. Millgate, Baradine.
T. H. Loomes, Cullinga.
P. J. Ryan, Botobolar.
T. W. Adamson, Rocky River.
J. W. M'Cutcheon, Woodonga.
Joseph Lynch, Stanhope.
A. Scanlan, Rocky Hall.
Henry Atkinson, Warkworth.
P. C. Morrissey, Cooyal.
T. W. Bloore, Maitland East.
Geo. Blacker, Mount Macquarie.
M. J. Bropley, Linburn.
S. W. Hatfield, Wattle Flat.
A. R. M'Phee, Pyree.
C. J. Turnbull, Woodhill.
Mark Lee, Moonan Brook.
A. S. G. Gardiner, Berry.
A. J. Murray, Maryvale.
T. E. Camburn, Rose Valley.
S. P. Ward, Cobargo.
J. J. Glynn, North Ryde. John Halsted, Eglington.
John Lumsden, Goulburn, South.
Henry Tonkin, Hillgrove.
J. F. Lane, Euroka.
R. A. Smith, Young Wallsend.
J. W. Clark, Tarago.
Walter Stevens, Canoblas.
James Murray, Kogarah.
G. W. Hammond, Delegate.
A. S. Buchanan, Singleton.
S. C. Young, Werriberri.
T. Davis, Chatsworth Island.
John Leemon, Blakehurst.
William Peacock, Brucedale.
J. Drummond, Appin. John Leemon, Blakehurst.
William Peacock, Brucedale.
J. Drummoud, Appin.
John Cusack, Annandale.
S. Morrison, Pittwater.
W. Campbell, Tighe's Hill.
C. Kevin, Ashfield.
John Herlihy, Wickham.
F. W. Bates, Palmer's Island.
D. E. Frazer, Ballina.
John Warren, Cullenbone.
R. J. Fawcett, Alfredtown.
S. Jagoe, Mullengandra.
G. W. Brown, Chichester.
C. Smith, Tipperary Gully.
J. Hardcastle, Brokenback.
P. J. Buggy, Corowa.
H. D. Balmain, Old Junee.
J. C. Grant, Forest Hill.
J. J. Anstey, Saumarez.
J. T. Corbett, Brolgen.
Chas. Wilson, Walli.
D. Macrae, Shark Creek.
Chas. Ledwidge, Winchendon Vale.
M. J. Hennessy, Coonabarbran.
E. E. Buttsworth, Cessnock.
John Lawton, Pokolbin.
Henry Eggins, Merimbula.
G. Maguire, Yattayattah. Henry Eggins, Merimbula.
G. Maguire, Yattayattah.
J. H. A. Chapman, Mitchell Island.
William Turnbull, Crome. J. J. Callaghan, Hamilton.

ANNEX J.

REPORT OF CURATOR, TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM, TO SUPERINTENDENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report for the year 1891 of the museum, since it has formed an integral portion of the Department of Public Instruction—the eleventh annual report made since I have been curator.

since I have been curator.

There is no longer necessity for me to hope that steps will be taken to improve the housing of the museum, for a contract has been let for a splendid building to accommodate the collections, and the work is well advanced. My next report I hope to date from the new museum, which will give space and facilities for carrying on the work which I have not hitherto enjoyed.

The continued marked improvement in the attendance of visitors is a matter for congratulation. I may, however, mention here that the attendance for 1891 has been 112,632, an increase of 19,957 over that of the preceding year.

**Contents of Report**

Contents of Report.

Principal purchases. Principal donations. Wool section. Colonial timbers.

Wattles—
Selling of wattle-bark by assay.
Wattle-bark extracts.
Wattle seed.

Sida retusa or Paddy Lucerne.

Eucalyptus oils.

Reports on minerals, &c.
Public school teachers and the museum. Reports on the country museums. Scientific societies of West Maitland, Goulburn,

and Bathurst.

Descriptive catalogues, &c. Raw material for research. Original research by museum staff.

Exhibition of native flowers.

Principal Purchases.

During the past year the Minister for Public Instruction purchased a large collection, consisting of 723 species of shells, formerly belonging to the late Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, which have almost all been sent to the various country museums, while a few are available for exchanges, also a miscellaneous but valuable collection of fossils, likewise formerly belonging to the same distinguished naturalist.

Collection of colonial timbers for the Sydney and country Technological Museums.

A collection of kindergarten appliances

Principal Donations.

Principal Donations.

Amongst the principal donations received during the year may be mentioned:
Nine flying-machines, by Mr. Law Hargrave, representing the results of his various experiments during a number of years; they are fully figured and described in the proceedings of our Royal Society, and on that account possess additional interest.

A number of valuable antique Greek and Roman coins, together with some modern ones, by Mr. John Jennings. This gentleman, whose knowledge of numismatics is considerable, has generously given much of his time in classifying and arranging the collection of coins.

An exceptionally fine tanned crocodile hide, from Northern Queensland, by Messrs. J. Forsyth and Sons, of Willoughby, Sydney.

A fine collection of shells, consisting of 201 species of land and marine shells, presented by the Council of the Royal Society of Sydney, for the Newcastle Museum.

Five series (each consisting of 68 specimens) of New South Wales minerals for the country technological museums, from the Department of Mines, Sydney.

A valuable series of emeralds and geological and mineral specimens, illustrating their occurrence in New South Wales, from the New South Wales Emerald Proprietary Company, Sydney.

A fine miscellaneous collection of minerals and rocks (principally Australian), from Mr. James M. Smith, manager Australian Mining Standard, Sydney.

A

A valuable collection, chiefly consisting of vegetable fibres, but also including medicinal substances, resins, timbers, tans, &c., from the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew.

Six series, each consisting of eight different kinds of sugar-canes, to complete the series of sugars, and specimens to illustrate its extraction and refining, already presented by the Colonial Sugar

Refining Company of Sydney.

A large and valuable number of specimens through the Agent-General:

(a.) Specimens to illustrate the process of manufacture of steel and iron in its separate stages, from Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co. (Ltd.), Sheffield. Some very fine photographs and drawings are included in this exhibit.

(b.) Series to illustrate the various stages in the manufacture of saws and files of different kinds, cutters of various sorts, plane-ircns, &c., &c., from Messrs. Jonas & Colver, Sheffield.

(c.) Large mounted photographs, showing Hadfield's manufactures—e.g., steel-forged pins, common and shrapnel shells, &c.—from Messrs. Hadfield's Steel Foundry Company (Limited), Sheffield.

(c.) Large mounted photographs, showing Hadfield's manufactures—e.g., steel-forged pins, common and shrapnel shells, &c.—from Messrs. Hadfield's Steel Foundry Company (Limited), Sheffield.

Wool Section.

The year which has just closed has been the most successful we have had as far as the acquisition of wools is concerned. It will be observed, on reference to the proper appendix, how large a number of valuable donations has been received from colonial growers, but prominent attention should be drawn to the magnificent collection of American wools, presented by W. G. Markham, Esq., Chairman American Wool-growers' Association, Rochester, New York. The collection comprised wool taken from the back, shoulder, and belly respectively, of 122 different sheep, belonging to nearly as many prominent growers. The get-up and packing of this exhibit was beyond all praise. Each sample was placed in screw-top, clear, white-glass bottles, and packed splendidly. Accompanying the consignment were schedules (printed for the occasion), giving the fullest particulars in regard to each sample. The exhibit has created a great deal of interest amongst Australian wool-men.

During the past year I have written to a large number of English wool-growers, asking for samples of their wools, and to manufacturers for series illustrative of their productions, and have already received a number of specimens, with promises of others next season. No effort is being spared to make the wool section as complete as possible—a worthy representation, in fact, of our staple product. Amongst others, applications were made to the manufacturers of Bradford (the chief centre of the English worsted and woollen manufactures), and likewise to the local Technical School. These applications were collectively considered by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and that influential body has appointed a committee to see that the manufacturers of Bradford and district are represented in all their stages in the Technological Museum.

The wool section has been much visit

warding educational series of wools to all the principal agricultural shows of the colony.

A representative collection of Australian wools has been sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, which is the largest and most important institution of the kind in America. This collection will do much to educate Americans in regard to Australian wool.

A collection of wools, suited to the Japanese market, has been sent, with full particulars, to an Industrial Exhibition at Osaka, Japan. There is a large demand in Japan for medium and low-grade merino wools, and a market in that country for such products from Australia would be welcomed.

The third annual descriptive catalogue of wools has been printed, and is expected to be received from the Government Printer in a few days. Applications for these descriptive catalogues are received from distant countries, as well as our own colonies, and of No. 1 but a few copies remain.

A number of plates in the highest style of chromo-lithography have been executed by Messrs.

S. T. Leigh & Co., of Sydney, under the supervision of Mr. Hawkesworth. They represent about ninety different types of wool, and are all drawn from nature. Such a publication has not before been issued in these colonies, and promises to be of high educational value. The descriptive matter has been written and will be ready for the printer in a few days.

Special reports on collections of wools have been sent, during 1891, to the undermentioned gentlemen. These reports are made by the museum wool-classer after careful examination of samples sent for the purpose. These reports are frequently of the fullest character, and are much appreciated by wool-growers, wool-scourers, and others. The museum is, I am proud to say, the only institution in these colonies in which wool reports of this nature can be obtained. They have done more than anything else to cause wool-growers to take an interest in the wool-section, and to supply it with specimens valuable for educational and referential purposes.

E

ens valuable for equicational and referential purposes.		
E. B. Hume, Esq., Frankfield, Gunning	6 sa	mples.
F. G. Webb, Esq., Springfield, Byng	5	,,
Messrs. T. Robertson & Son, Gundabooka, Bourke	3	"
Messrs. T. Brown & Co., Tuppal, Deniliquin	12	,,
Messrs. J. Gibb & Son, Berthong, Cootamundra	40	,,
W. H. Watt, Esq., Knellapore, Double Bay	4	,,
L. F. Iredale, Esq., Goolhi, Gunnedah	5	,,
H. R. F. Hume, Esq., Burrowa	8	,, '
T. E. Body, Esq., Bundemar, Dubbo	9	,,
L. P. Fraser, Esq., Bowen Downs, Central Queensland	5	,,
R. Wilson, Ésq., Boondara, Booligal	3	"
A. Robertson, Esq., Yarrabee Park, Narrandera	30	,,
W. A. Chaffy, Esq., Moonbi, Tamworth	6	,,
G. H. Hebdon, Esq., Molong	ĭ	,,
C. J. West, Esq., South Australia	î	
L. Parker, Esq., Bangate, Walgett	17	,,
Messrs. M'Master Bros., Rockedgiel, via Quirindi	îi	,,
T. D. Cox, Esq., Cullenbone, Mudgee	10	,,
J. Mack, Esq., Berrybank, Victoria	8	"
H. P. Blake, Esq., Coonimbia, N.S.W.	12	"
H. C. White, Esq., Havilah	9	
G. H. Langley, Esq., Wallinger, Mudgee	5	,,
J. W. S. Macdonally, Esq., Wallabadah	8	,,
Thomas Coatts, Esq., North Loolburra, Queensland		,,
F. Peppin, Esq., Kuroongoola, Victoria	$\tilde{2}$	,,
Sept. Robinson, Esq., Byng, N.S.W.	7	,,
J. R. Mackey. Esq., Brewan, Walgett	4	"
J. Simpson, Esq., Boorooma, Brewarrina	7	"
Messrs. Richmond & Scott, Gingie, Walgett	32	,,
— Leek, Esq., Euroka, Walgett	12	,,
L. Mortimier, Esq., Walgett	7	,,
James Rutherford, Esq., Hereford, Bathurst		"
Messrs. S. A. & H. C. Taylor, Dobikin, Narrabri	36	,,
Messrs. Henderson Bros., Bonnie Doon, Tarago.	l	,,
- Sinclair, Esq., Ellerslie, near Jerilderie	4	,,
IN.B.—Separate reports were made on each of the samples.1		COLONIA
1.v.p.—Separate reports were made on each of the samples.		COLUNIA

#### COLONIAL TIMBERS.

No opportunity has been lost during the past year to add to our already fine collection of colonial timbers. The botanical collector, with praiseworthy zeal, has sent down a large number of northern woods, properly authenticated by herbarium specimens, which have been filed in the museum. In addition, I have from time to time secured fine planks of our colonial timbers from Sydney timber merchants. These are from 12 to 14 feet in length and often the full width of the tree. We have about 25 different planks already, representing a large proportion of the colonial timbers sent to market. By means of such specimens our own people and strangers have far better opportunity of judging the value and capabilities of a timber than with small pieces. Our collection of colonial timbers cannot be fully opened out until some time after the new museum is ready for occupation, as very many are stored for the present, and will require to be cut and dressed. I am very anxious to be able to properly display the timber collection, for it is a very large and valuable one.

A collection of the principal New South Wales timbers, with particulars as to sizes, qualities available, and prices, has been sent to M. Lucien Henry, at Paris, in the hope that a demand in France for our timbers may be stimulated.

By request of the Sydney Architectural Association, on the 3rd August, I delivered a lecture

By request of the Sydney Architectural Association, on the 3rd August, I delivered a lecture before that body on "Some ornamental New South Wales timbers." The lecture was illustrated with many fine specimens from the museum, and was fully reported in the Building and Engineering Journal and Builders' and Contractors' News at the time.

I continue to receive many enquiries in regard to wattle-barks and wattle culture. I have been consulted by numerous people from the other colonies who are taking up land for wattle growing, and literally by hundreds of our own people. Hardly a day passes without enquirers, and, during the planting and stripping season, I have frequently had more than six people in one day making enquiries in regard to some branch of the industry.

Letters from New Zealand show that wattle growing has obtained a hold in that colony to an extent I was previously unaware of. Acacia decurrens and Acacia nyucantha are the two wattles chiefly grown. One correspondent has 500 acres of the former and 100 acres of the latter. His plantation is near Mercer, not far from Auckland; and I recently analysed a sample of his five-year-old pycanntha bark, which gave the very satisfactory result of over 36 per cent. of tannic acid. This emphasises my opinion that A. pycnantha will be found to flourish in many parts of New South Wales. In fact I have on several occasions received herbarium specimens of flourishing young trees, whose owners were surprised to learn that they were A. pycnantha. In many parts of New South Wales. In fact I have an one several occasions received herbarium specimens of flourishing young trees, whose owners were surprised to learn that they were A. pycnantha. In many parts of the Colony this species promises well, and it is worthy of cultivation as an ornamental tree, apart from considerations of the value of its bark. I have a number of plants eighteen months old, and nearly 5 feet in height. They grow in a Sydney suburb in virgin soil, and have never been artificially watered.

In the public park of Burwood, Sydney, Acacia pycnantha trees, from seed planted in July, 1890, are in several instances 6 feet in height and over, and one is no less than 9 feet high, and with a stem 2½ inches in diameter.

The black or green wattle (Acacia decurrens) and its varieties, is very well known in this colony, and can take care of i

the market, it is a reflection on New South Wales that her people cannot do newise. There is a good deal of money in this.

Wattle-seed.—There have been loud complaints of the cost of the black or green wattle-seed (Acacia deciarens), which, owing to a heavy demand on small stock, could not be purchased by retail buyers at less than from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per pound last season. Such a price for seed has militated seriously against wattle growing. The past season has been a very successful one in New South Wales for the collection of wattle-seed, and I believe a large quantity has been collected, for I have urged many people to lay in a stock of it. I have known large quantities to change hands this past season at the hitherto unheard of prices of 6d. to 1s. per pound for cwt. parcels, so I hope that during the coming season seed will be available to planters at a price hardly (if anything) exceeding the price of that of Acacia nucnantha.

## Sida retusa or "Paddy Lucerne."

This plant, often known as Queensland hemp, and very often by the name Sida retusa (strictly rhombifolia), is a well known weed pest chiefly on the northen rivers. It yields fibre of good quality, as has been known for a number of years. I have again drawn public attention to the plant by means of three articles in the "Sydney Mail" showing what the plant is, where it is to be found, what is the nature and commercial value of its fibre, and so on. Hitherto the great drawback has been the high cost of treatment of the fibre, but I have brought under notice an American process, by fibre experts, which is exceedingly cheap, quick, and which yields a splended product. I shall be happy to receive correspondence on the subject, as it will be a great advantage to keep an agricultural pest under control through the utilization of its fibre. I am anxious to have this process tried on a large scale, and hope that the correspondence I have received on the subject from America, Samoa, and various parts of the colonies will result in successful tackling of the well known Sida retusa problem, for it has been a bete noir far too long already. noir far too long already.

## Eucalyptus Oils.

The demand for these substances increases year by year, and during the past two years it has been largely stimulated on account of the influenza epidemic and partly because their value is becoming better known. I have been consulted by several people who are engaged in the industry, or who are contemplating entering on it. I have reported on a number of oils, chiefly of Queensland origin, a very promising one from South Australia, and two from New South Wales. I have determined the approximate oil yield of a number of small parcels of eucalyptus and melaleuca leaves. The manufacture of

of eucalyptus oil is destined to attain a far greater magnitude than it has hitherto done, and in various parts of this colony there are vast tracts of oil-yielding eucalyptus not yet utilized. If twigs bearing flowers and fruit be sent to the museum I shall always be happy to advise as to probable oil yield of the species.

Exhibition of Native Flowers.

In August last, Mr. W. S. Campbell carried out the idea of exhibiting at the Horticultural Society a number of our native flowers, fresh, in vases containing water, and labelled with their common and botanical names. About thirty bunches were thus displayed and proved very attractive. I borrowed the idea, and from August up to the present day, I have exhibited glass bottles of native flowers properly named. The success of this wild flower show was instantaneous. I have had as many as 410 bottles of different wild flowers on view on one day, and for nearly three months the number never fell below 300. At times the vicinity of these flowers has been crowded to excess for hours together. Numerous students have studied them, and have been supplied with fresh specimens for dissection where desired, while amateur artists have been fixed up as conveniently as circumstances would allow, and supplied with flowers for painting. The collection has almost exclusively been maintained by friends, as many as a dozen consignments in one day having reached the museum when flowers were plentiful. They have been sent from long distances in New South Wales, and, in several instances, from Victoria. I have also exhibited a number of cultivated Australian plants, whether found in New South Wales or not. At the present time, I have not many more than a hundred kinds of flowers on view. The stiflingly hot building and the comparatively flowerless season of the year combine to prevent a display at present comparable to the spring shows; but I exhibit what I can get, in order to help students, who find it easier to study even partly-faded flowers than pressed ones. I have kept a register of those who brought in flowers, and the list is a very long one. The following ladies and gentlemen should be specially mentioned as having frequently brought in exhibits:—Mrs. Starkey, the Misses Beyer, Miss Georgina King, Mr. J. H. Mayes, Mr. W. S. Campbell, Hon. Dr. Norton, M. L.C., Mr. H. C. Russell, Scc. Sydney Hospi

## REPORT ON MINERALS, &C.

It would be simply impossible to record even briefly all the interviews which have taken place at the museum with persons who come in search of information in regard to minerals, &c.; nevertheless, in this way I am confident much useful work has been done.

The mineral collections are arranged technologically, in contradistinction to the strict scientific sequence (say) of Dana, and miners and others appreciate this greatly.

Correspondence on the subject of minerals, &c., is very heavy, and comes from other colonies as well as our own. The following, in particular, have been reported on:—Pottery clays (we have abundance of splendid clays, some of which are regularly used in our own technical classes), fire-clays, coal, asbestos, two supposed platinum discoveries, copper ores, cobalt ores, emery, gold and silver ores (actual or supposed), together with miscellaneous minerals and rock collections. The reports are usually based on analyses more or less full. In this way not only are residents of the country districts assisted by determination and advice, but the museum is also benefited frequently by valuable specimens. specimens

A few small collections of minerals for country schools of art have also been named during the

A few small collections of minerals for country schools of art have also been named during the past year.

In this connection, I may allude to an event which has occurred during the past year, which is of much importance to the museum. I refer to the appointment of the Rev. J. Milne Curran, F.G.S., as geological lecturer to the technical education branch. That gentleman is full of zeal for the collection of specimens, and during every lecturing trip he always sends consignments to the museum, usually in bulk, sufficient for each mineral or rock, to be represented in the Sydney Museum, each of the country museums, and often for exchanges. This matter of exchanges is of the highest importance, and I hope to deal with it as it deserves to be dealt with, when we get into the new museum buildings. Specimens may frequently be obtained from institutions by exchange, which cannot be obtained through commercial channels, and moreover they are properly authenticated.

Father Curran in his journeys in the colony also encourages persons who attend his lectures and others to send specimens to the museum, and he is but at the beginning of his usefulness in this respect. The appointment of a travelling geological lecturer is, I am able to say, already much appreciated by the class of persons who were intended to benefit by his instruction; and as Curator of the Department's Museum, and putting its interest in front of everything, I can say that the lecture-ship will result in the highest benefit to the museum and its country branches.

## Public School-Teachers and the Museum.

I have named a large number of plants, minerals, and rocks, for country school-teachers, and have given hints for collecting and preserving such subjects, wherever I thought they were needed.

I have now a large number of correspondents amongst country teachers, and additional ones are gradually finding out that I am only too pleased to help them in ascertaining the names and uses of the natural production of their neighbourhood.

We have now a large number of teachers who take an interest in agricultural pursuits, and to several the museum is indebted for useful exhibits of their products. In this connection, I must particularly mention Mr. C. E. Wilson, of Walli, near Carcoar, who from time to time has sent to the museum a surprising number of specimens of cereals, pulse, and other useful crops, all grown by himself in experimental patches.

## Reports on the Country Museums.

Local Technological Museums exist at Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, and Newcastle. The museums in the three former towns are a credit to each district, and the local science and art masters take the warmest interest in them. Candour will not allow me to bestow such unstinted project on the purpose on the purpose of Newcastle. praise on the museum at Newcastle.

## West Maitland Scientific Society. .

The valuable collections of this society have finally been handed over to the West Maitland Technological Museum on the following terms. The conditions have been complied with, and the West Maitland Museum now has a strong natural history side to it:—

1. That no original specimen be removed, but duplicates not required may be so removed if considered desirable.

sidered desirable.
That the society have access to the specimens at all reasonable times.
That the committee may remove any specimens they may require at any time, provided that they notify the resident art master of their intention.
That the specimens be properly classified and displayed within a reasonable time.
That as far as may be possible and convenient the specimens be labelled "Maitland Scientific Society Loan Collection."
That in the event of the museum being closed or removed from West Maitland, the collection be handed back in its entirety to the society.

#### Goulburn and Bathurst Scientific Societies.

In each of the above cities flourishing scientific societies are in existence, fostered by the resident science masters, and aided by the collections in the local Technological Museums. A very successful conversazione in connection with the Goulburn Society was held in August, and one at Bathurst in December, which latter I attended. These societies are doing much good from both educational and social points of view.

No society of the kind is in existence in Newcastle, which is to be regretted.

#### Descriptive Catalogues, &c.

The third annual catalogue of the wool section is in the press.

A book of chromo-lithograph illustrations of various types of wool, together with descriptive letter press, is almost ready for the printer.

Both the above are by Mr. Hawkesworth.

A descriptive catalogue of the vegetable fibres in the museum by the assistant-Curator is almost ready for the printer.

Descriptive catalogues—(1) of minerals, by the laboratory assistant, and (2) of gums, resins, &c., by the Curator, are well advanced, and will soon be ready for the printer.

## Raw Material for Research

During the past year I have supplied raw material from native plants to scientific chemists in the adjoining colonies and Europe. We know so very little in regard to the composition and properties of a number of our barks, resins, etc., and the labourers in this particular field of research are so few in Australia that, for years to come, many of our plant products will have to be sent to England and elsewhere for examination until the chemical students of our University and Technical College take up this work themselves. No man in Australia may truly say, "I desire to undertake original chemical research in regard to our native plant products, but do not know how to obtain material."

An important research on material supplied from the museum was published during the year. Its title is as follows:—"The Carbohydrates of Manna from Eucalyptus Gunnii and of Eucalyptus honey." By F. W. Passmore, Ph. D., in the Journal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. [3.] xxi. 717.

Original Research by Museum Staff during 1891.

(By the Curator.)

1. "Wattles and Wattle-Barks," being hints on the conservation and cultivation of wattles, together with particulars of their value. Second edition. Royal 8 vo., pp. 79, with ten illustrations. Price, 1s. The first edition was exhausted in six months. The greatly enlarged second edition has been much sought after. I have sold £26 worth, and the Government Printer has also sold a great many.

2. Notes on Australian Economic Botany, No. 2. (Linnean Society of New South Wales.) On foods, stock poisons, essential oils, substances reputed medicinal, and timbers.

3. On the Occurrence of a Gum in Echinocarpus (Sloanea) Australia. (Linnean Society of New South Wales.) This is, perhaps, the first occasion on which a full account of a gum from the Tiliaceæ has been published.

3. On the Occurrence of a Gum in Econoccurpus (South Wales.) This is, perhaps, the first occasion on which a full account of a gum from the Tiliacese has been published.

4. Notes on Eucalyptus Oils. (Bulletin of Pharmacy, Detroit, U.S.A., October.) Scented or perfumed oils, mallee oils, other eucalyptus oils, E. globulus and E. amygdalina as oil-yielders, &c.

5. On Angophora Kino. (Linnean Society of New South Wales.) Descriptions and analyses of the kinos (gums) of the so-called apple-trees of Eastern Australia.

6. The Examination of Kinos as are in the diagnosis of Eucalypts, part iii. The Turpid Group. (Linnean Society of New South Wales.) This group treats of those kinos which contain catechin. The paper treats of a large number of species, and embodies a large mass of information on the subject.

7. On the Oleo-resin of Canarium Muelleri, together with notes on Manila Elemi. (Royal Society of Queensland.) Account of the composition of the oleo-resin of a newly-discovered Queensland tree, with observations in regard to its points of resemblance to and divergence from manila elemi.

8. On two hitherto unrecorded exudations from the Leguminosæ:

I. Kino from Milletia (Westaria) magasperma.

II. Gum from Mezoneurum Scortechini.

These are exudations from large climbers found on the northern rivers. The substances are not of economic interest.

These are exudations from large climbers found on the northern rivers. The substances are not of economic interest.

9. On the exudations from Australian species of Pittosporum. (Australian Association for the advancement of Science, Hobart meeting.) The Pittosporums yield gum-resins of an interesting type. Analyses are given, and the gum-resins are described.

(By the Assistant-Curator.)

10. Illustrations of New South Wales Plants. (Linnean Society of New South Wales.) A plate of Acacia prominens, with dissectional drawings. It is proposed to depict other unfigured New South Wales plants of special botanical interest.

(By the Laboratory Assistant.)

11. On the Occurrence of Barite (Barytes) in the Hawkesbury sandstone, near Sydney. (Linnean Society of New South Wales.) This mineral is here recorded for the first time as existing in the Hawkesbury sandstone. The paper is both chemical and mineralogical.

12. On Kaolinite. (Royal Society of New South Wales.) Samples of this mineral taken from the Hawkesbury sandstone were shown to be perfectly crystallised. An illustration is given in which the separate plates of Kaolinite are depicted; also showing previously unrecorded cleavage planes, which appear to account for the formation previously given.

**Port of Rotanical Collector**.

## Work of Botanical Collector.

Mr. W. Bäuerlen, the botanical collector, has remained on the Richmond River during the past year, and has enriched the central and local technological museums with numerous specimens of great value. I am anxious that he shall remain on the Richmond for a few months longer in order to complete all the material, of which he has only either flowers or fruits.

## Work of Geological Collector.

Work of Geological Collector.

Mr. W. W. Froggatt was only appointed geological collector on the 21st April last. He has been collecting in the Yass district, Wellington Caves, Mount Vincent (West Maitland), Blayney, and Wollongong districts, and has made numerous short trips from Sydney. In addition, he has remained in the museum, dressing, labelling, and preparing for exhibition the numerous specimens collected by the Rev. J. Milne Curran, F.G.S., the lecturer in geology to the Department. Mr. Froggatt's entomological training has enabled him to be usefully employed in going over the section of economic entomology, and of preparing numerous sets of specimens to show the life history of various useful and injurious Australian insects. He has written a pamphlet on the beetle (Anobium paniceum), which has caused considerable havoc in English-made boots in a Sydney warehouse. It has one coloured plate, and is in the printer's hands. At present he is engaged in visiting the country museums in turn, going over their natural history collections, and also collecting local minerals, rocks, and fossils for these museums.

J. H. MAIDEN.

Technological Museum, Sydney, 23rd January, 1892.

## APPENDIX XIX.

	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
Number of sites granted ,, ,, resumed ,, ,, purchase	School Sites Obtained in 189 by Government under Acts 44 Vic. No. 16 and d	
Total number of sites sec	ured during the year, as per foll	owing lists 138
1891.—Sc	hool sites granted by the Governm	ent.
Airlie Brake	Burraduc (reservation)	Melrose
Antonio Creek	Dunoon	Mount Wilson
Argenton	Darby's Branch	Oakborough
Alum Creek	Eulimore Creek	Off Flat
		Round Mount
Awaba	Galathara Road	
Benmore	Grafton (reservation)	Shallow Crossing
Bear Hill	Graman	Store Creek
Binnaway	Gulgong	Swan Ponds
Binda	Hawkesbury, Lower	Tamworth
Blair Hill	Heathcote	Teven (reservation)
Blowering	Hanbury	Tin Tot
Brungle (reservation)	Ivanhoe	Urangeline
	Jingellic, East	Webb's Creek
Brooklyn		Windsor
Bull Ridge (reservation)	Kookabookra	W Hidsor

1891.—School sites resumed under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" (44 Vic. No. 16) and the "Public Works Act of 1888" (51 Vic. No. 37).

	Co	st.
Place.	Amount already paid.	Amount still due—estimated at.
D W. 4	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bargo West	Nil _ A gift from the Great	Southern Colliery Company.
Berrima Colliery	155 13 4	235, 0 0
Bingara Booral		140 0 0
Byron Creek	*************	. 60 0 0
Canterbury		730 0 0
Canimbla	Nil.—A gift from	Mr. Lanty Ryan.
Oleveland-street		4,080 0 0
Concord	*******	509 0 0
Cooper's Creek	********	49 0 0
Darawauk	24 17 7	
Demondrille Junction	38 1 11	
Ounvegan	***********	10 0 0
Derringullen	******	10 0 0
Dorroughby Grass	**********	24 0 0
Dunkeld	1	50 0 0
Oubbo	********	52 0 0
Eversleigh	Nil.—A gift from	Mr. William Betts.
Crina		100 0 0
Forest Lodge	670 18 7	980 0 0
Fairy Meadow		300 0 0
oxground	************	130 0 0
Fordonville	Nil.—A gift from	Mr. Samuel Joyce.
Joonengerry	10 11 6	1
Joulburn, North		300 0 0
,, South	********	929 0 0
Henthorne	*********	80 0 0
Josford	••••••	100 0 0
Juildford	**********	115 0 0
Heathcote	************	320 0 0
Hinton		410 0 0
Hurstville	***********	550 0 0
Vindalee, West	***************************************	15 0 0
Kogarah	373 5 7	450 0 0
Maitland, West	1,043 16 7	800 0 0
Mullengrove	8 0 0	
Newcastle, East		1,360 0 0
Vanegai	Nil — A gift from	m Mr. T. Kerins.
Vora Creek	Nil — A gift from M	. Archibald Connelly.
North Creek	············	30 0 0
Pimlico		150 0 0
Pokolbin	*********	50 0 0
Puen Buen	10 9 11	
Rose Valley		A road.
Rothbury	1,11.—	10 0 0
t. Leonards	***************************************	750 0 0
hellharbour	************	110 0 0
mall's Forest	13 9 0	
urrey Hills, South		A lane.
weetman's Creek		30 0 0
arago	••••••	60 0 0
hanowring	*********	5 0 0
heresa Park	**********	40 0 0
rajere	**************************************	10 0 0
umbulgum		60 0 <b>0</b>
maralla Siding	15 13 6	<b></b>
Valcha	10 10 0	80 0 0
Vard's River		60 0 0
Vellesley	31 5 7	
Vickham	1,616 1 7	
Voollahra	1,726 14 1	1,900 0 0
	-)·-··	-, • •
1_		

1891-School Sites Purchased.

Place.	Cost.			Place.	Cost.		
	£	s.	d.	•	£	s.	 d,
Albury	1,000	0	0	Marrickville (extra site)	2,500	0	0
Ash Island	150	0	0	Nelson	80	0	0
Auburn	264	0	0	Newcastle East	1,250	0	0
Balranald	60	0	0	Queanbeyan	180	0	0
Bellawongarah	40	0	0	St. Peters	500	0	0
Camdenville	1,452	0	0	Sandringham	340	0	0
Cardiff	350	0	0	Singleton South	<b>45</b> 0	0	0
Flenquarry	140	0	0	Smith-street	450	0	0
Gordon	325	0	0	Surrey Hills South	2,981	0	0
Hamilton	<b>5</b> 0 <b>0</b>	0	0	Taree	200	0	C
Harwood Island	180	0	0	Telegherry	<b>57</b>	17	б
Homebush	1,771	0	0	Temora	451	0	0
Hurstville West	573	0	0	Tempe	300	0	C
Ingleburn'	150	0	0	Tomerong	57	10	0
Kempsey West	170	0	0	War alda	200	0	0
Krgarah	507	3	4	Wyrallah	20	0	0
Leichhardt	600	0	0	-		•	
Marrickville	393	8	6	Total	£18642	19	4

1891-School Site obtained by way of Gift.

Place,
Brooker's Farm.....

Name of Donor.
Jonathan Brooker.....

1891.—School Sites agreed to be purchased or resumed, but action for vesting them in the Department not completed at the close of the year.

Place.	Cost.		Place.	Cost.		
Albion Park Albury Araluen Balmoral Broughton Vale Burke Ward (Broken Hill) Canoblas Carlton Catherine Hill Bay Cobargo Codrington, North Cogo Cundletown Dungog Dunmore Eastgrove Exeter Furracabad (a gift from the Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited. Galston Gregra Hillgrove, West Hillgrove, West	500 0 300 0 30 0 140 0 80 0 140 0 900 0 300 0 170 0 20 0 35 0 208 0 250 0 66 0 65 18 Nil.		Kangaroo Valley Kelso Kensington Kimbriki Kingswood Lawrence Leconfield Lochinvar Martin's Creek Marulan Mill Hill Newcastle, East Northumberland Colliery (a gift from the Northumberland Land and Coal Co., Limited). Numulgi Pikedale (a gift from Mr. A. R. Pike). Rocky Hall Seelands (a gift from Mr. John See) Silverdale Sutherland (a gift from Mr. Thomas Holt). Taree Timbery Range (a gift from Mr.	£ s. 150 (100 s) 2,500 (100 s) 18 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s) 192 (100 s)	) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	
Homeville	700 0 Nil. 140 0 105 0	0	R. Caldwell). Warialda Woodport Ulmarra, West	80 (	0 (	
Jerilderie Junee Junction	40 0 396 0	-	Total £	13,497 1	5 . (	

## APPENDIX XX.

## ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

## Buildings.

DURING the year there have been delivered to the Department, ready for occupation, the following buildings, &c., viz.:—

No.	Description of work.	Accommodation.	Cost.
63 19 14 19 452	Public school buildings Teachers' residences Weathersheds Additions providing accommodation Additions, repairs, and improvements not providing accommodation.	1.204	£ s. d. 54,304 18 10 12,505 12 0 1,001 7 0 5,601 1 7 31,912 8 6

The school accommodation has thus been increased this year by 8,448 at a cost of £59,906 0s. 5d., or about £7 per head, against 7,834 last year at a cost of £43,162 14s. 4d., or about £5 10s. per head, and 7,561 at a cost of £42,036 6s. 8d., or about £5 11s. per head for 1889. Some of the buildings erected during the year were of a more ornamental character than that adopted during the previous few years, amongst which I may mention as examples, the new buildings at Kogarah to accommodate 400 at a cost of £3,170; Burwood, to accommodate 581, at a cost of £2,689 15s. 2d.; Summer Hill, 433, at a cost of £2,857 9s. 8d.; and Woollahra, 472, at a cost of £2,600, and in a large number of cases where new buildings are erected both residences and weathersheds are included, thus increasing the cost per head of the accommodation provided in the school building. I have only been able to keep the residences and sheds separate where distinct contracts have been entered into for those works only.

The following works in connection with the Technical College and High Schools at Ultimo were completed during the year:—

Engineering workshops       4,267       0       0         Chemical laboratory       2,660       0       0         Shafting for workshop       158       2       0         Gasfitting for workshop       149       15       0         Laying 4-in, main       56       10       0         Benches for workshops       47       15       0         Raising chimney-stacks       30       0       0         Increasing ventilation       12       10       0         Asphalting workshop-floor       128       0       0         Carvings for College       393       5       0         Boundary-wall and steps       370       0       0         Plumbers' benches       33       0       0         Stone tablets for High Schools       117       2	luring the year :—	£	s.	d.	
Chemical laboratory       2,660       0       0         Shafting for workshop       158       2       0         Gasfitting for workshop       149       15       0         Laying 4-in. main       56       10       0         Benches for workshops       47       15       0         Raising chimney-stacks       90       0       0         Increasing vontilation       12       10       0         Asphalting workshop-floor       128       0       0         Carvings for College       393       5       0         Boundary-wall and steps       370       0       0         Plumbers' benches       33       0       0	Engineering workshops	4,267	0	0	
Shafting for workshop       158 2 0         Gasfitting for workshop       149 15 0         Laying 4-in. main       56 10 0         Benches for workshops       47 15 0         Raising chimney-stacks       30 0 0         Increasing ventilation       12 10 0         Asphalting workshop-floor       128 0 0         Carvings for College       393 5 0         Boundary-wall and steps       370 0 0         Plumbers' benches       33 0 0	Chemical laboratory	2,660	0	0	
Laying 4-in. main       56 10 0         Benches for workshops       47 15 0         Raising chimney-stacks       30 0 0         Increasing ventilation       12 10 0         Asphalting workshop-floor       128 0 0         Carvings for College       393 5 0         Boundary-wall and steps       370 0 0         Plumbers' benches       33 0 0	Shafting for workshop	158	<b>2</b>	0	
Laying 4-in. main       56 10 0         Benches for workshops       47 15 0         Raising chimney-stacks       30 0 0         Increasing ventilation       12 10 0         Asphalting workshop-floor       128 0 0         Carvings for College       393 5 0         Boundary-wall and steps       370 0 0         Plumbers' benches       33 0 0	Gasfitting for workshop	149	15	0	
Raising chimney-stacks       30       0       0         Increasing ventilation       12       10       0         Asphalting workshop-floor       128       0       0         Carvings for College       393       5       0         Boundary-wall and steps       370       0       0         Plumbers' benches       33       0       0	Laying 4-in. main	56			
Increasing ventilation	Benches for workshops	47	15	0	
Asphalting workshop-floor       128 0 0         Carvings for College       393 5 0         Boundary-wall and steps       370 0 0         Plumbers' benches       33 0 0	Raising chimney-stacks	<b>3</b> 0	0	0	
Carvings for College       393       5       0         Boundary-wall and steps       370       0       0         Plumbers' benches       33       0       0	Increasing ventilation	12	10	0	
Carvings for College       393       5       0         Boundary-wall and steps       370       0       0         Plumbers' benches       33       0       0	Asphalting workshop-floor	128	0	0	
Boundary-wall and steps       370       0       0         Plumbers' benches       33       0       0		39 <b>3</b>	5	0	
Plumbers' benches		370	0	0	
Stone tablets for High Schools	Plumbers' benches	33	0	0	
	Stone tablets for High Schools	117	2	0	

In addition to these works, contracts have been entered into and are now in progress for the undermentioned buildings, viz. :-

No.	Description of work.	Accommodation.	Cost.	
26 8 1 4 62	Public school buildings Teachers' residences Weathershed Additions providing accommodation Additions, repairs, and improvements not providing accommodation.	80	£ s. 43,295 10 4,504 7 49 0 617 17 6,061 16	5 0 0 6

It will thus be seen that in the works now in progress, all of which will probably be completed during 1892, additional accommodation is provided for 4,872 at a cost of £43,913 8s. 11d. or about £9 per head, and this number will undoubtedly be largely increased during the year 1892.

Among the school buildings in progress the following are of a much superior and more expensive class of building than the Department has erected during the past few years:—

±	,	
Name of School.	Accommodation.	Cost.
Albury	440	£4,536
Cleveland-street	600	4,389
Leichhardt	400	6,328
Wagga Wagga South	<b>5</b> 36	4,223

The cost per head of the accommodation provided in these cases averages about £10, being about 80 per cent. above the average cost of the buildings crected in 1889 and 1890.

The following works are also in progress at Ultimo, viz.:—

19,535	0	0
471	17	6
48	0	0
75	13	0
28	10	0
~	_	6
16,220	0	0
110	0	0
169	15	0
249	0	0
21	8	6
	-	0
19,365	10	0
	19,535 575 471 48 75 28 8 4,257 16,220 110 169 249 21 213	19,335 0 575 10 471 17 48 0 75 13 28 10 8 2 4,257 0 16,220 0 110 0 169 15 249 0 21 8

A great number of these works will be completed during the first quarter of 1892, and the whole of them will probably be finished by the end of the year.

Plans and specifications have been submitted for the erection of the electrical engineering workshops at a cost of about £5,000, and I am instructed that tenders will be invited for the work when the question of site has been definitely settled.

The total outlay for works certified for by me during the year is £170,289 6s. 8d. in 1,912 certificates averaging about £89 each against an outlay of £110,187 14s. 3d. in 1,600 certificates averaging £69 for last year.

## Correspondence.

The number of papers received, registered, and dealt with during the year is about 10,000 against 9,200 last year, and the number of letters, reports, &c., written and despatched is 6,091, against 5,884 last year, besides 352 orders for school furniture, against 238 in 1891. The contracts entered into number 500 for which a set of contract documents had to be prepared in each case, and a number of small works were carried out under Ministerial authority, but for which no contracts were entered into.

## Plans and Specifications.

During the year 1,080 plans and 892 specifications have been prepared, against 1,272 plans and 1,051 specifications last year.

The cost of the office for salaries amounted to £5,367 2s., and for travelling expenses to £1,425 0s. 11d., making a total of £6,792 2s. 11d. or 3.9297 per cent, on the outlay.

Staff.

Staff.

At the close of the year the staff consisted of 4 draftsmen, 3 junior draftsmen, 1 temporary draftsman, 3 clerks, and 8 clerks of works, or 1 draftsman less than it consisted of at the end of 1890, and although the work of 1890 was greatly in excess of previous years, yet a glance at the statistics for this year will show that there is still a substantial increase on the work of 1890. In my report for last year, I stated that if there was no slacking of the work during 1891, I should be compelled to ask the Minister for an increase in the staff, both clerical and professional, and as the work had in no way decreased when I was preparing my estimates for 1892, I recommended the appointment of an additional clerk of works, an additional draftsman, and an additional clerk, but this recommendation was not, I understand, approved of by the Minister, which I very much regret.

There are at the present time a great number of works deferred, and when the estimates for 1892 are passed these will, I presume, be proceeded with at once. This will make the strain on my officers very heavy, but I shall endeavour with the very limited staff at my disposal to keep pace with the same and prevent the work, if possible, getting into arrears.

1

very heavy, but I shall endeavour with the very limited stall at my disposal to the very leavy, but I shall endeavour with the very limited stall at my disposal to the very limited stall at my disposal to the very limited stall at my disposal to the very limited stall at my disposal to the very limited stall at my disposal to the very limited stall at my disposal to the cheerful obedience I receive from them all that I have so far been able to keep pace with the increasing work and to give no just cause for complaint as to delay. This desirable state of things is only attained by everyone working at what may be termed "high pressure," and I do not think any larger amount of work can be properly done without an increase in the number of clerks and clerks of works, even if the draftsmen's work can, by the free use of lithography, be got through.

WILLIAM E. KEMP,

Architect for Public Schools.

	- AT	PENDIX	XXI	•			
тн			INERS' REPORT.				
I HAVE the honor to submit the The total number of exa The number is made up:	report of th minations rep	e Board of E ported upon	Examiners for 1891.		1890.		
1. Teachers	······································	342 136 124	<ul><li>5. Pupil-teacher ap</li><li>6. High school cane</li><li>7. Examined in dra</li><li>8. Not otherwise in</li></ul>	didates wing only		852 1,281 43 2	•
•		1. Teache	rs.				
" IB. " II.A. " II B. " III B. " III B. " III B.		4 2 6 14 71 43	Failed	ng only osition onl mination	у	167 43 1 1 387 51·1 32·1	
Passed		175	110 aBanno (111 1000	,		,	
•		Students in I	raining.				
1891 Females examined, Decem	r, 1890 only, June	56 9 51	Males (seniors) reco	ommended " " "	for II A II B III A III A	18 4 2 1	
June, 1891  Four seniors proceeded with Female seniors  'y  Female juniors  Two seniors were recommendations	h a third year recommende	ed for II A. II B. III A.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		$\frac{18}{3}$	•	ĉ.
Of the pupil-teachers what and fifteen males were awarded	ho were exan I full scholar	andidates for admined for admined for administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration and administration administration and administration administrati	nission to the Trai ten of each sex recei	ning Scho ved half s	ol, sixtee cholarshi	n female ps.	8
, 2 , 1		268 222 166 89	Failed to gain pron Examined in drawi Percentage of passe As against (in 1890	ing only .			
	·5. P	upil-teacher 2	Applicants.				
Number examined Passed as eligible for appo Failed	intment	852 586 266	Percentage of passe As against (in 1890	es O)		68·7 63·5	
-		igh School C					
Passed	pupil-teache	199 rs continue t	Percentage of passe o show improvement				2 <b>5</b>
being 8.6 higher than in 1890 at There is a marked adva: the percentage of passes havin last year's report, wherein it w promotion had had time to ma In the case of applies successful was proportionately So far, therefore, as ma during the year indicate that t	nce in the question from the stated that the stated that the selve and pupil-tead larger than it is be judged to be preparation	ality of the 32·1 in 1890 of greater properties more family when the preced from the work which preced on which pre-	work sent in by the to 51:1 in 1891. To ficiency might be e iar with the new tenumber of those of ing year. "k of this branch the ceded had been fairl	his result xpected w xt-books. fering the he examin y diligent	was anti- chen cand emselves ations re- and suite	cipated in didates for who were content of the cont	re or
Much assistance has been undertaken the work of presthere are no resident inspectors of questions, and moreover as teachers of the same class are to The number of papers on serious difficulty has arisen	iding at exames. This arra sists in secu hus examined dealt with in	minations of ngement has ring greater lon identical 1891 was co	pupil-teachers in cobviated the need of uniformity in worl papers, and these armsiderably larger thork without the accurate the accurate and the accurate and the accurate and the accurate accu	centres of of preparing king, inast re all value nan in any	populating many nuch as ed at the y former of any a	ion when extra se all pupi same tim year, bu	re ts l-

R. N. MORRIS,
Examiner. APPENDIX

APPENDIX XXII.

Public Schools in operation at the end of the year 1891, with teaching staffs, classifications, &c.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff,	Position.	Classifica-	Date of Entry into Service.
Aberdeen			Alfred Uren	Teacher	2в	Oct., 1882
Aberglasslyn	West Maitland	6	Alfred Pritchard		2в	Mar., 1877
Acacia Creek	Acacia Creek	9	R. Dunlop		1 2 _B	July, 1887 Oct., 1'83
Acacia Dam			George Hewitson	.  do	3A	Mar., 1884
Adaminaby	Adaminaby	6	J. Gillies Cecelia Yates		2в Nil	Feb., 1875 Jan. 1885
Adamstown	Adamstown	2	W. J. Bateson	Teacher	1a	Mar., 1869
			Henry Williams	do	1 .	May, 1892
			Herbert J. Dawson Jonathan Green	do	Prob	July, 1890 Oct , 1891
			Amy G. Sharp	Teacher (girls)	1 0	July, 1880
			Mary Perry Annie Loyden	Assistant	2B 1	Nov., 1880 Oct., 1886
			Bertha Chrismas	do	3	Sep., 1890
			Kate Swanton Emma Vennard	Work mistress Teacher (infants)	Nil 2A	Oct., 1884 Oct., 1880
			M. McMahon	Assistant	2A	Mar., 1882
			E. Davies	Pupil-teacher	1	Aug., 1887
Adelong	Adelong	5	W. Thompson	do Teacher	2 2A	May, 1889 June, 1831
_			Emma Ardill	Assistant	3в	May, 1880
		,	Winifred Mack Eva A. Verschuer	Pupil-teacher	1	Aug., 1886 April, 1888
Adelong Crossing	Adelong Crossing	6	J. Dennis	Teacher	2A honors	April, 1882
Adelong Upper	Batlow	10 7	T. McDonnell	dodo	Nil	Aug., 1888 Dec., 1884
Albion-street	Surrey Hills, Sydney	3	John Rooney T. Dunlop	do	3A 2A	Sept., 1866
	•		Elizabeth Shaw	do (girls)	24	Jan., 1869
			Adelaide Allan	do (infants) Assistant	2A 3B	Jan., 1880 June, 1876
			Kate McGuanne	do	Зв	Feb., 1875
,			Catherine O'Key	Temp. Assistant Pupil-teacher	2в 2	Jan., 1878 Aug., 1883
·			E. Ryan	do	1	April, 1887
			Rosa Booth	do	2 4	Sept., 1889
Albury	Albury	2	Jenie Harrison F. W. Garden	do Teacher	1B	July, 1891 June, 1868
	•		Ada Buckworth	do (girls')	24	July, 1882
			Catherine Stephens William Church	do (infants') Assistant	2A 2A	Dec., 1882 Jan., 1882
j	, .		Harriet M. Enway	do	2в	Sept., 1883
			Kate M'Coy	do Pupil-teacher	2B	May, 1882
••	•		Henry E. Matchett John Attwood	do	4	Aug., 1887 Jan., 1891
			Eliza Doughton	do	3	Sept., 1888
			Maud Viles Kate Anderson	do	2 1	Oct., 1889 July, 1887
	,		Sarah Webb	do	1	Aug., 1888
Aldaville	Warneton, via Kemp-	9	Maud Cox	Work-mistress Teacher	Nil 3B cond.	Feb., 1890 July, 1889
	sey.	-		_	_	• •
Alcetown	Parkes	7 4	A. Yeo	dodo	3A Prov. 2A Prov.	July, 1882 Jan., 1885
	220300101201111111111111111111111111111	*	Susan Ryan	Assistant	Nil	May, 1882
			Fannie Douglas	Pupil-teacher	2	Sept., 1889
			Edith Dumbarton Jessie Heatherington	do	4	Oct., 1890 July, 1891
Alfredtown	Wagga Wagga	9	R. J. Fawcett	Teacher	3в	Sept., 1872
Allandale	Allandale	9	J. A. M'Phie	do	30 2A	Oct., 1880 April, 1874
		_	Caroline Freeman	Assistant	2в	June, 1888
			Alfred J. Reynolds Lily Aarons	do	3a Nil	Oct., 1885 Oct., 1883
ĺ		ŀ	Ellen Tynan	Teacher (infants')	2A	Feb., 1883
.			Louisa Miller	Assistant	3в Nil	July, 1883
. •			Lucinda Angove	Pupil-teacher	4	July, 1890 April, 1891
Alstonville	Alstonville	7	Henry Fox	Teacher	2A	June, 1884
Altcar	via Moama	10	Thomas Wilson	Pupil-teacher	Prob	Oct., 1891 May, 1886
Alumny Creek	Grafton	8	R. Deeves	do	3A	April, 1867
Amaroo	Amaroo	9	E. Gostelow	dodo	2A	Aug., 1881 July, 1883
	Wilson's Downtail		Fannie Smith	`do	3c	Sept., 1883
Anarel	Wilson's Downfall Rydal	9			n	T 1004
Angledale	RydalBega	8	Evan Francis	do	3B	June, 1884 Oct. 1888
AnarelAngledale	Rydal		J. Cusack	dodo do	Nil 1B •	Oct., 1888 April, 1868
AnarelAngledale	RydalBegaAngledool	8 9	A. Paddison J. Cusack Katie Frazer	dodo (girls)	Nil 1B · 1B Prov.	Oct., 1888 April, 1868 April, 1878
AnarelAngledale	RydalBegaAngledool	8 9	A. Paddison J. Cusack Katie Frazer Clara Tiddeman	do	Nil 1B • 1B Prov. 2A	Oct., 1888 April, 1868 April, 1878 July, 1875
AnarelAngledale	RydalBegaAngledool	8 9 1	A. Paddison J. Cusack Katie Frazer Clera Tiddeman John M'Credie Henrietta Henry	do	Nil 1B • 1B Prov. 2A 2B	Oct., 1888 April, 1868 April, 1878 July, 1875 Sept., 1872 Oct., 1879
AnarelAngledale	RydalBegaAngledool	8 9 1	A. Paddison J. Cusack Katie Frazer Clera Tiddeman John M'Credie Henrietta Henry Ellen Kelly	do	Nil 1B 1B Prov. 2A 2B 2B 3A	Oct., 1888 April, 1868 April, 1878 July, 1875 Sept., 1872 Oct., 1879 Feb., 1888
AnarelAngledale	RydalBegaAngledool	8 9 1	A. Paddison J. Cusack Katie Frazer Clera Tiddeman John M'Credie Henrietta Henry Ellen Kelly Edgar Culbert B. James	do	Nil 1B 1B Prov. 2A 2B 2B 3A 1	Oct., 1888 April, 1868 April, 1878 July, 1875 Sept., 1872 Oct., 1879
AnarelAngledale	RydalBegaAngledool	8 9 1	A. Paddison J. Cusack Katie Frazer Clara Tiddeman John M'Credie Henrietta Henry Ellen Kelly Edgar Culbert	dodo do (girls) do (infants)  Arsistantdo do	Nil 1B Prov. 2A 2B 2B 3A 1 3	Oct., 1888 April, 1868 April, 1878 July, 1875 Sept., 1872 Oct., 1879 Feb, 1888 April, 1887

215

## APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	. Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry in Service.
Annandale	Annandale	1	Rose Wheeler	Pupil-teacher	3.,	Feb., 1890
			Charlotte Bretnall	do	1	Oct., 1885
		·	Fanny Taylor	do	1	April, 1887
•		ĺĺ	S. J. Giles Olive Taylor:	Assistant	24	Jan., 1880
	-		W. Ewing	Pupil-teacher do	4 3 .,	Feb., 1891 Oct., 1890
			Mrs. Barnes	Work-mistress	Nil	April, 1882
Anson	Byng	10	Margaret Bendon	Teacher	Nil	Jan., 1889
Appin	Appin	7	J. Drummond	do	3A	May, 1878
Arable	Berridale		Kate Dixon	do	Nil	June, 1883
Arakoon	Arakoon	8	J. T. Green	do	3B	Jan., 1868
Araluen	Araluen	6	J. J. Hyndes	do	2A 2	Mar., 1876   Jan., 1889
Araluen, West	Araluen	7	May S. Ehlers	Pupil-teacher Teacher	3 _A	Jan., 1889 Jan., 1874
Aramagong	Weddin		Janet Simpson	do	3B Prov.	Sept., 1883
Argents Hill	Argents Hill		D. J. M'Gregor	do	3c	Oct., 1882
Armidale	Armidale	2	William Marshall	do	1в	July, 1875
			Elizabeth Scobie	do (girls)	2A	April, 1882
			Nellie Taylor	do (infants). Assistant	ο.	July, 1882 Sept., 1881
,			Ellen O'Sullivan	do	3A	May, 1881
			Amy M'Donald	do	Nil	Feb., 1886
			May Drew	Pupil-teacher	2	Mar., 1887
			Florence Gentle	do	1	Aug., 1887
	· ·		Elizabeth Buckley	do	3	Jan., 1839
			Henry Dale	do Work-mistress	3 Nil	Nov., 1889   Oct., 1891
Armidale, West	Armidale	6	Agnes Wardrop	Teacher	N11	July, 1883
(infants)			Selina Fletcher	Pupil-teacher	4	Oct., 1890
kraeliffə	Arncliffe	5	R. Churchill	Teacher	2в	May, 1868
			George James	Temp. Assistant	21 Prov.	
			Samuel Lewis	Pupil-teacher		Jan., 1891
shfield ·	Ashfield	1	Elvina Norwood	do Teacher	4 1в	Mar., 1891   Mar., 1865
Listincia,	Assumed	-	Susannah Owen	do (girls)	2A	April, 1871
			Mary Woof	do (infants).	2A Prov.	Oct., 1875
			John Maloney	Assistant	2A	July, 1879
			F. J. Wilson	do	2a Prov.	Sept., 1884
	•		Maria Saunders	do '	3▲	Jan., 1861
		ĺ	Ruth Meads Edith Horne	dodo	3a	Oct., 18°5
			Violet Salter	do Pupil-teacher	3A 2	Oct., 1885 Aug., 1888
	•		W. Rowley	do	3	Mar., 1889
			E. Barnard	do	3	Mar., 1890
:			Alice Dowling	ďo	4	Oct., 1890
			May Benjamin	go	4	April, 1891
	•		Lucy Chapman	do	2 ,	Sept., 1889
			Mary M'Kee	do Work-mistress	4 Nil	Feb., 1891 May, 1881
A-hford	A shford	10	Marian Fox	Teacler	Nil	July, 1885
sh Island	Hexham	7	John Jackson	do	Зв	Oct., 1865
kshlea	Wingham	8	T. Suters	do	3a	Dec., 1884
ttunga	Attunga	8	C. R. Austin	do	3A	Oct., 1877
ttunga Springs	Attunga Springs	8 3	J. J. Farrell	do	2в	June, 1877 June, 1868
uburn	Auburn	်	Sarah Watts	dodo do (infants)	2A	July, 1870
		i	Annie Philips	Assistant	3A	Jan., 1875
			Margaret Fanning	do	3A	Jan, 1884
	•		Charles Gibbons	Pupil-teacher	2	Jan., 1888
			Louisa Lacey	do	2	Mar., 1889
•			Ellen Wallwork	do do	2 3	Dec., 1887 Nov., 1889
			Isabel Cumming	do	Prob	Sept, 1891
uburn, North	Aüburn	5	H. Lovell	Teacher	2A	Jan., 1879
			Jessie Reid	Assistant	3в	July, 1881
	•		Edward Maguire	Pupil-teacher	4	Feb., 1891
ustralian Farm	Leet's Vale	9	Nellie Townsend	do Teacher	4 Nil	Jan., 1891 April, 1885
ustralia-street	Newtown	5	Eliza Ranclaud	do	2A	Jan., 1878
	2.0		Minnie Miller	Assistant	2B Prov.	Oct., 1882
•		İ	Lily Cunningham	Pupil-teacher	4	Oct., 1890
1	G		Helen Doggett	do	3	April, 1890
venel	Cargo	9	C. F. Williams	Teacher	3c Prov.	Nov., 1885
vocavoca Vale	Lyttelton	8	J. Schuback	do do	Nil 2A honors.	Mar., 1886 Oct., 1883
vondale	Dapto	8	A. M'Kenzie	do	3A	Sept., 1872
waba	Awaba	9	Jessie M'Donald	do	3A	Oct., 1885
aan Baa	Baan Baa	9	E. V. Campbell	do	3B	Aug., 1882
agdad	Temora		W. G. Evans'	do	Nil	Nov., 1889
aker's Swamp	Dripstone	8	W. Hatherly	do	3A	Jan., 1881
alablaalgowlah	TubbulBalgowlah	10 8	James Elliott	dodo	Nil	May, 1886 June, 1883
algownie	Para Meadow	5	T. Dent	dodo	2A	Jan., 1877
g- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		۲	Harriet Colley	Temp. Assistant	Nil	July, 1885
		. [	Ethel Dent	Pupil-teacher	Prob	Oct., 1891
allarah	Cobbora	8	O. Jepson	Teacher	2в	Jan., 1883
allast Quarries	Culcairn	9	H. L. Ellis	do	3A	July, 1885
	Telegraph Point	9	J. Secombe	do	3c Prov.	Sept., 1884

216
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion,	Date of Entry in Service,
Ballina	Ballina	4	D. Fraser	Teacher	2A	Sept., 1877
Janua 11111111111111111111111111111111111	Duilling	_	Annie Fraser	Assistant	2в	June, 1880
			W. Young	Pupil-teacher	2	June, 1889
•			Barbara Hunter	do do	3 Prob	Jan., 1890 Oct., 1891
Balmain	Balmain	1	John Russell	do Teacher	Prob   1a	July, 1864
DRIHIBIH	Damaii	*	Catherine Kennedy	do (girls)	1в	April, 1865
			Florence Lindstrom	do (infants)	1в	Mar., 1878
			R. Beavis	Assistant	2A	Mar., 1879
			T. D. Cragg	do	2B	Aug., 1884 Jan., 1884
			Helena Hogg Mary McBride	do do	2A 2A	Jan., 1881
			Sarah Grainger	do	2B	June, 1875
			Flora A. Read	do	3в	Oct., 1875
			Eliza Ella	do	Зв	Jan., 1883
			Elizabeth Smith	Work-mistress	Nil	Mar., 1879
			S. Thornton	Pupil-teacher	1 2	Nov., 1887 Oct., 1889
			J. Goond Barbara Walker	do	2	Jan., 1889
			Isabella Whitelaw	do	4	April, 1891
			Helen Delargy	do	_	Jan., 1890
		]	Elsie Read	do		Oct., 1889
			Elizabeth Jamieson	do	3	Jan., 1890
Balranald	Balranald	6	J. J. Blackmore	Teacher	2A	July, 1877
·	Dandon (1	8	May Blackmore	Pupil-teacher Teacher	<b>3</b>   3в	Jan., 1889 Jan., 1868
andon Grove	Bandon Grove		W. English Mary G. Fletcher	do	3c	Feb., 1872
angaloreango	Yass	9	M. J. Grogan	ćo	3в	Jan., 1886
anks' Meadow	Botany	5	F. W. Henry	do	2д	Mar., 1872
			Annie Prideaux	Pupil-teacher	2	Nov., 1839
_			Frances Pallett	do	4	April, 1891
ankstown	Bankstown	6	D. McLeod	Teacher	2в   4	July, 1875 April, 1891
	T	10	Annie Smith	Pupil-teacher Teacher	4   Nil	April, 1889
ara Creekaradine	Lue Baradine	8	Emily Babbage	do	3c	May, 1885
arber's Creek	Marulan	10	Rebecca Fraser	do	Nil	July, 1890
armedman	Barmedman	6	D. J. Barrett	do	2a	Aug., 1877
arnsley	Wallsend	8	J. Hutchison	do	3A	May, 1880
arraba	Barraba	6	J. H. McAlpine	do	2A	July, 1877
	**		Isabel Bushell	Pupil teacher	3	July, 1890 Jan., 1866
arrengarry	Barrengarry	8 9	George Forsyth W. G. Stevens	Teacher	ЗА Зв	Jan., 1866 Sept., 1882
Barrenjoey	Barrenjoey	8	J. Kruckow	do	3A	Mar., 1877
Barrington Barrington (Aborig'l).	Barrington	9	W. Griffiths	do	Nil	July, 1882
Barringun	Barringun	7	D. M. Arkins	do	3A	Mar., 1881
ateman's Bay		7	Neal Robinson	do	3A	Sept., 1873
athurst	Bathurst	1	David Ferguson	do		173 1 3000
			H. C. Langley	Assistant	2A 2A	Feb., 1882 June, 1883
			F. Hatley Boyd	do Pupil-teacher	1	Jan., 1890
			Albert Page E. Churches	do		Oct., 1889
			E. Bluett	_ do	3	Jan., 1890
			Jessie Bluctt	Teacher (girls)	1в	Aug., 1879
			Bertha Flashman	Assistant	2в	July, 1878
			Edith Higgin	do	3A	July, 1885
			Minnie Whalan	Pupil-teacher	1 1	Aug., 1886   Feb., 1887
			Alice Armstrong	do	1	May, 1888
	-	]	Alice Read	Work-mistress	Nil	Feb., 1891
		Ì	Elizabeth Trezise	Teacher (infants)	2A	July, 1881
			Beatrice Buchanan	Assistant	2A	Nov., 1883
			Martha Mara	do	3▲	May, 1875
			Alice Baldwin	Pupil-teacher	1	Oct., 1886
	Retlow	7	Annie Cromie	do Teacher	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Feb., 1888 Sept., 1861
atlowaulkham Hills	Batlow Baulkham Hills		T. Hickey J. Worrall	do	3A	0-4 1070
aw Baw	Goulburn	1 -	H. G. Fizelle	do	3A	May, 1882
ayl <b>y</b>	Mudgee	9	W. Wurth	do	Nil	Feb., 1885
eardy	Glen Innes		Flora Munro	do	3B	100
ear Hill	Bear Hill	8	Joseph Reynolds	do	3A	T1. 1006
eaufort		9	Victoria Walker	do do <b></b>	3B	July, 1882 May, 1883
eaumont	Cambewarra Hall		Miss M. Spain Mary O'Donnell	do	Nil	100
edellick eechwood	Beechwood		J. Needs	do	3c Prov	
ееси wood.,,еga. ,е	l		W. H. Wilson	do	2A	Feb., 1861
·			Mary Garrett	do (infants)	2A	
			Mary Steel	Assistant	3A	June, 1885
			Jessie B. Campbell	do	Зв	
			Eliza Pattinson	Pupil-teacher		
			J. F. Hanscombe	do	2	July, 1888 Feb., 1891
laman Damas	Mannamhannah	9	W. Beck F. A. Quin	Teacher	_	July, 1873
leggan Beggan		1	C. Rosenthal	do	3A	1000
Belanglo Belford		8	Flora Clark	do	Зв	T 1005
Belgravia	1		E. D. Higgins	do	3A	Nov., 1884
Bellawongarah	Berry	9	J. Perkins	, do	۱ ۵	1 1 1050
			T TD . 1/ .	1 40	3A	April, 1870
Sellingen	Bellingen Bellinger Heads		J. Boulton	dodo	3A	T 40H

217 . . . APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staf	Position.	Classification.	Date of I Ser	Entry in Vice
ell's Creek	Bell's Creek	9	John Richards	Teacher	34	Feb.,	1885
ell's Lagoons	Germanton	9	Rebecca Ross	do	Nıl	1 a 1	
Selltrees	Scone	8	D G Williams	do	3A		
elmont	Belmont	8	J. J. Sommerville	do	3A .	. Feb.,	
elmore	Belmore	7	G. S. Thompson	go	34 .	Jan.,	
elmore River elmore River, Upper.	Gladstone	7 9	John Lancaster	do	3A	Jan.,	
elowra	Gladstone	9	Julia Toomey	do	Nıl .		
enandarah	Bateman's Bay	9	T. Hegarty	dodo	3в " Зс "	Jan, Dec,	
en Bullen	Ben Bullen	9	Charles Pickering	do	0.	3.6	
endeela	Kangaroo Valley	9	Henry Jamieson	do	3c	T 1 '	
endemeer	Bendemeer	6	Patrick Campbell	do	2в	3.0	
endenine	Bowning	7	S. B Collier	do	3A	Oct.,	
endick Murrell	Young	9	C. Purcell	do	Nıl	1 773 1	
endolba	Bendolba	8	J. D. Lord	do	3в	. Mar.,	
eneree	Forest Reefs	7	George Streatfield	do	3A .	Jan,	
enmore	Dubbo	9	Margaret Ryan	do	3c	May,	
erebangalo	Harden	9	G J. Hunt Annie Curran	do	3c	April,	
eresford	Gunning Catheart	9	C. T. Gray	do	3B	1 '	
ergalia	Bergalia	7	J Carleton	,	Зв За .	. Mar., May,	
erkeley	Unanderra	8	S. Kemish	do	3A .	May,	
ermagui	Bermagui	8	E. Woollard	do	3c	i T "	
erridale	Berridale	9	F. R. M'Pherson	do	Зв	T 3	
errima	Berrima	6	P. J. Murphy	do	2a	T .	
			Annie O'Hara	Pupil-teacher	2	Feb.,	
			Maude Makın	do	3	April,	
errima Colliery	Moss Vale	9	T. Johnston	Teacher	Зв		
Berry	Berry	<b>'</b> 5	A. G. Garden	do	2A	June,	
			A. Patridge	Assistant	3A	June,	
eryl	Gulgong	9	James English	Papil teacher	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & \dots \\ 2n & \end{vmatrix}$		
ethungra	Bethungra	9	D Dala	Teacher	Зв . Зл	June, May,	
exhill	Bexhill	6	R. Brewer	do	Зв	July,	
Bexley	Bexley	5	K Hume	do	2a	July,	
	,		Jessie Landers	Assistant	Nıl	I DAT	
			John Cormack	Pupil teacher	1	Feb.,	
			Rose Simpson	do	4	Feb,	
			Arthur Tydeman	do	4 .	Jan.,	
ibbenluke	Bibbenluke	8	Alfred Kendall	Teacher	3A	Sept,	1882
ıg Hıll	Marulan	10	D. M. Robertson	do	Nıl	. Oct,	1887
ig Ridge	Uralla	9	Thomas King	do	Nıl	April,	
inalong	Binalong	8	D. Drummond	do	Зв ,	June,	
ında	Binda	9	Annie Howarth	do	30		
BindogundraBingara	Parkes Bingara	9 5	J. Harris J. M. Anderson	do do	3с Prov 2в	1 _ 1 /	
	Bingara	"	Jane Henry	do	3A	Jan,	
	,		Ellen M'Carthy	Pupil-teacher	1	7AT	
innaway	Binnaway	8	Mary Phillips	Teacher	3c	TAT	
ınneguy		10	W. J Stewart	do	Nıl	I - '	
irchgrove	Balmain	1	W. H. Teale	do,	1A	! + '	
			W. H Johnston	Assistant	2A .	Jan,	
		1	W. Clubb	Pupil-teacher .	1 .	Oct.,	1888
			J Timbrell	. do '	3 .	April,	
			F. Lewis	do	4		
		1	Margaret Tilley	Teacher (girls)	lB .	Oct,	
			Mary Heffernan Nellie Redmond	Assistant	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
			Mary Pringle	Pupil-teacher	3 .	Oct.,	
			Edith Allen	do	4	1 4 1	
	•		Annie Young	do	4	1 . 7	
:			Mary Robertson	Teacher (infants).	2 _A	Jan,	
	•		Kate Darcy	Assistant	3в .	Jan,	1882
		1	Lucy Lindstrom	Temp. Assistant	3A	Jan,	1884
		1	J. Temby	Pupil-teacher	2 .	Aug,	
			Florence Buddle	do	3 .	Mar,	
	-		Agnes Frize	do	4		
ishop's Bridge	Bishop's Bridge	6	Adelaide Locke J. D. Robinson	Work-mistress	Nıl .	Mar,	
lackfriars	George-street West			Teacher	3A .	April April	
	Sydney.	"	W V Brown	$A_{\text{ssistant}}$	i o .	A1	
:	··., ···- , ·	1	W. Williams	do	2A .	A ~ 1	
	,	1	George Lees	do	BA .	A	
			J. Sherlock	Pupil teacher	1 .	Mar.,	1888
		1	S. Fuller	do	2 .	Mar ,	1889
		1	J Henry	do	2 .	July,	188
		İ	Fanny Cooke	Teacher (girls) .	1A .		
			Ellen Wallis	Assistant	2A .		
		1	Mary Gallagher	do	3A .		
	1		Mary Newton	Dural topolon	3A	April	
	1	1	Margaret Croal Luly Bornstein	Pupil teacher .	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$ .	Nov,	188
			T Mr. L		2 .	Sept.	
		1	Grace Hanratty	do	9	July,	
			Catherine Brodie	3	4		, <b>18</b> 9
					-		
			Ethel Westacott	} do	3 .		, 189
			Ethel Westacott  Margaret Deveril  Mary Lees	do do Workmistress	4 .	Sept. July,	

#### ${\bf APPENDIX~XXII-} continued.$

Name of School.	Post Town	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry in Service.
Blackfriars	George street West,	1	Mary Stonham	Teacher (infants)	1в	Jan , 1877
	Sydney.		Margaret Mahony	Assistant		July, 1878
			Sophia Brown	do	2A Prov	
			Julia Kelly Elizabeth Thompson	do Pupil-teacher	3A	Sept, 1880 Sept, 1888
			Mary O'Connor	do		Mar., 1889
			Isabella Johnson	do	3	Feb , 1889
lackgolar			J. M'Evoy	Teacher	Nil	Mar., 1888
lackheath	Blackheath	6	R. Irwin	do Pupil-teacher		Feb., 1882 Mar., 1889
lack Hıll	Minmi	9	W. M'Laren Lazzie C. Hyland	Teacher		Feb, 1884
Blackman's Point	Blackman's Point	8	R. Harris	do		Jan., 1871
lack Mountain	Black Mountain	6	George C. Gillespie	do	2в	Jan., 1880
	A 77		Donald G. Marshall	Pupil-teacher	3	Nov., 1890
lack Range lack Springs	Albury	8 9	Isaac Manns	Teacher	Зв Nıl	July, 1878 Aug., 1889
lack Swamp	Euranderee Tenterfield	9	James Foley Esther Glover	do do .	Nil .	Oct , 1889
lacktown	Blacktown	ا ـ ا	J. Vick	do	2в	April, 1864
		ì í	Frances J. Moon	Pupil-teacher		July, 1888
lakehurst	Blakehurst	7	J. T. Leemon	Teacher		Nov., 1880
lakney Creek	Dalton	1	G. W. Carpenter	do	Nıl .	July, 1887
landford	Blandford Blayney	10 5	Eliza Morris	dodo	3с .   1в	July, 1877 Sept., 1874
layney	Diagney	ן ט	Sophia Velvin	do Assistant	3 _A	May, 1886
ĺ			Amy Harrison	Pupil-teacher	1	Jan., 1888
			Harry M. Oliver	do,.	4	Sept , 1890
loom IIIl	O'Connell		William Neal	Teacher	3в	Feb., 1884
lowering	Tumut	8	J. Bickerstaff	do	2B	Nov, 1883
uff River Bo Creek	Sandy Flat Tinonee	9	Elizabeth Garrett	do	Nil 3B	April, 1886
Bo Creek	Bodalla	7	Teresa O'Reilly	do	ЗВ ЗА	July, 1882 Dec., 1884
ggabilla	Boggabilla		T. H. Chawner	do	3c	Aug, 1887
ggabri	Boggabri	5	M. Lec	do	2A	Jan, 1880
			J. H. Rose	Pupil-teacher	3	Mar., 1890
1.1	T		W. R. Jones	do	3	Mar., 1890
ggumbil	L'smore	9	Helen Crowley	Teacher	3в N ₁ l	Aug., 1886
ogolongblivia	Grenfell Bolivia		Amy Bassett	do do	Nil Nil	Oct , 1888 July, 1885
lwarra	We-t Maitland		R. Patten	do	3 _A	Mar., 1883
maderry	Nowra	9	A. Halcrow	do	3в	Jan., 1883
ombala	Bombala	5	J. Naylor	do	2A	Aug, 1885
	<del>,</del>		E. Hegarty	Pupil-teacher	1	Sept., 1887
m hall war	Wingelle	9	Elizabeth Taylor	do .	4	Nov, 1891
omballaway ombo	Wingello	7	F. J. Manion T. Crean	Teacher	3с 2в	Sept, 1885 Oct, 1876
ombowlee	Tumut	10	Annie Hamilton	do	2B 3B	Nov, 1885
ndı	Bor d1	5	Frederick Campbell	do	2Λ .	July, 1869
			Mary Cruickshank	Assistant	3 A	April, 1880
			M. Burkett	Pupil-teacher	1 .	April, 1887
1		İ	Frances Boorman	do	3	Feb., 1890
oerie	Lismore	9	Harriett Kınnewell D. Jones	do Teacher	3 Nil	April, 1890 Oct , 1895
okham	Bookham	$\mathbf{P}.\mathbf{R}.$	Isabel Garland	do	Nil	Mar., 1885
oligal	Booligal	8	C. Pick	do	Зв	July, 1881
olong	Boolong	9	M. J. Kelly	do	3c	Aug., 1871
onoo Boonoo		9	Margaret Gardiner	do	Nil	Jan , 1886
oral	Booral	8	W. M'Knight	do	3A	Dec., 1884
orolong	Armidale Cassilis	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	Edward Moore	do do	31 3B	May, 1888 July, 1883
ree	Junce Junction	10	E. R. Fiddes	do	N ₁ l	July, 1887
renore		8	John Evars	do	3A	Jan., 1879
ro, Lower	Boro	9	Clara Herriott	do	Nıl	Dec., 1889
ssley Park	Smithfield	9	Edina Henry	do	Nil	June, 1883
tan <b>y</b>	Botany	5	W. Lambert	do	24	July, 1869
	ļ	į	Anna Rex	Pupil-teacher	3 _A	July, 1878 May, 1887
			Constance Henry	do	3	Sept., 1890
1		İ	Leslie Mogg	do	3	Jan., 1890
obolir	Lower Botobolar	7	P. Ryan	Teacher	34 .	June, 1880
urke	Bourke	4	T. H. Taylor	do	2A	Jan., 1877
1			A. Smith	Assistant	3A	Nov 1884
į			Elizabeth Fordyce Jane Eglington	Pupil-teacher Teacher (girls)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots \\ 2B & \dots \end{bmatrix}$	Nov, 1887 Feb, 1879
(	ĺ		Amelia Reimer	Assistant	3A	Feb , 1881
1			Jessie Smith	Pupil-teacher	2 .	Nov, 1887
urke, North	North Bourke	7	Emma Smith	Teacher	Nil	Mar., 1886
wan	Cudal	8	A. Nicholls	do	Зв	Mar, 1879
wenfels   wling Alley Point	South Bowenfels	7 6	Jno. Diggins	do	3A	Jan., 1880 May 1878
ming Aney Form	Bowling Alley Point	0	S. J. Eades E. J. Skelton	do Pupil-teacher	2A	May, 1878 Mar, 1891
wna	Bowna	7	J. A Daley	Teacher	34	July, 1869
wning	Bowning	6	A. H. Bruce	do	2B	Nov, 1878
	_	-	P. J. Gilmore	Pupil-teacher	3	Oct, 1890
wraville	Bowraville	6	E. Collins	Teacher	3A .	July, 1879
owral	Bowral	4	J. Hooper	do	21	Aug., 1872
		.	Sarah Hill	do (girls)	2 _A	Aug, 1881
			Charles Church C. M'Luckie	Assistant	2B	Mar, 1882 Aug., 1885
		- 1	Version and a contract of the	do	2A	TruE 1009

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service
Bowral	Bowral	4	Jessie Short	Pupil-teacher	2	Jan., 1887
		1	Mary Gott E. O'Ryan	do do	3 .	Jan, 1890 Mar., 1891
Braidwood	Braidwood	5	C. Blumer	Teacher	1B	Oct, 1881
			Theresa Daly	Assistant	3A	Mar., 1884
		}	Ellen Walsh	Pupil-teacher	1	July, 188
-			Jessie Cunningham A. V. Cunningham	do	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	July, 1889 Nov., 1890
Branga	Walcha	8	J. H. Kenncdy	Teacher	4 . 3B .	June, 1880
Branxton	Branxton	6	H.J. Foreman	do	2в	June, 1879
T) . 11.	D 1		C. Gollan	Pupil-teacher	3	May, 1890
Brawlin Breadalbane	Brawlin   Breadalbane	9 7	Robert Black T. M'Manus	Teacher	37 3c	Feb., 1876
Bredbo	Bredbo	9	H. Dowres	do	3A	April, 1878 April, 1886
Breeza	Breeza	9	Patrick Hawe	do	3B .	Aug , 1887
Brewarrina	Brewarrina	6	F. Campling	do	2A	Jan., 1880
			C. W. Robins	Pupil-teacher .	1	July, 1885
Brewongle	Brewongle	8	Maude Chambers William Hitchcock	do Teacher	4 Зв	Oct., 1891 Jan., 1878
Bringelly	Bringelly		John Ryan	do	3B	May, 1874
Brisbane Valley	Oberon	10	W. E. Čooke	do	3A .	Jan., 1887
Broadwater	Broadwater	5	G. Blanchard	do	2A	Jan , 1880
		1	E. Blanch	Pupil·teacher	2	Jan, 1889
Brocklehurst	Brocklehurst	7	T. Hogan	do Teacher	2 2B	Oct., 1889 Jan, 1882
Brocklesby West	Goombargona	9	W. C. Hughes	do	3c	May, 1874
Brodie's Plains	Inverell		F. V. Holtsbaum	do	Зл	Oct., 1884
Brogo	Brogo	10	Minnie Williams	do	Nil	
Broke	Broke	8 7	A. A. Holmes	do	3A	Nov., 1879 July, 1881
Broken Hill	Broken Hill	i	M. Dwyer	do	1B	Oct., 1871
			P. J. Bennett	Assi-tant	24	Nov, 1882
			Ernest Brown	do	N11	Jan., 1886
			Ernest Grieve	do	Зв	Feb., 1885
			Gertrude Coles Emma Sawyer	Teacher (girls) Assistant	2A Зв	June, 1882 Sept., 1878
			Hannah Miller	do	ВВ   Nil	June, 1891
			Sophy Bright	do	Nıl	July, 1890
			Harriett Odgers	Pupil-teacher	3 .	Feb., 1888
			Fmma Gilling	Teacher (infants)	l o	Sept., 1888
			Mary M'Kay Alice Chant	Assistant do	1 0	May, 1882
			Ellen Berryman	do	N1	Aug., 1890
			Kate Coleman	do		N. 1000
			Annie Davie	Pupil-teacher	4	Nov., 1889
			Lily Miller Edith Walker	do	4	
Broken Hill, North	Broken Hill	2	F. Wallace	Work-mistress Teacher	l a .	Jan , 1881
,		_	J. R. Bridle	Assistant	2A 2B	Nov., 1883
			Elsie Stephens	do	Nil	Aug., 1890
			H. Joachim	do	Nil	Aug., 1890
			Eva Silvester	Pupil-teacher Temporary teacher	0-	
			azerena (farson	(infants).	ZB	July, 1883
			Eliza Allen	Temp. assistant	Nil	Dec., 1883
			Frances Russell	do	Nil	Aug, 1890
			Sophia Maynard	do Pupil-teacher	' Nil ' 4	Aug., 1890
	•		Flora Johnston	Work-mistress	N ₁ 1	April, 1891 April, 1891
Brokenshaft Creek	Orange	P.R.	Edwin West	Teacher	Nıl .	Feb., 1883
Brolgan	Tichborne	7	J. T. Corbett	do	3A	Nov., 1882
Brombin	Huntingdon	9	W. Percy	do	3A Prov.	
Brookfield	Lake Bathurst Brookfield	10	Richard Hart Rose Casey	do ·	3c	Sept., 1883 June, 1876
Brooklet	Ballina	8	H. Rewell	ço	3A	Sept, 1882
Brooklyn	Brooklyn	7	J R. Calov	do	3A .	Feb , 1879
Brook's Creek	Bungendore	9	Eliza Kellett	do	3B Prov.	Nov. 1884
Brookstead	Armidale	9	Mary M'Kinlay	do .	Nil	Oct , 1883
Broughtonsworth	Manly Burrowa	9	Elizabeth Lawson J. Stack	do do	8c Nıl	Dec., 1871 Nov., 1884
Broughton Vale	Berry	7	A. King	do	34	June, 1875
Broughton Village	Broughton Village	9	R. Evans	do	Nıl	Jan., 1881
Broula	Cowra	9	Ada Munster	do	Nil .	July, 1885
Brownlea	Rockley	10	Earl Perry	do	Nıl	Jan., 1885
Brown Mountain	Lyttleton	6	G. Lyell Katie Brown	do Pupil-teacher	2в 4	Aug. 1883 June, 1891
Brownmuir	Ellalong	10	Esther Thompson	Teacher	Nil	Jan., 1890
Brown's Creek	Brown's Creek	7	E. J. Hadley	do	2в	Oct., , 1879
Brucedale	Wagga Wagga	9	W. J. Peacock	do	3A .	Jan, 1882
Brushy Hill	Aberdeen	10 7	Mary Hegarty	do	Nil	June, 1872
Bryan's Gap Buccrabandini	Bryan's Gap Bowraville	9	Charles Raymond Margaret Welsh	do	2A . 3B Prov	Jan., 1877 Sept., 1883
Buchanan			J. Harler	do	( 2A	Jure, 1880
Buckendoon	Woodburn	7	M Schaef r	do	3A	Feb., 1883
Buckhobble	Garra	10	I-abella Simpson	do	Nıl	Aug., 1888
Budgambi	Copmanhurst Kangaroo Valley	10	H. F. Barnes	do	Nil	Aug., 1886
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9	Fmily Noakes	do	Nil	April, 1884
Budjong Vale	West Cambewarra	9	Kate Thurgate	do .	34 Prov	

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff	Pos tion.	Classifica tion.	Date of Entry into Service
Bulbudgerie	Wuuluman	9	Sophia Horan .	Teacher	3c	May, 1878
Bulga	Bulga	8	G. Moore	do	34	Sept, 1882
Bulgo Bulladelah	Otford	9 6	J. Millar J. T. Davies	do	3в 2в	Oct., 1877 Jan., 1875
Bulli	Bulli	5	E. J Bourke	do	2A	July, 1869
		i	Sara Kent	Assistant	2в .	June, 1881
			Marion Matthew	Pupil-teacher		May, 1891
Bulli Mountain	Bulli	10	Charles Peck C. de la Motte	do Teacher	4 Nıl .	May, 1891 May, 1879
Bulli North	North Bulh	6	A. Fuller	do	2B	Aug, 1868
Bullokreek	Young	Э	Allan Campbell	do	3A Prov.	Oct , 1884
Bumbury	Bumbury	9	C Sams	do	3A	Nov., 1884
Bunaloo Bundanoon	Mathoura Bundanoon	$\begin{vmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$	Elizabeth Podendorff Joseph Watts	do do	N ₁ l 2 _A	July, 1882 July, 1881
241442001	Dundanoon		Alice Chambers	Pupil-teacher	2A . 3	June, 1890
Bundarra	Bundaria	6 ¦	L Bregenzer	Teacher	2A .	Aug, 1883
Bungawalhun	Bungawalhun		Helen Larkins	Pupil-teacher	4 .	July, 1891
BungawalbynBungay	Bungawalbyn Wingham	8 P R	W. Carpenter Annie Jones	Teacher do	Зв Nıl .	Feb., 1884 Nov., 1887
Bungendore	Bungendore	5	Henry Edmunds	do	2в	Jan., 1878
			W Cavanough	Pupil teacher	4 .	Feb , 1891
Bunglegumbie	Dubbo	8 9	Victor Smith	Teacher	3A	May, 1884
Bungonia Bungowannah	Bungonia Bungowannah	9	J Funnell G. Drummond	do do	3B 3A	June, 1873 Mar., 1881
Bungwall Flat	Bungwall Flat	8	J. J Souter	do	3A .	May, 1882
Buninyong	Dubbo	9	John Davis	do		Feb., 1883
Bunnabunoo Burkeville	Vacy Garland	9 8	Rose O'Brien	do do !	Nıl .	Aug, 1879
Burnt Yards	Carcoar	9	Alice M'Clurg Ellen Kerin	do	Nil .	Nov, 1877 Jan, 1884
Burradue	Bungwall Flat .	8	Dennis J Collins	do	3A .	May, 1876
Burraga	Burraga	6	N. R Pordevin	do	2в	Nov, 1872
Burragan	South Grafton	7	I Poidevin R Beavers	Pupil teacher	3	Nov, 1889 Jan, 1877
Burra Lake	Taralga	9	Miss E Gyde	do	3A	Dec, 1883
Burrangong	Young	7	W. Manson	do	3A	May, 1884
Burrangong Heights	Young	7	R Hobart	do	3A	June, 1875
Burrawang	Burnawang	6	H. Dingwall R W. Connolly	do Pupil teacher .	2в 4	April, 1873 Oct., 1890
Burrembooka	Bombala	10	Mary Mangin	Teacher	N ₁ 1	Aug, 1886
Builler	Nowra	9	F. Pettenge I	do	31	July, 1883
Burull	Milton	9	H. Hopkin	do	3B	May, 1870
Burrowa	Burrowa	6	J. M Boyle Edith Prior	do Pupil-teacher	2A . 4	Jan, 1884 Aug, 1890
Burrumbuttock	Jindera	9	J. Machin	Teacher	3 _A	July, 1885
Burrundulla	Mudgee	8	Amy Woolley	do	3A	July, 1888
Burry Burwood	Tomakın	10 1	Mary Bridge	do do	3в 1 _A	June, 1873 June, 1867
Dat #00a,	Durwood	1	J R Clouting E W. Cadman	do	1 _B	Jan, 1880
			G. Ryan	Temp. Assistant	2в	Mar, 1883
			Charles E Fraser	do	Nıl .	Oct , 1885
			D Scouller	Pupil teacher	1	Sept , 1889 Oct., 1889
			W. Peake	do	4	Jan., 1891
:			A Stilwell	_ do	4	Mar., 1890
			Annie Proudlock	Teachers (girls)	0	July, 1876
			Ada Smith Eveline Dawson	Assistant Pupil-teacher	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	June, 1878 Mar., 1888
			Alice Riley	do	4	Oct , 1890
			C Carroll	do	Prob	Oct., 1891
			B M. Walsh E Sluman	Work-mistress	Nil	Mar , 1882 April, 1876
1			E Sluman S. Bradshaw	Teacher (infants) Assistant	2A . 2A .	June, 1882
			Emily Miller	do	2B Prov.	June, 1878
			Annie Nobbs	Pupil-teacher	1	Oct., 1888
			R. Symonds	do	4	Oct., 1889 Mar., 1891
Byangum	Byangum	PR	Sarah Arnold	Teacher	Nil.	Nov., 1891
Byerock	Bycrock	6	J. Burrell	do	2B Prov.	Mar., 1881
Byng	Ryna	8	Jane M'Manus P. J. Wallace	Assistant		Aug, 1886
Byron Creek	Ballina	P.R.	John Allen	Teacher	Nil	Mar , 1885 April, 1883
Caddigat	Dry Plain	10	Mary Sheeby	do	Nll	May, 1884
Cadia	Cadıa	8	T Mil'er	do	3 _A	May, 1887
Caergurle	Allynbrook	7	B Cox	do	3A	Oct., 1883
Calare Callaghan's Creck	Cowra Woodside	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$	J. Fleeting C. Cook	do do	3в Prov Nıl	April, 1884 July, 1890
Calliope	Ulmarra	9	C. Cook	do do	3A Prov	Mar., 1885
Cambewarra	Cambewarra	6	J. Brennan	do	2A .	Jan, 1881
			A. Hawker	Pupil teacher	$\frac{4}{2}$ .	Oct, 1890
Cambewarrs, West	Cambewarra	8	A Langlands	do	Prob 3A .	Aug , 1891 April, 1884
Camboon	Rylstone	9	A. M'I ean F Muston	do	ЗА . Зв	Jan, 1871
Camden	Camden	5	Henry Reeves	do	2в	Sept , 1855
			Mary Kemp	Assistant	3в	Oct., 1877
		, 1	Elizabeth Wheeler	Pupil-teacher	1	Aug, 1887
		, [	Harrict Frost	_do	4 .	May, 1891

221 .
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica tion.	Date of Entry i Service.
Camdenville	Newtown	2	P. O'Reilly	Teacher	1в	Jan, 1860
	2.0.1.2.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	-	H. B. Squire	Assistant	2A Prov.	
	•		Annie M'Donnell	Teacher (girls)	2A	June, 1886
			Amy Cooper	Assistant	2в	Dec., 1889
			Minnie Dixon	Pupil-teacher	I	Oct., 1891
			Eliza Dalzell	Teacher (infants)	2A	Sept., 1890
			Elizabeth Bartley	Assistant	2в	June, 1889
			May Hurley	Pupil-teacher	4	Feb., 1891
			Lucy Burton	do	4	June, 1891
		.	Annie Williams	do		Sept., 1891
			E. Nettleship	do	1	Oct., 1890
	•		F. Wheeler F. Bate	do	Prob Nil	Nov., 1891
			Mrs. O'Reilly	Assistant	DT:T	Mar., 1886
amptelltown	Campbelltown	5	P. Newman	Teacher	ο.	Feb., 1882 Mar., 1882
	campointe an amount	"	Ellen Thompson	Assistant	2A	Jan., 1885
		}	Alice M'Ewen	Pupil-teacher	1	Oct., 1887
amperdown	Camperdown	2	J. B. Doyle	Teacher		101 1000
-	-		J. G. Corner	Assistant	2в	July, 1870
		١, ا	С. М'Соу	Pupil-teacher	1	Sept., 1887
			E. Court	do	2	3T
			A. B. Swith	do	2	,, 1889
{			Jeannie Broadfoot	Teacher (girls)	1в	July, 1877
			Sarah Cardwell	Assistant	2в	Jan., 1880
			Georgina Greaves	Pupil-teacher	1	Aug., 188
			Isabella Whitehead	do	$\frac{2}{2}$	Jan., 1889
			Ethel Chanelor	do	2	Sept., 1889
			Bessie Boardman	Work-mistress	Nil	
			M. M'Dermott	Teacher (infants) Assistant	2A 3A	Heb., 187 May, 188
			Bessie Larkin	Pupil-teacher	3A 2	March, 188
:			Kate Feast	do	3	1 4 1 1000
}			Augusta Hedges	do	4	Feb., 189
Canadian Lead	Canadian Lead	6	S. Pike	Teacher	2в	May, 1868
			Matilda Menchin	Pupil-teacher	3	
Candelo	Candelo	6	W. Smith	Teacher	2A	Jan., 188
	•		W. Schuback	Pupil-teacher	3	Feb., 1890
l	a ,	_	Margaret Flynn	do	4	Oct., 1890
Canley Vale			E. H. Grant	Teacher	3в	Mar., 186
Canoblas	Canoblas		W. Stevens	do	2в	Dec., 1873
Canowindra	Canowindra	6	D. Colleton	do	2в	Feb., 187
	<del>-</del>		G. H. Armstrong	Pupil-teacher	1	April, 1888
Canterbury	Canterbury	1.	L. Ruddock	do Teacher	4	
Canterbury	Canterbury	- 4	R. B. Parry	Temp. Assistant	2A 3A	
			J. Cameron	Pupil-teacher		1 '
•			Edith Pull	do	3   4	Jan., 1390 Sept., 1891
			Ruth Lucas	Teacher (girls)		Jan., 1876
			Margaret Harnett	Assistant	3в	
			Mary Miller	Pupil-teacher		1 ~
			Isabella Geggie	Pupil-teacher		
aptain's Flat	Captain's Flat	6.	J. Filshie	Teacher	2A	Mar., 187
			Elizabeth Deer	Pupil-teacher	1	Dec, 188
arcoar	Carcoar	6	A. W. Page	Teacher	2BCond	April, 1869
ייר	G 1:00		S. D. Fitt	Pupil-teacher	Prob	
ardiff	Cardiff	6	W. Beaumont	Teacher	3A	1
la mara	C	, .	Mary Kelly	Pupil-teacher	Prob	1 2,
argoarlingford	Cargo		W. H. Roberts	Teacher	3A	Jan., 188
arlingford	Carlingford	9	C. Gow	do	2B	Jan., 1872
			A. C. Downing Ethel Goulding	Assistant Pupil-teacher	2B	July, 188
arrathool	Carrathool	8	H. Maguire	Teacher	0-	1 T 100
arrington			T. J. Halloran	do	2A	Aug., 186
	g		Lucy Coghlan	Assistant	3A	
			W. Gee	Pupil-teacher	3	
			L. Thomas	do	4	T 100
		-	Minnie M'Menemy	Teacher (infants)	2A	3.5
			Frances Oliver	Pupil-teacher	4	Mar., 189
11	C11	_	Beatrice Croft	do	4	1
	Carroll		J. Delmege	Teacher		
arroll Gap			Angus M'Donald	do	Nil	
arr's Creek	Grafton	6	W. Brewer	do Pupil-teacher	2A	1
asino	Casino	5	Joseph A. Martin John Law	Teacher		1
		".	Martha Turtle	Assistant		July, 187
			Fanny Niven	Pupil-teacher		3.5
			H. O'Kelly	do	3	
asino, South	Casino	7	Michael Riley	Teacher	3ACond	
assilis	Cassilis		H. W. Smith	do	3A	July, 188
astle Doyle			William J. Pigott	do	Nil	10
astle Hill	Castle Hill		J. Carolan	do	2A	
		1	K. M'Kay	Pupil-teacher	4	
astle Mountain			Lewis Henry	Teacher	Зв	10
astle Rag			William Wiseman	Teacher	3л	Oct., 188
astlereagh			H. Reid	do	1 ^	1 ~
astlereagh street	Sydney	4	M. Marrack	do	1 0	
		_	E. Chaffer	do (infants) Assistant		Sept., 187 Jan., 187
	i e					

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Castlereagh-street	Sydney	4	K. Kılminster	Pupil-teacher	1	Feb, 1888
			A. Brewster	do	3	Sept , 1890
			W. High	do	3	April, 1890
Castlereagh, Upper	Cootlemes als	٥	A. Corkrane	do	4	Nov., 1890
Cathcart	Castlereagh	8 7	Charles Paul	Teacher	3в	June, 1858
Catherine Hill Bay	Catherine Hıll Bay	6	A. Stonham	do do	3A 2A	May, 1871 Jan., 1884
	•		Maurice Hughes	Pupil-teacher	Prob	Oct , 1891
Cattai Creek	Coopernook	9	Ellen Newton	Teacher	3 <u>A</u>	July, 1875
Cavan	Yass	P.R	A. J. Bundock	do	Nıl .	Aug., 1881
Cawdor Ccdar Party Creck .	Camden	8	J. Fletcher	do	3в	Dec, 1856
Cessnock	Cedar Party Creek . Cessnock	8	George M'Kinnon . E. C. Buttsworth	do	3a Prov	Sept, 1887
Chain of Ponds	Jerrawa	9	A. G. Gallop	do do	8а 3в	July, 1885 Jan , 1883
Chalkerville	Mittagong	10	Arabella Norris	do	N ₁ l .	Oct, 1884
Charlestown	Charlestown	5	M. M'Kean	do	2в .	Jan., 1872
		•	Sara Wood	Assistant	3в	April, 1887
			W. J. Thomas	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan., 1891
Charleville	Cadia	P.R.	J. Buxton	do Teacher	4	Oct., 1891
Charleyong	Charleyong	9	S. G. Tate	do	Nıl 3B	Aug, 1887 Jan., 1875
Chatsbury	Chatsbury	10	Helen Saunders	do	Nıl .	Aug, 1889
Chatswood	Chatswood	6	Agnes Burt	do	2 _B	Feb , 1870
Ohntarranth T-1 1	01 / 17 7 7	ارا	Alfred Hewett	Pupil teacher	2	Aug., 1888
Chatsworth Island	Chatsworth Island	5	T. Davis	Teacher	2A	July, 1878
		[	Margaret Syme	Pupil-teacher	3	Nov., 1889
Chichester	Underbank	9	Annie J. Really	do	4	July, 1891
Clairvaulx	Clairvaulx		Emily Francis	Teacher	3a Nıl	Jan., 1866 Sept., 1888
Hairwood	Bridgeman	9	Mabel Cragg	do	Nil	July, 1890
laremont	Woodhouselee	10	Christina Elliott	do	3B	Sept, 1884
Clarence Town	Clarence Town	5	T. J. Dwyer	_ do	2A	April, 1869
			Katie Jones	Temp. Assistant .	2B prov	Feb., 1884
larendon	Eurongilly	9	W. Morrow Lizzie Crowe	Pupil teacher	Prob	Dec., 1891
lareval	Stroud		Ellen Berman	Teacherdo	3A	July, 1881 July, 1883
larkson's Crossing .	Cape Hawke	8	Alfred Yarrington	do	3B	Feb, 1876
learbank	Glen Innes		Isabella Stewart	do	Nil	Nov., 1889
levedon	Armidale		Agnes Stewart	do	Nil	June, 1888
leveland-street	Redfern	1	G. Thornton	do	la .	July, 1871
			C. Hogg	Assistant	2A	April, 1879
			J. Moloney E. A. Rourke	do	2A	Nov., 1864
			J. E. Layton	do do	2A prov.	Jan., 1885 Jan., 1885
			A. Shute	Pupil-teacher	1	April, 1888
			C. Leer	do	1	Nov., 1887
		1	J. Shute	do	2	April, 1888
			A. Hathaway	do		Jan., 1890
			A. Templeton	do	4 .	Jan., 1891
			W. Fitzgerald	do do	4	Mar, 1891 Oct., 1891
		ļ	W. Landrey	do	4	Nov., 1891
			Mary Smith	Teacher (girls)	1A .	Sept., 1866
			Emily Berry	Assistant	2в	Aug., 1878
			Mary Finnegan	do	3в	Sept., 1884
			Bessie M'Tavish	do Pupil-teacher	2 <u>A</u>	Sept., 1883
			Eva Laird	do	2	April, 1887 April, 1887
-			Ada White	Pupil-teacher	2	April, 1889
1			Julia Aria	do	2 .	Mar, 1889
	•		Mrs. Lane	Work-mistress	Nıl	Mar, 1881
			L. W. Jones	Teacher ('nfants)	1 <u>A</u>	April, 1871
		·	Mary Maloney Rachel Garner	Assistant	2A	Jan, 1880
			Jane Purcell	do do	2B	July, 1884 April, 1883
			Bella Jamieson	Pupil-teacher	2	April, 1887
•			Annie Jones	_do	4	April, 1890
			May Arnold	do	3	July, 1890
			Edith Norton	do	4	July, 1891
ifton *	Clifton	5	Elizabeth Deakin W. M'Laren	do	4 . 2A .	April, 1891
		٠,	W. Cassels	Pupil-teacher	3 .	July, 1873 Feb., 1890
		1	J. Clowes	do .	3	May, 1890
lunes	Clunes	8	Charles Howard	Teacher	3в	April, 1867
lybucca	Clybucca	9	John Larner	do	Nıl	June, 1885
obar	Cobar	5	J. G. Lee	do	2A	Aug., 1880
1	•		T. L. Neal Catherine Hudson	Assistant	3A	Aug, 1877 Man 1890
obargo	Cobargo	6	S. P. Ward	Pupil-teacher	3 2A	Mar., 1889 Aug., 1878
		١	Catherine O'Brien	Pupil-teacher	1	Nov., 1886
1		ļ	Amy Salway	do .	Prob	Oct., 1891
bbitty	Cobbitty	9	T. McLuckie	Teacher	3A	July, 1883
obborah	Cobborah	10	R. Allardyce	do	3B Prob	Aug., 1891
ockatoo Flat	Walcha	10	Nora Cunningham	do	Nıl	Feb, 1887
ockle Creek	Moonbi Railway Stn Davis Town	7	Edwin Campbell	do	3A N-1	Oct., 1882
odrington	Codrington	10	Elizabeth Langford W. Miller	do	Nıl 3c Prob	Mar., 1891 Feb , 1886
					au Fron	TOTAL LAND
odrington, North		PR	W. Munro	do	Nıl	Oct , 1887

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry in Service
Coffey Hill	Omango	9	In Comm	// // // // // // // // // // // // //	0	37
Cogo	Orange	10	Jn. Curry	Teacher	3c Prov.	Nov., 1887
Coldstream, Lower	Rolland's Plains	. 9	Mary Kidd	do	Nil	May, 1887
	Brushgrove		David Bowling	do	3A Prov.	Oct, 1884
Coldstream, Upper Colinton	Upper Coldstream	9	Percy C. Hardaker	do	3c	Aug., 1885
Pollovandahmi	Colinton	10	M. J. Nihill	do	3A	Sept., 1872
Collarendabri		9.	R. Ryan	do	3c	Feb., 1887
Collector	Collector	8	M. L. Allen	do	3A	May, 1876
Collengullie	Wagga Wagga	9	L. J. Butt	do	3c:	Aug., 1884
Colonna	Barraba	9	Bridget M. Jones	do	3c	July, 1882
Colstoun	Gresford	P.R.	Rose Bogan	do	Nil	Feb., 1888
Colyton	Mount Druitt	6	J. O. Miller	do	3A	Mar., 1874
			J. W. Lockart	Pupil-teacher	4	Aug., 1891
Comarong	Comarong	9	Alice Ryan	Teacher		Aug., 1884
Comleroy Road	Kurrajong	7	W. Cox	do		May, 1869
·		1	H. Bowd	Pupil-teacher		
Conargo	Conargo	P.R.	A. Thomas	Teacher	_	July, 1890
Concord	Concord	5	J. Memes	do		April, 1889
			Jessie Brownhill	Assistant		April, 1868
. ,			G. Greenless	Domil to all an	34	Jan., 1879
Candobolin	Condobolin	6	T Wall-	Pupil-teacher	1	Feb., 1888
	Сопиовони	"	J. Kelly	Teacher	2A	Aug., 1878
Conjola	O1-	۸	J. B. May	Pupil-teacher	3	Aug., 1890
Cooks Crook	Conjola	9	J. T. Thompson	Teacher	3c	Nov., 1876
Cooba Creek	Junee	10	Agnes Hawick	do	Nil	Jan., 1886
Cooerwull	Bowenfells	6	S. W. Hatfield	_ do	2в	Aug., 1879
, ,			Evelyn Dobbs	Pupil-teacher	Nil	Jan., 1887
Coogee	Randwick	6	E. Spring	Teacher	2в	Jan., 1887
	_	]	Agnes Freeman	Pupil-teacher	3 .,.	July, 1890
	,		G. Fitzgerald	` dó	4	May, 1891
Cookardinia	Cookardinia	9	James Byrne	Teacher	3A	July, 1879
Cook's Hill	Newcastle, West	2	Harry Buckland	do	•	Oct., 1870
	,		W. Byrne	Assistant	_	
			J. Gillespie	Pupil-teacher		
•			S. Abel		3	April, 1887
			James Nesetie		4	Jan. 1891
	•		Walth Desire	do	3	July, 1890
			Edith Braine	Teacher (girls')	2A	Oct., 1882
			Mary Doherty	Assistant	2в	April, 1880
)			Louisa Winchester	Pupil-teacher	3	Oct., 1889
-			Lily Steel	do	3	Feb., 1890
_			Annie Murray	Work-mistress	Nil	July, 1882
-			Margaret Moses	Teacher (infants)	2A	Dec., 1879
			Mary Morphy	Assistant	2в	July, 1883
•			Mary M'Allister	Temp. Assistant	Nil	July, 1883
			Florence Morrow	Pupil-teacher	2	Jan., 1889
-			Mary Williams	do	3	Feb., 1890
Coolac	Coolae	7	D. E. Lancaster	Teacher	24 Prov.	Sept., 1884
Coolah	Coolah	6	J. Aston	do	a. I	Sept., 1884
į	-	-	Phœbe Allan	Assistant	37.7	
Coolamon	Coolamon	8	F. Hansford		_	Feb., 1886
Coolangatta	Coolangatta	7	J. P. Collis	Teacher	3B	Sept., 1882
Coolongolook	Coolongolook	8	D. M'Kinnon	do	3A	Oct., 1863
Cooma		4	H. Thomas	do	3A	Jan., 1881
, oo qua	Cooma	#	Files /Description	do	2A	May, 1879
i			Ellen Tynan	Assistant	3A	June, 1881
			Ellen Sullivan	Pupil-teacher	3	Feb., 1889
			Fanny Downey	Teacher (infants')	2A	May, 1881
			Minnie Haigh	Pupil-teacher	3	May, 1890
			Theresa M'Carron	do	Prob	Oct., 1891
comber	Rylstone	9	R. Kersley	Teacher	3в	Mar., 1878
oonabarabran	Coonabarabran	6	M. Hennessy	do	2A	July, 1874
		- 1	Janet M'Ausland	Assistant	3в	May, 1887
Conamble	Coonamble	5	G. Skillman	Teacher	2A	Jan., 1880
	1	.	Elizabeth Pedrotta	Assistant	3B	June, 1884
•	ł		Alice Morgan	Pupil-teacher	Prob	Sept., 1891
Joopernook	Coopernook	6	Alfred Taylor	Teacher	0-	July, 1877
-	-	1	F. Whatson	Pupil-teacher		
ooper's Creek	Bexhill	9	Lizzie Chisholm	Teacher	6-	Jan., 1891
ooranbong	Cooranbong	9	Mary Jane Butler			Sept., 1879
ootamundra	Cootamundra	4	A. M. Booth		3A	Oct., 1872
		-	A. G. Dalgleish		2A	Dec., 1870
			R M'Namanna	Temp. Assistant	Nil	Sept., 1885
			B. M'Namarra	do	3в	Jan., 1885
	i		J. Younie	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan., 1891
			K. Walsh	Teacher (infants)	2A	June, 1881
		1	A. Pettingell	Pupil-teacher	3	Oct., 1888
1	a. a .	_ [	E. Loftus	_ do	4	June, 1891
ooyal	Stony Creek	7	P. Morrissey	Teacher	2в	Jan., 1880
opeland, North	North Copeland	7	Arthur Storey	do	3A	Mar., 1877
opmanhurst	Copmanhurst	6	Fanny Barnes	do	2в	Jan., 1872
*	-		Sarah A. Corcoran	Pupil-teacher	2	July, 1888
oraki	Coraki	6	T. Dunlop	Teacher	٥. ا	
		٠,	Alice Roach	Punil-took-		Feb., 1881
ordeaux River	Mount Kembla	10	A Wilson	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan., 1891
oreen	Devedele	10	A. Wilson	Teacher	3c	Sept., 1868
	Daysdale		Eveleen Carrigg	do	Nil	Aug., 1887
orindi	Woolgoolgah	9	Eliza Dewing	do	Nil	Aug., 1886
ormick's Creek	Maclean	9	E. Tysoe	do	Nil	April, 1886
ornwallis	Windsor	10	J. E. Teale	do	Nil	Sept., 1885
orowa	Corowa	5	J. P. Buggy	do	a	Jan., 1870
			Wilhelmina Norman	Assistant	_ 1	
i i	ŀ	ł	Sarah Jepson	Pupil-teacher	3A	Jan., 1885
ı						
orrimal	Corrimal	6	W. Macdonald	Teacher	1 2 _A	April, 1888 Oct., 1868

224
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classiflea tion.	Date of Entry 11 Service
Corrimal	Corrimal	6	T. Emery	Pupil-teacher .	4	Dec, 1890
			F. Robbins	do	Prob	Oct., 1891
Cottawalla	Crookwell	8	James Baxter	Teacher	3в	Oct., 188)
Courabyra	Tumberumba	9	Godfrey Gill	do	3A .	July, 1882
Cow Flat	Cow Flat	9	W. Guilfoyle	do	3B Cond	
Cowlong	Cowlong	8	Owen Gilbert	do	2A .	Jan, 1885
Cowper	Cowper	6	W. Archibald	_ do	2A Cond	
	_		Kate Carlton	Pupil-teacher	2 .	Mar., 1889
Cowra	Cowra	4	C. Snodgrass	Teacher	1B .	June, 1879
	l l		J. W. Treehy	Assistant	3A .	Sept., 1870
	1		Fanny Muir	Pupil-teacher	] 1	June, 1885
	Ì		Isabel Ousby	do	$\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \cdot \end{array}\right\}$	Aug, 1884
	C		Ellen Woodbridge	do ,	3	Mar, 1890
Craigie	Craigie	8	T. M'Paul	Teacher	3A	Jan., 1882
Cranebrook		7 9	F. DeMeyrick	do	3A 3C	Sept, 1880 Oct, 1885
Crawford River	1	6	John Duffy	Teacher do		Oct., 1878
Crokı	Croki	О	T. Merks	Pupil-teacher		Nov, 1880
Tunaharan	Milton	7	Henry Masters	Teacher	1 3 <b>A</b>	Jan., 1889
Croobyar		5	F. Gallagher	do	2A .	April, 1874
Crookwell	Crookwell	ľ	Mary Hill	Assistant	Nil.	Jan, 1895
			Olivia Howland	Pupil-teacher	4	Oct , 1890
Crookwell River	Binda	10	Constance Johnson	Teacher	Nil.	Mar., 1884
Groome	Via Albion Park	8	W. Turnbull	do	3A .	Mar., 1877
Crown Ridge	Tarana	9	K. R. Hall	do	3в	Mar, 1892
Grown Mage Grown-street			E. Banks	do	1A	April, 1860
210 HIL 201000 ****** *****		•	W. J. Rooney	Assistant	la Pro	
	ł		T. Hall	Temp Assistant.	3A	July, 1.65
			H C. Lewis	do	2A Pro.	Sept., 1884
			G. Metcalfe		1в	Oct., 1880
	1		G. Fraser	Pupil-teacher	1	Nov., 1887
			W. G. Finn	do	1 .	Nov., 1887
	1		B. Bowmaker	do	2	Nov, 1888
			E Davies	do	2	April, 1488
			W. Kessell	d>	3	May, 1890
			Annie Hotton	Teacher (girls)	1A	April, 1869
	1		Alice Russell	Assistant	2в	Jan, 1879
			Eliza Hall	do	3A	April, 1867
			Eliza Cleary	_ do	2A Pro.	July, 1884
			Ada Metcalfe	Pupil-teacher .	1	July, 1887
			Pollie Bushnell .	do	1 .	June, 1888
			Alice Bardsley .	do	1	Jan., 1885
			Jane Chapman	do	1 .	Jan., 1887
			Florence Scott	do	2	Sept, 1889
			Edith Green	do	3	Oct., 1890
			Eliza St Julian	Work-mistress	Nıl.	April, 1856   1859
			Eliza M'Taggart	Teacher (infants)	2A	1870
			Emma Jones  Dorothy Johnston	Assistant	2A 3A .	Jan., 1871
			T	Assistant	1.0	July, 1881
			Mary Singleton	Pupil-teacher .	30 1 <b>&lt;</b> .	July, 1884
	1	!	Elizabeth Taylor	do	1	
	ì					l Oct. 1887
						Oct., 1887   July 1886
			Ada Tyler	do .	1	Oct., 1887 July, 1886 April, 1886
			Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan	do	1	July, 1886 April, 1886
			Ada Tyler  Gertrude O'Sullivan  Ellen Murphy	do do	1 1 4 .	July, 1886 April, 1886 Jan , 1889
Provdon	Croydon	3	Ada Tyler  Gertrude O'Sullivan  Ellen Murphy  Margaret Coulter	do do do	1 1 4 .	July, 1886 April, 1886 Jan , 1889 Feb , 1891
Proydon	Croydon	3	Ada Tyler	do do	1 1 4 . 2	July, 1886 April, 1886 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1861
Croydon	Croydon	3	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn	do do	1 1 4 . 4 . 2 _A 2 _A	July, 1886 April, 1886 Jan , 1889 Feb , 1891 Nov., 1864 Nov., 1878
Croydon ,,,	Croydon	3	Ada Tyler	do do	1 1 4 . 2 2	July, 1886 April, 1886 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1861
Proydon	Croydon	3	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wıllıams	do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher	1 1 4 . 2 2	July, 1886 April, 1886 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1864 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887
Croydon ,,,	Croydon	3	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 1 4 . 2 2 1 3	July, 1886 April, 1896 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1864 Nov., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881
'roydon ,,,	Croydon	3	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 4 2A 1 3 2B 2B 1	July, 1886 April, 1889 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1861 Nov., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1880
Croydon	Croydon	3	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Rllen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 4 2A 1 3 2B 2B 1	July, 1886 April, 1896 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1864 Nov., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881
Proydon ,,,	Croydon	3	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 1 4 2A 1 2B 2B 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 1 2L 2L 1 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L 2L	July, 1886 April, 1889 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1864 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1882 Sept, 1871 May, 1888
roydon			Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wilhams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 4 4 2A 1 2B 2B 2B 1 2 1 4 4 4 4	July, 1886 April, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1864 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Sept, 1871 May, 1888 Feb., 1891
·		3	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart.	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 4 2A 1 2B 2B 1 2L 1 2L 1 2L 2L 1 2L 2L 1 2L 2L 1 2L 2L 1 2L 2L 1 2L 2L 2L	July, 1886 April, 1886 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1864 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1886 Feb., 1891 Jan, 1865
·			Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2 1 2 1	July, 1886 April, 1889 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1861 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1886 Sept, 1871 May, 1888 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1865 Oct., 1887
·			Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart. T. Farry Isabel Baitlett	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 1 2A 2A 1 2B 2B 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 3A	July, 1886 April, 1889 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1864 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Sept, 1871 May, 1888 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1865 Oct., 1887 July, 1877
			Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wıllıams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martın Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradıce Gertrude Scutt John Dart. T. Farry Isabel Baıtlett Susanna Dumbrell	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 1 2A 2B 2B 2B 2L 1 4 2A 1 4 2A 1 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	July, 1886 April, 1880 April, 1880 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887 Mar., 1887 June, 1881 Jan , 1882 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1862 Oct , 1887 July, 1873
·			Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wıllıams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martın Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradıce Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Bantlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan	do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Tracher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants)	1 4 2A 1 2B 2B 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 3A 2A 3A	July, 1886 April, 1886 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1861 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1882 Sept, 1871 Jan, 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1877 July, 1873 Jan, 1882
·			Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baitlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan Clara Crawford	do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Teacher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants)	1 1 4 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	July, 1886 April, 1886 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1864 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 Sept., 1886
Croyden Park	Croydon	4	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baitlett Susanna Dumbrell Winfred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore	do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Teacher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher Teacher Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher Pupil teacher Pupil teacher	1 1 2A 2A 2A 2A 1 2A 1 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	July, 1886 April, 1889 April, 1889 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1876 Mar., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1882 Sept, 1871 May, 1888 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1865 Oct., 1887 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1873 Jan, 1882 Sept., 1886 Jan, 1888
Croydon Park	Crudine	4	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wıllıams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baıtlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Wıllıams	do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Tracher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher Pupil teacher Teacher Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher Chacker Teacher Teacher Teacher Teacher	1 1 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2	July, 1886 April, 1889 April, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1864 Nov., 1889 Mar., 1887 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Sept, 1871 May, 1888 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1873 Jan, 1888 Sept., 1880 July, 1873 Jan, 1883 July, 1873
Froydon Park	Crudine	4 9 9	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wıllıams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martın Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradıce Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baıtlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Wıllıams W. Alway	do do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Teacher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants)	1 4 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 2 3A 2 3B 3B	July, 1886 April, 1886 April, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1867 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1873 July, 1873 Jan, 1883 Sept., 1886 Jan, 1883 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873 July, 1873
Croydon Park	Crudine	4 9 9	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baitlett Susanna Dumbrell Winnfred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Williams W. Alway W. R. Walsh	do do do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher Pupil teacher Assistant Pupil teacher Assistant Pupil teacher do Teacher (infants) Assistant Pupil teacher do Teacher do Teacher do	1 1 4 2 2 3 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3	July, 1886 April, 1886 April, 1886 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1863 Nov., 1887 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1888 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1878 Jan, 1882 Sept., 1880 Jan, 1883 July, 1873 Jan, 1882 Sept., 1880 Jan, 1882 Sept., 1880
Froydon Park	Crudine	4 9 9	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baitlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Williams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield	do do do do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher do Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Pupil teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher Teacher do Teacher do	1 1 4 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	July, 1886 April, 1889 April, 1889 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1876 Mar., 1887 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Sept, 1871 May, 1888 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1865 Oct., 1887 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1873 Jan, 1883 July, 1873 Jan, 1883 July, 1873 Jan, 1883 July, 1873 Jan, 1883 July, 1873 Jan, 1883 July, 1873 Jan, 1883 July, 1873 Jan, 18873 Jan, 1888 July, 1873 Jan, 1889 July, 1873 Jan, 1889 July, 1873 Jan, 1889 July, 1873 Jan, 1889
Croydon Park	Crudine	4 9 9 6	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baitlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Williams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield C Hadley	do do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher (infants) Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Pupil teacher Qo Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do	1 1 4 2 2 3 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	July, 1886 April, 1886 April, 1889 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1876 Mar., 1887 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Sept, 1876 Juny, 1888 Feb., 1891 Jan, 1865 July, 1877 July, 1873 Jan, 1883 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1889 July, 1873
Croyden Park	Crudine	9996	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wılıams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martın Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradıce Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baıtlett Susanna Dumbrell Wınıfred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Wılıams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield C Hadley Alice Andrews	do do do do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Teacher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Pupil teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher	1 1 4 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 2A 2 3A 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 2 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B	July, 1886 April, 1880 April, 1880 April, 1880 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1888 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Oct, 1887 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 Sept., 1880 Jan, 1888 Jan, 1888 Jan, 1888 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889
Croyden Park  Crudine  Cucumbark  Cuddal	Crudine	9996	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baitlett Susanna Dumbrell Winfred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Williams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield C Hadley Alice Andrews Catherine Rodgers	do do do do do do do do Assistant Pupil-teacher do Tcacher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Pupil teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do	1 1 4 2 2 3 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	July, 1886 April, 1886 April, 1886 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1867 Mar., 1887 Mar., 1887 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Feb., 1891 Jan, 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 Jan, 1888 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 July, 1877 Jan, 1889 July, 1877 Jan, 1889 July, 1878 July, 1878 July, 1878 July, 1878 July, 1878 July, 1878 July, 1878 July, 1878
Croydon Park	Croydon  Crudine Kyle Cudal  Narandera Cudgebegong Cudgegong	4 9 9 6 9 7	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wilhams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baitlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Williams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield C Hadley Alice Andrews Catherine Rodgers P. Cavan	do do do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Tracher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Tracher Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Pupil teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do	1 1 4 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	July, 1886 April, 1880 April, 1880 Jan, 1881 Nov., 1863 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1888 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Feb., 1891 Jan, 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1877 Jan, 1885 July, 1877 Jan, 1885 Jan, 1885 Jan, 1886 Jan, 1888 July, 1877 Jan, 1885 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889
Croyden Park	Crudine	9966	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baitlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Williams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield C Hadley Alice Andrews Catherine Rodgers P. Cavan J. C. Chamen	do do do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Tracher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher reacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher (infants) Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher do Pupil teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Dupil teacher do do Teacher do do Teacher do do Teacher do do Teacher do do Teacher do	1 1 4 2 2 3 2 2 1 3 2 2 1 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	July, 1886 April, 1880 April, 1880 Jan, 1883 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1872 Mar., 1887 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Sept, 1871 May, 1885 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 Jan, 1888 July, 1877 Sept., 1880 Jan, 1883 July, 1877 Jan, 1883 July, 1877 Jan, 1883 July, 1877 Jan, 1883 July, 1877 Jan, 1883 July, 1877 Jan, 1883 July, 1877 Jan, 1883 July, 1877 Jan, 1883 July, 1877 Jan, 1883 July, 1877 Jan, 1883 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1884 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886
Crudine	Crudine	4 9996 99798	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullıvan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wılıams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martın Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradıce Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baıtlett Susanna Dumbrell Wınıfred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Wılıams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield C Hadley Alice Andrews Catherine Rodgers P. Cavan J. C. Chamen M. Spiers	do do do do do do do do do do Assistant Pupil-teacher do Teacher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Teacher Pupil teacher Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Pupil teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do Teacher do do Teacher do do Teacher do do Teacher do do do do do do	1 1 4 2 2 3 2 2 1 3 2 1 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	July, 1886 April, 1880 April, 1880 April, 1880 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1878 Mar., 1887 Mar., 1887 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Gept, 1871 May, 1888 Feb., 1891 Jan., 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1873 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1873 Jan, 1885 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1887 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886 July, 1886
Croydon Park	Crudine	4 9966 997987	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baitlett Susanna Dumbrell Winfred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Williams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield C Hadley Alice Andrews Catherine Rodgers P. Cavan J. C. Chamen M. Spiers Maggie Kirkpatrick	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 1 4 2A 1 2A 1 2A 1 3A 2A 2A 3A 2A 3B 2A 3B 2A 3B 2A 3B 2A 3B 2A 3B 3B 3B 3B 3B 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C .	July, 1886 April, 1880 April, 1880 April, 1880 Jan, 1881 Nov., 1863 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1883 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Feb., 1891 Jan, 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 Jan, 1888 July, 1878 Jan, 1888 July, 1878 Jan, 1888 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1888 July, 1878 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1888 July, 1876 July, 1887 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 Aug, 1876 June, 1888 Dec, 1888
Croydon Park  Crudine  Cucumbark  Cuddell Siding  Cudgebegong  Cudgegong  Cudgell Creek  Cudger	Crudine	4 996 09798 79	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wilhams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Bartlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Wilhams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield C Hadley Alice Andrews Catherine Rodgers P. Cavan J. C. Chamen M. Spiers Maggie Kirkpatrick Jane Madden	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 1 4 2A 2B 2B 1 2A 1 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2B 2A 3A 2 2 3B 2A 3B 2A 3B 3C 3B 3C 3B 3C 3B 3C 3B 3C 3B 3C 3B 3C 3B 3C 3B	July, 1886 April, 1886 April, 1889 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1864 Mar., 1887 Nov., 1889 Sept, 1876 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Feb., 1891 Jan, 1865 Oct, 1887 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 Jan, 1888 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 July, 1877 July, 1877 Jan, 1878 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Jan, 1889 Sept, 1880 Dec, 1883 Dec, 1883 Sept, 1889 May, 1884
Cudgebegong Cudgegong Cudgell Creek Cudgen Culgarn	Crudine  Kyle Cudal  Narandera Cudgebegong Cudgegong Young Cudgen Culcaurn Breadalbane Piper's Flat	4 996 097 987 97	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Williams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Baitlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Williams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield C Hadley Alice Andrews Catherine Rodgers P. Cavan J. C. Chamen M. Spiers Maggie Kirkpatrick Jane Madden W. F. Fraser	do do do do do do do do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do Tracher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher do Tracher (infants) Pupil teacher Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher (infants) Assistant Teacher do Pupil teacher do Teacher do Teacher do do Teacher do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1 1 4 2 2 3 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	July, 1886 April, 1886 April, 1889 Jan, 1889 Feb, 1891 Nov., 1867 Mar., 1887 Mar., 1887 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Feb., 1891 Jan, 1865 Oct., 1887 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 Jan, 1882 Sept., 1880 Jan, 1883 July, 1877 Jan, 1887 July, 1877 Jan, 1887 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1887 July, 1877 July, 1887 July, 1887 July, 1887 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888
Croydon Park	Crudine  Kyle Cudal  Narandera Cudgebegong Cudgegong Cudgen Culcarn Breadalbane Piper's Flat Cullen Bullen	4 996 09798 79	Ada Tyler Gertrude O'Sullivan Ellen Murphy Margaret Coulter T. Bonynge J M'Glynn W. Wilhams J. Bourke Fanny Flashman Mary Martin Ethel Trotter Frances Adnum Ellen Paradice Gertrude Scutt John Dart T. Farry Isabel Bartlett Susanna Dumbrell Winifred Ryan Clara Crawford Eveline Beardmore H. Wilhams W. Alway W. R. Walsh J. H. Shield C Hadley Alice Andrews Catherine Rodgers P. Cavan J. C. Chamen M. Spiers Maggie Kirkpatrick Jane Madden	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	1 1 4 2 2 3 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	July, 1886 April, 1880 April, 1880 April, 1880 Jan, 1882 Nov., 1862 Mar., 1887 Mar., 1887 June, 1881 Jan, 1885 Sept, 1870 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1877 July, 1887 July, 1887 July, 1887 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888 July, 1888

225
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica-	Date of Entry into Service.
Cullinga	Cullinga	8	T. H. Loomes	Teacher	34	April, 1883
Cumbalum	Ballina	10	Minnie Thomson	do	37.1	Jan., 1884
Cummeragunja	Moama	7	T. S. James	do	1 .	Oct., 1883
Cumnock	Cumnock ,	6	J. M'Lennan Ada Sherringham	do	2в	Jan., 1871
Cundletown	Cundletown	6	John Gregson	Pupil-teacher Teacher	4   2в .	Aug., 1\91 April, 1874
		}	Florence Gil	Pupil-teacher	28 .	Aug., 1888
Cundumbul	Condumb1		William Cox		4 .	May, 1891
Cungegong	Cundumbul Moatefield	8	Hugh M'Kay J. Kehoe	Teacher	3A	Oct., 1883
Cunningar	Cunningham	8	W. H. Ballen	do	3B	Oct., 1878
Curban	Gilgandra	9	Ellen Nevell,	do	3B .	Mar, 1882 April, 1881
Curlewis	Cuclewis	9	Thomas King	do	Nıl.	Jan, 1888
Currabubula	Currabubula	6	P. Murray	do	2A ·	Jan, 1879
Curra Creek	Wellington	9	G. M'Lennan	Pupil-teacher	1.0-	July, 1891
Currawang	Currawang	7	J. J. Walsh	do	2A	April, 1883. April, 1881
Currawarna	Wagga Wagga	9	Nellie Mealy	do	3c	June, 1883
Cuthero Dalgetty	Wentworth Buckley's Crossing	8	J. Donohue A. Cruickshank	do	Зв	May, 1879
Dalmorton	Dalmorton	8	W. H. Gallagher	do do	3B . 3B .	July, 1881 Mar, 1887
Dalton	Dalton	6	W. J. Carroll	do	2в	Feb., 1883
Dalwood	D 3/ 11		Albert Bush	Pupil-teacher	3 .	Mar, 1889
Dangar's Lagoon	Rous Mill	9	M. J. Le Cheminant Maurice Collins	Teacher	3c Prov	Sept., 1885
Dapper	Gulgong	10	B. Blackman	do do	3c Nil	Oct, 1885 Aug., 1889
Dapto	Dapto	7	F. W. Lane	do	3A	Aug., 1881
Dapto, West	Brownsville	7	A. Campbell	do	3₄	Jan, 1872
Darawauk	Failford	$\begin{vmatrix} 8 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	F. Booth M. M'Bride	do	3A	Jan., 1885
Dark Corner	West Mitchell		E A Povitt	do	Nil	Feb, 1879 July, 1887
Darlinghurst	Sydney	2	E. Watts	do	1A	May, 1870
			S. Mitchell	Assistant	2A	July, 1878
		1	D. Johnston F. Hayes	do .	3A	Feb., 185
			J. Culey	Pupil-teacher	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix}$	Jan., 1590 Jan., 1891
		}	W. Geale	do	$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{3} & \vdots \\ 3 & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$	Jan., 1890
			Kate Cahill	Tea her (girls)	2A	Jan., 1879
	,		Mary Gilhooley Sarah Hawkins	Assistant	3A	Oct., 1864
			Elizabeth Rush	Work-mistress Pupil-teacher	N1l	Jan, 1869 Mar, 1889
			Susan Marr	do	3	Oct , 1889
			Mary Wilkes	Teacher (infants)		July 1873
			Elizabeth Healey Kate Pearce	Assistant Pupil-teacher	3A 2 .	Oct., 1882
			Nellie Robinson	do	i	Oct., 1889 Jan, 1889
Darling Road	Balmain	1	P. Wallace	Teacher	1 _A	Jan, 1865
	-		A. Noble	Assistant	1в .	July, 1881
			W. T. Lockrey A. M'Whirter	do Pupil-teacher	2A cond 1	April 1880 Nov., 1888
			R. H. Taylor	do	2	Sept, 1889
			H. Foott	do	3 c	April, 1889
			C. Cherry Annie Rayner	do	3 ,	Jan., 1890
			Alice Mulholland	Teacher (girls) Assistant	2A 2B	Aug., 1868 May, 1886
			Ada Stanford	do	3A	Jan, 1835
		- 1	Margaret Warlters	Pupil-teacher	1	Sept., 1886
			Jane Paris M. M. Murray	do	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & \dots \\ 2 & \dots \end{array}$	Aug, 1888
		1	Ellen Wright	Work-mistress	N ₁ l	Jan., 1889 Jan., 1879
1	ì	Ì	Margaret M'Murtrie	Teacher (infants)		Jan, 1880
			M. Simpson	Assistant	2в	May, 1878
			Adelaide Marshall Margaret Ryan	do do	3A	Oct., 1878
			R. Murphy	Pupil-teacher	1	Nov., 1880 Feb., 1888
			Ruth Kershaw	do	2	April, 1888
			Edith Wright	do	3	Sept , 1890
			K. Pringle Elizabeth M'Lean	do	3 4	Oct, 1890 Feb, 1891
_ ,			Margaret Lander	do	4	Feb., 1891
Darlington	Darlington	1	S Smith	Teacher	1в	April, 1862
			J. Cosgrove	Assistant	1B	Jan., 1877
	] 1		Alfred Hall	Temp. Assistant Pupil-teacher	2A [	Jan., 1885
		l	S. Davison	do	1	Oct., 1887 Nov., 1888
1			Eliza M'Neilly	Teacher (girls)	1в	Nov., 1874
		1	J. Gregor	Assistant	24	Oct., 1879
			Emma Harvey Henrietta M'Coy	Temp. Assistant Pupil-teacher	2A Prov	Mar., 1884 Oct. 1886
	j		Emily Maher	do	3	Oct., 1886 Jan., 1889
			Jane Charlton	do	Prob	Aug, 1891
			Mrs. M'Coy	Work-mistress .	Nıl .	July, 1878
	ļ	- 1	Alice De Lambert Maria Hewitt	Teacher (infants) Assistant	1A cond 2B	Jan , 1874 June, 1860
	.		Elizabeth Hyett	do	3A	Jan., 1874
	ì		Mary Muir	Pupil-teacher .	1 .	July, 1886
		- 1	. 751 1		_ 1	
		- 1	A. Black	do	2 4	Jan., 1889 Jan., 1891

226
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School	Post Town	Class	Teaching Staff	Position.	Olassific tion.		Entry ivice.
Parlington	Darlington	1	Mırıam Hallan	Pupil-teacher	4	April	, 189
Darlington Point	Darlington Point	9	Kate M'Donald	Teacher	34.3	July,	188
Davis Creek	Davis Čieek		D J Bowen	do		.   Feb.,	
eep Lead	Parkes	9	Ewen M'Innes	do	3в	April	
cepwater	Deepwater	6	Peter Simonds	do	2A 2	June,	
) alamata	Delegate	7	Mary Shepherd G. W. Hammond	Pupil teacher	2 _A	. July, Feb.,	
Celegate Demondrille .	Delegate Demondrille	8	J W. Bell	do		Mar,	
emondrille Junction	Murrumburrah	7	H W Margrie	do	3A	Oct,	
eniliquin	Deniliquin	4	W Gray	do	2A	June,	
1	1		Rosa Owen	Assistant .	3в	June,	
			Blanche M'Kınnon	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan,	
			Jessie Biodie	Teacher (infants)	2A -	Sept.,	
•	T)	_	Elizabeth Tipping	Pupil teacher .	3 2B	Aug., Sept	
enman	Denman	6	W. Forrest Herbert Baker	Teacher Pupil teacher .		Sept,	
erringullen .	Yass	9	Marion J. O'Connor	Teacher		April	
inga Dingi	Cootamundra	10	Mary Hereward	do	~~ .	. Oct.,	
ingo Creek	Wherrol Flat .	8	D Cowan	do	3в	July,	
onald	Armidale	9	Frederick Hamilton	do		. Feb,	
ondingalong	Kempsey .	9	J. Ferrier	do	3c Pro		
ondymun	South Grafton .	8	Eleanor Seller	do	۱ ۵	Feb.,	
ora Creek	Coolanbong .	8	J Stark			Sept,	
ouble Bay	Woollahia	5	H G Shaw, B A	do		July, July,	
			Harilett Smith	Assistant Pupil teacher .	2	Aug.,	
oughboy Hollow	Doughboy Hollow .	7	James Barras	Teacher	3 _A	May,	
oughby Honow	Muriumburrah	PR	Alice Sullivan	do	747 1	May,	
ownside	Downside .	8	H. Brettell	do	3A	July,	188
rake	Drake	5	J Paterson	do		. Dec ,	
			Mary Smith		Nıl	April	
rofwal	Yass	9	S. White	Teacher	3c 2a	July,	
ruitt Town	Enfield	5	J. R Meyrick	do	۵.	Jan,	
			Agnes Bunn Jane Ashton	Assistant Pupil-teacher		Mar.,	
			Jane Ashton Lily Spragg	do .	4,	July,	
rummoyne	Drummoyne	5	W Larkin	Teacher	2Ã	Jan.,	
iummojne	Drummoyne		Mary Foott	Assistant .	3в	Jan,	
			William Easton	Pupil teacher	2	Mar.,	
ubbo	Dabbo	2	F. Skinner	Teacher		July,	
			P. Kable	Assistant .		Jan ,	
		1	E. Read	Pupil-teacher		Jan,	
			John M'Ilwraith	do Mas aban (mula)	4 1B	Feb,	
			Nellie Houtson	Teacher (girls) Assistant	2A	Jan,	
			Dorothea Wright Kete Ingall	Assistant Pupil-teacher .	3	April	
		•	Lucy Blunden	do .		Feb,	
			Annie Herlihy,	Teacher (infants)	2A	July,	
			Celia Dole	Aseistant	2в	Jan,	
			Clara Smith	Pupil teacher	3	. April	
			Ida G. Smith	do	4 Nıl	Oct,	198
	T)	10	Emma Carmont	Work mistiess Teacher		. Mar,	188
uckmaloi	Duckmalor Cootamundra	10	Margaret Nunan John Venables	do (absent)	3A	Oct,	
udauman	Coolamunara	"	A W Lucas	Temp Teacher		. Aug	
uddawarra	Little Hartley	10	Eliza La-son	Teacher	Nıl	July,	
ulwich Hill	Dulwich Hill	4		do	2A	Aug,	, 186
			G Foott	Assistant		Oct,	188
			S Connell	do	3A	Nov,	
İ			J Cayzer	Pupil-teacher	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	Oct,	
	Dum mess	9	E Henderson L W Long	do Teacher .	3 _A	Nov,	
umaresq	Dumaresq Cundletown		771 1 41 (6) 1	do	3c	Sept.	
umaresq Island	Cundletown Muswellbrook	10	Jane M'Donald	do	Nil	Mar,	
undas	Dundas	6	A Schlais	do	2A		
• •			S W M'Mahon	Pupil teacher	4	Oct,	189
undee	Dundee .	9	John G Fegan	Teacher	3в	Aug,	
ungaree	Lue	8	S Crane	do .	2в	Mar,	
ungīrubba	Woodburn	9	W Hyde	do	3 <u>а</u> 1в	Nov,	
ungog	Dungog	5	C E Broome Fanny Pickering	do Temp Assistant	Nıl	Jan,	
		1	Lydia Newell	Pupil teacher	1 ~	. Mar,	
,			W C Fell	do		Jan,	
ungowan, Lower	Dungowan	7	G E Jones	Teacher	3A	May,	188
ungowan, Upper	Dungowan	PR	Gertrude Harison	do		Oct,	188
unkeld	Dunkeld	8	S. Bidwell	do	-	Nov,	
unmore	Largs	6	C Mansfield	do	i	July,	
			N Crouch	Pupil-teacher	۱.	Mar., June,	
	Simpleton	7	Louisa Crouch	do . Teacher	3 _A	June,	
unolly	Singleton Lismore	9	W J May J Jones	Teacher do		Aug,	
unoon ural	Lismore Dural .	7	H. E Page	do	١ ـ	Aug	
ural, Upper	Dural	9	Gertrude Dertz	do	1 -	Oct.	188
uran, Opper	Duramana	8	F. Knight	do	3A	Jan,	189
uval View	Armidale	9	Constance E Bramma	do		July,	188
agleton	Eskdale •	8	J Macara	do		. June	
		5	F Longley	Teacher	2a	Dec,	187
astgrove	Goulbuin	"	Mary Bunn			Nov.	

227
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica-	Date of Entry into Service.
Eastgrove	Goulburn	5	Archie Gillespie:	Pupil-teacher	4	Mori 1901
Eastwood	Eastwood	6	T. G. Baldwin	Teacher	9.4	Mar., 1891 Mar., 1883
Eatonsville		8	Denis M'Evoy	do	3B	Aug, 1881
Ebenezer	Ebenezer	9	W. King	do	3в	June, 1868
Eccleston	Eccleston	9	Emma Hill	do	3c	Jan , 1880
Eden	. Eden	9	T. W. Wellings		2в	July, 1869
Eden Valley	Goomoorah	- 9	G. Fitzgibbon	do	3в	July, 1883
Edith	Oberon	9	M. Liddle	do	3A	Feb., 1886
Edwardstown	South Gundagai	. 7	T. W. Packer	do '	3A	Oct., 1883
Eglinford		9	Mary Hubbard	do	3c	April, 1883
Eglinton	Eglinton	7	J. Halsted	do	3A	July, 1879
Elderslie Ellalong	Elderslie Ellalong	8	D. Broadbent '	do	3в	Nov., 1880
Elmwood	Varrunge		S. Campbell	do	3A	Oct., 1874
Elsmore	Yarrunga	9	F. Breakwell	1 -	3A	Aug., 1886
Emmaville	Emmaville	5	Wm. T. Anderson	dodo	3A 2A	Oct., 1878
		ľ	Mary Forde	Assistant	Nil	May, 1880 April, 1852
			Thomas Chandler	Pupil-teacher	2	Feb., 1889
			Maud McBride	do	2	Nov., 1888
Emu	Emu	6	W. Brejley	Teacher	2в	Feb., 1863
		1	J. C. Champion	Pupil-teacher	4	Oct., 1890
77	, .		Isabella Vance	do	Prob	Aug., 1891
Enmore	Newtown	2	R. H. Grieve	Teacher	1в	April, 1875
			Lizzie Alderton	do (girls)	2A	July, 1877
			T. Crozier	do (infants)		Oct., 1874
			C. W. Chiplin	Assistant	2 _A	June, 1381
			Agnes O'Hare	do	3A	Feb., 1881
			Margaret Fyfe	do do	2B	Mar., 1877 June, 1877
			W. Pike	do Pupil-teacher	3A	Nov., 1889
			W. Sawyer	do	4	Jan., 1891
			E. Stephens		î	Mar., 1885
	-	i	Mary Bremner	do	3	Jan., 1889
·		ŀ	Kate Compagnoni	do	1	Sept., 1886
			Sarah Farrar	do	3	Sept., 1889
_	•		Emma Cardwell	do	$\operatorname{Prob}$	Nov., 1891
W	77		Elizabeth Graham	Work-mistress	Nil	May, 1883
Erina Eringonia	Erina	9	Jane Coulter	Teacher	3c	April, 1873
Ermington	Eringonia Ermington	9 7	E. Johnson	do	Nil	Dec., 1881
Erskine Park	St. Mary's	9	E. Jobson	do , do ,	3A	July, 1869
Eschol	Dubbo	9	Elizabeth Gordon	do	NT:T	June, 1875 Nov., 1883
Esk Bank	Lithgow	2	A. McNaught	do	МП 1в	Sept., 1869
	ŭ		W. R. Elston	Assistant	2A	April, 1882
			J. J. Fryer	Pupil-teacher	1	Aug., 1887
			A. E. Harris	do	3	Aug., 1890
	. 1		W. A. Crawford	do	4	Jan., 1891
		İ	Margaret Redmond	Teacher (infants).	24	July, 1880
	-	ŀ	Elizabeth Coleman Rachel Reid	Assistant	2B	Oct., 1882
.*			Rachel James	Pupil-teacher do	1 2	Jan., 1886
•			Fannie Williams	J.	2	Jan., 1886 June, 1887
			Harriett Thomas	Teacher (girls)	2A	Jan., 1880
	•	İ	Rachel Armstrong	Assistant	2B	July, 1883
			Agnes McDermott	Pupil-teacher	3	Feb., 1889
		}	Blanche Grace	do	4	Jan., 1891
Eushalona	Evohales =		Elsie Campbell	Work-mistress	Nil	Dec., 1881
Eugowra	Euabalong	8 7	Bertha Griffith	Teacher	2в	Feb., 1886
Eugowra Eulah Creek	Eugowra	8	S. J. Butler	do	3A	Jan., 1865
Eulomogo	Dubbo	10	Ellen Sicard	dodo	3A Nil	April, 1878 Sept 1888
Euralie	Yass	9	Henry Peck	do	34 Prov.	Sept., 1888 Oct., 1884
Eurimbla ·	Cumnock	9	Matilda Stapleton	do	Nil	Aug., 1888
Eurobodalla	Eurobodalla	9	Bridget Ryan	do	За	Jan., 1880
Euroka	West Kempsey	6	John Lane	do	2A	May, 1879
Tr		_	W. Wedlock	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan., 1891
Eurunderee	Via Mudgee	7	John Tierney	Teacher	34	June, 1876
Euston	Euston	9	Margaret Bennett	do	3B	Oct., 1881
Euwylong Evan's Plains	Raymond Terrace	9	W. T. Cordell	do	3B	Jan., 1883
Eversleigh	Evan's Plains Dumaresq	8	Sarah Blackman Frank Mann	dodo	3c	Aug., 1874
Everton Vale	Rocky River, via Uralla		Edith E. Ray		3в Nil	April, 1887 • Feb., 1885
Exeter	Exeter	9	John Cameron	dodo	Nil	May, 1885
Failford	Failford	9	E. Kenney	do	Nil	April, 1886
Fairfield	Fairfield	5	C. Willis	do	2A	April, 1868
		ı	Grace Hammond	Assistant	Nil	April, 1886
		İ	R. Thomson	Pupil-teacher	3	Nov., 1888
Trude True	0-11	_	J. Fincher	do	4	July, 1891
Fair Hill	Cudal	9	E. Smith	Teacher	3в	July, 1885
Fair View	Wallabadah	. 7	John F. Meiklejohn	do	3A	Jan., 1868
Fairy Meadow	Fairy Meadow	6	C. Beardow	do	3A	July, 1867
Falbrook	Camberwell	8	Emma Robson	Assistant	Nil	July, 1882
Falbrook, Middle	Glennie's Creek	9	W. Quinn	Teacherdo	3A	Sept., 1678
Falconer	Guyra	9	Victoria Roper	dodo	Nil.	April, 1882 Nov. 1883
Falls, The	Nowra	7	W. T. Gibbons	do	N11	Nov., 1883 Oct., 1884
Farnham	Stuart Town	9	Ida E. Pike	do	Nil	Aug., 1884
Felled Timber Creek	Dalton	9	A. Tonking	do	3в	Nov., 1884
	ا،ا				l	

228
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion,	Date of Entry in Service.
Ferndale	Gilmore	9	B. Hughes	Teacher	3A ,	July, 1886
Fern Glen	Stockyard Creek	10	Ruth M. Barnes	do	Nil	Oct., 1891
Fernhill	Inverell		D. Ballard	do	Зв	Nov., 1886
Fernmount	Fernmount		J. Lovell	do	3A	Oct., 1868
Fernmount, South	Bellingen		W. L. Lucas	do	Nil	Sept., 1890
Fishery Creek	West Maitland		Jane Gardiner	do	3A	Nov., 1877
Fish River Creek	Fish River Creek	9	Hugh Deasey	do	3A	Mar., 1881
Fitzgerald's Valley	Fitzgerald's Valley		Janet Thompson	do	3A	Mar., 1885
five Dock	Five Dock	6	John Souter	do	2в	Sept., 1867
			J. Rothwell	Pupil-teacher	4	July, 1890
Zina Talamda	Danner of Diameter	10	Beatrice Rattenburg	do	4	Nov., 1890
Five Islands	Barry, via Blayney		F. Heffernan	Teacher	Nil Nil	Jan., 1886   Mar., <b>18</b> 88
Fladbury			Bridget Doughan	do		
flowerburn			H. Mayne	dodo	3A 1B	Nov., 1882 Nov., 1877
10 00s	Forbes	9	W. C. Bootle	Assistant	1B 2A	Nov., 1883
i			R. L. Hobbs	Temp. Assistant	Nil	Nov., 1886
		i !	Alice Howard	Teacher (infants).	2A Prov.	Jan., 1883
į			L. Cochrane	Pupil-teacher	2	Feb., 1889
			Isabel Free	do	2	Oct., 1889
			M. Atkinson	do	4	Jan., 1891
			A. L. Beckett	do	2	July, 1888
			A. S. Baldock	do	4	Jan., 1891
Anna			M. Lovatt	do	Prob	Oct., 1891
Forest Hill	Wagga Wagga	9	J. C. Grant	Teacher	3в	Oct., 1879
Forest Lodge	Glebe	2	W. Bardsley	do	1в	June, 1874
•			Fanny Coghlan	do (girls)	1в	June, 1876
			Emma Johnson	do (infants)	2A	Aug., 1874
			Henry Rudd	Assistant	2A	Nov., 1876
			Clara Chapman	do	2A	May, 1881
			M. Anderson	do	3A	Jan., 1874
			Jane Gardner	do	2A	May, 1874
			Emily McNamara	Pupil-teacher	1	Jan., 1885
			C. Greaves	do	1	Jan., 1874
			Sarah McKeown	do	1	Jan., 1889
			Mabel Christmas	do	1	Aug., 1886
-			Alice Mullins	do	3	Mar., 1889
			Edith Symons	do	4 3	Aug., 1891
			J. Matthews	do		Mar., 1889 Jan., 1890
			G. White	do do	3	Aug., 1890
			W. Stimson	Work-mistress	N7.21	Jan., 1874
Forest, The	Forest Reefs	9	Kate Shaw	Teacher	2.	April, 1886
	Forster		Patrick Roche	do	3A	Jan., 1870
Forster		7	G. Underwood	do	1A	Feb., 1864
2010-811660	Sydney	*	F. Mannell	Assistant	1B	Dec., 1877
			C. R. Smith	do	2A	Nov., 1883
		} ]	F. Thistlethwaite	do	2A	July, 1874
		ĺĺ	R. Holman	do	3в	Jan., 1885
			F. Stayner	Temp. Assistant	2A	Aug., 1884
ļ			J. Austin	do	За	July, 1885
*			W. Jones	Assistant	2A	Oct., 1876
		i l	R. Wearne	Pupil-teacher	1 `	Mar., 1887
			G. Irwin	do	2	Feb., 1889
			A. Grogan	do	3	Jan., 1890
ł			A. Humphries	do	3	Jan., 1889
			C. Kane	do	4	Aug., 1890
			C. Armytage	do	4	July, 1891
1			J. Finney	Teacher (practising	1в	Jan., 1881
	•		· ·	school).	_	_
			A. Maloney	Assistant	3A	Dec., 1883
			J. Radford	Pupil-teacher	3	Feb., 1890
	;		Mary Allingham	Teacher (girls)	1A	May, 1856
		l İ	Eliza Doyle	Assistant	2A	July, 1887
			Margaret Low	do	3A	July, 1883
}			Mary Hennessy	do	2A	Dec., 1882
			Honora Sheehy	Temp. assistant	2в	Aug., 1884
	•		Isabella Burke	do	3A	May, 1885
1			Lucy Lyons	do	2в	Feb., 1883
		·	Amy Small	Pupil-teacher	1	Aug., 1884
			Ada Catt	do	1	Feb., 1888
†	1		Kate Cleary	do	3	Feb., 1890
			Violet Burrows	do	4	
1			Elizabeth Banks		Nil	June, 1886
, 1		1	Kate Fitzpatrick	Assistant	3A	July, 1869 Jan., 1878
' ∤			Mary Murphy Emma Nicoll	do	3A 2A	July, 1883
Ì					1	
		1	Amy Munro	Pupil-teacher	2	Aug., 1884 May, 1889
Ì			Mary Wanhop Violet Black	-		Mar., 1891
			Violet Black		3717	Feb., 1877
ort-street Lower	Sydney	5	J. Dennis	Work-mistress Teacher	_	Jan., 1877
010 001000 LUNGI	~j and j	9	Marie Meyer	do (infants)	0-	July, 1862
						Aug., 1885
•	İ		Alice Hurley	Pupil-teacher	4 1	
			Annie Murphy	do	4	Jan., 1891
	-		Thomas Sterling	do		Jan., 1891
		- 1	mosres tes tet connor	do	4	May, 1891
osterton	Dungog	9	Emma Magrin	Teacher	3c	Feb., 1880

9

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classi:	fica- 1.	Date of En	
Four-mile Creek	East Maitland	10	J. M. Beatty	Teacher	Nil		Tan	1000
Foxground	Gerringong	8	K. Howie	do	3 _A	•••	Jan., Jan.,	
Fredericton	Fredericton	5	E. Hayes	do	2A		Jan.,	
			Matilda Sprules	Assistant	3в		Oct.,	
Freeman's Reach	Freeman's Reach		David Parker	Pupil-teacher	2	••	Jan.,	
Procedure reaction	Freeman's React	6	J. Simpson	Teacher	2 _A		Aug,	
Frogmoor	Frogmoor	7	LT 37 3372	Pupil-teacher	$\frac{2}{2}$	• •	Mar,	
Frome's Creek	Mudgee	9	J Croan	Teacher	3A Nıl	••	Nov., 1	
Gadara	Adelong	10	H Kıddle	do	3B	•••	Jan., I Sept. I	
Galathara Road	Narrabri	9	J. C. Morri-sev	do	Nil		April, 1	
Galley Swamp	Garland	8	W. Nicholson	do	3A		Jan,	
Galston Galwadgerie	Galston Dripstone	6	J. W. S. Campbell	do	3A		July, 1	
Ganbenang	Lowther	10	A Frazer Margaret Olde	do	Nil		Oct., 1	
Gardener's Road	Waterloo	4	F. Cuncen	do	N ₁ l 1 _B	•	Jan,	
			M. Jacob	Assistant	2B		April, I Sept., 1	
,			E. M. Fitzgerald	do	34	••	April, 1	
,			Alice Parker	Pupil-teacher	3		Jan., 1	
Garfield	Page		G. H. Jones	do	4		Oct., 1	
Garra	Garra	8 7	T. M'Curley	Teacher	2A	•••	Oct., 1	1872
Gaspard	Wallabadah	10	L. C. Young Emma Elliott	do	3A	••	Oct., 1	
Geegullalong	Burrowa	9	A. M'Tavish	do	Nıl	••	July, 1	
Gentleman's Halt	Gentleman's Halt	9	D. Thompson	do	N ₁ l		April, 1	
George's Creek	Bundarra	P.R.	William Griffith	do	Nil	:	April, 1   Oct., 1	
George's Plains	George's Plains	9	Louisa Sawver	do	3c		Jan., 1	
German's Hill	Orange '	9	Mary A. Lynch	do	3c		Aug, 1	
Germanoon	Germanton	6	J. H. S. Godfrey	do	2в		Oct., 1	
Gerogery	Gerogery	9	Mary Weissel	Pupil-teacher	1	•••	Sept., 1	1883
Gerogery Railway	Gerogery	9	W. Sheppard Katherine Drummond	Teacher	Nil	•••	Jan., 1	
Station.		"	matherine Drummond	do	Nıl	•••	July, 1	1885
Gerringong	Gerringong	6	F. W. Wuelfing	do	۷A		Tules 1	1055
	3 3	- 1	Grace Watkins	Pupil-teacher	3	.	July, 1	
, ,		-	F. R. Chin	do	4	:	July, 1 July, 1	
Jerrymberryn	Gerrymberryn	8	W. Middleton	Teacher	3в	.	Ang, 1	
deurie	Maryvale	9	Alice Swan	do	1		Feb., 1	
Giant's Creek	Ghinni Ghinni Denman	8	James Buttsworth	do	3 <b>A</b>		July, 1	
dilgai	Gilgai	10 7	E. K. Crossing	do	Nıl	•••	June, 1	
dilgandra	Gilgandra	8	Peter M Fahey	do	3A	•••	April, 1	
inninderra	Ginninderra	$\stackrel{\circ}{9}$	S. M. Hogg	do	3B 3A		Aug., 1	
rılambone	Girilambone	8	E. Cooper	do	3c		Jan, 1	
Hadesville	Gladesville	5	J. G. Bayliss	do	2в	::	July, 1 July, 1	
		1	Jessie Nobbs	Pupil-teacher	3		May, 1	
ladstone	Cla data		Gertrude Goulding	do	3	.	July, 1	
riausoone	Gladstone	6	Herbert Eggins	Teacher	$2_{A}$	•••	July, 1	
		1	George May Alıce N. Julian	Pupil-teacher	2		Sept., 1	
lanmire	Glanmre	8	H. M'Kean	do	4.		May, 1	
alebe	Glebe	ĭ	W. Cornish	Teacherdo	3в 1а	•••	Jan., 1	
		_	J. Mulholland	Assistant	$\frac{1}{2}$ B	. ]	Jan., 13 Jan., 1	
	Į.		J. M'Donald	do	2 _B		Mar., 1	
			H. M'Credie	Pupil-teacher	3		Jan, 1	
			W. Sheehy	do	3		Mar, 1	
			W. Guy T. Gıddy	do	3	•••	April, 1	
			F. Meyer	Temp. Assistant Pupil-teacher	2 _A	••	Nov., 1	
			Emily Robson	Teacher (girls)	4 1в	•••	Jan., 1	
			Bessie M'Sweeney	Assistant	3A		July, 1: July, 1:	
			E. Macnamara	do	2 _A	[	May, 1	
İ	1		R. M'Glynn	_ do	2A /		Jan., 1	
			Florence Goodere	Pupil-teacher	2	•••	April, 1	889
	1		Mary Kıdd Mable Goodwin	do	3	••	Aug., 1	
i		1	E. Fitzpatrick	do Temp. Assistant	4		Nov., 1	
	1	1	Amelia Hicks	Work-mistress'	2a Nıl.		Mar., 1	
			Eleanor Flannery	Teacher (infants)	Nil.		Sept., 13 May, 13	
	į		Margaret Keith	Assistant	3 _A	[	Oct., 1	
j	ŀ	i	Elizabeth Fitzpatrick	do	3A		July, 1	
			Emma Smith	do	2A Pro		Jan., 1	
			Susan Harnett	Temp. Assistant	$\mathbf{N}_{1}$ 1.		July, 1	
			Minnie Newlands*	Pupil-teacher	1	••	Sept, 1	.885
Į			Blanche Logan	do	2			.889
			Edith Waddington	do	3 4	••		.888
1	T		May Heness	do .	Prob.		Oct, 18 Aug., 18	.890 .891
len	Tent Hill	6	George Tomkinson	Teacher	2в		July, 18	
lenbog	Nimital 11	1	Charles Chalmers	Pupil-teacher	3		July, 18	
lenburn	Nimitybelle	9	Mary Driscoll	Teacher	3в		April, 18	
	Wiseman's Creek Glencoe	9	J. Timmins	do	3a		Sept., 18	
lencoe		10 8	Kate Crennan	do			July, 18	886
lencoe	triendon Brook			do	2.5			
lencoelendon Brooklenfield	Glendon Brook	8	W. Wheeler	a - '''	3в	••	May, 18	
lencoelendon Brooklenfieldlen Hıll	Liverpool	8	E. Moore	do	3в		July, 18	871
lencoe lendon Brook lenfield len Hıll	Liverpool	9 4	E. Moore	a - '''	3в 3с			871 880

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry i Service.
len Innes	Glen Innes	4	Edward Webster	Assistant	2в Prov.	Sept., 1880
			Annie James	do	Nil	July, 1888
			Jane Marshall	Pupil-teacher		Nov., 1889
			Martha Stevenson	do do		Nov., 1889 Sept., 1890
Ylonlogen	Cowra	10	Margaret Brydon Sarah M'Innes	do Teacher	3 3в Prov	Jan., 1887
Henlogan	Oaks	8	J. Lewis	do	3в	Feb., 1877
lenmore Road	Paddington	3	J. O'Brien	do	2A	June, 1857
TOBINOTO ZIOUG III			Mary Phillips	do (infants)	2A	June, 1876
			Emily Moon	Assistant	3A	Jan., 1877
			Ellen Kiely	do	2в	Jan., 1883
			Caroline Mahony	Pupil-teacher	2	Mar., 1887
	CI M :		Mary Esther Hind	do	2	Jan., 1889
len Morrison	Glen Morrison	8 10	Thomas Fitzgerald	Teacher do	Зл Prov Зл	Jan., 1884 July, 1883
lenquarry	Glenquarry South Grafton	9	H. Fraser Mary Scanlan	do	3A 3C	Nov., 188
lenroagh	Rosewood	9	H. Cotter	do	3c	Nov., 1872
lenthorne	Glenthorne	9	Annie Morkill	do	3в	Nov., 188
len William	Glen William	8	E. D. Fawcett	do	3в	Aug., 1881
lenwood	Hall	9	P. J. Kiernan	do	Nil	Sept., 1889
obarralong	Coolac	9	Ellen M. Quilty	do	3c	Aug., 1879
ocup	Gocup	8	J. R. Melville	do	3₄	Jan., 1878
olspie	Golspie	10	T. Black	do	Nil	Mar., 188
ondarin Creck	Mount Keira	10	W. Tindell	do	3c	Jan., 1885
oobang	Parkes	8	H. Green	do	3B	July, 1878
ood Hope	Yass	10 8	Mary A. Cassidy Bernard Dunne	do do	Зв Зв	Mar., 1886 June, 1885
oodooga	Goodooga	10	Mary Bronger	do	3в Nil	Jan., 188
oogongoolagong	Queanbeyan	7	C. H. Britten	do	3A	Jan., 1881
oolma	Goolma	10	Catherine Donnelly	do	3c	Oct., 1881
oolmangar	Goolmangar	9	B. Edwards	do	Nil	April, 1891
oonellebah	Lismore	7	C. Taylor	do	3A	Sept., 1878
oonoo Goonoo	Goonoo Goonoo		Mary Webb	' do	Nil	Feb., 1879
oonoowigall	Inverell	7	James F. Cullen	do	3A	July, 1889
oorangoola	Goorangoola		S. Bryant	do	Nil	Jan., 188
ordon	Gordon	6	H. L. Fry	do	2в 4	June, 188 July, 189
7	Dellingen	9	S. Sampson S. Whaites	Pupil-teacher Teacher	١٨	July, 1896 Sept., 188
ordonville	Gosford	5	C. Peck	do	3A 2A	Jan., 1878
osford	Gostora	"	A. A. Capper	Pupil-teacher	1	July, 188
			Mary Cook	do	3	June, 188
osforth	Gosforth	8	R. Lennox	Teacher	3A	Dec., 1879
osling Creek	1 -	9	Mary Charlton	do	3c	Jan., 1874
ostwyck	l	9	Henry Peberdy	do	3в	Jan., 188'
ough Town	Merrylands	6	D. James	_ do	1 .	July, 1882
**	, ,,		Mary Davidson	Pupil-teacher	4	May, 1891 May, 1879
oulburn	Goulburn	2	W. C. Taylor E. J. Rushforth	Teacher	1в 1в	May, 1879   June, 1874
			F. de Courcy	do (gnis)		Aug., 186
			S. Dunkley	Assistant		
			K. Crane	do	l =	Jan., 188
	,		E. J. Costley	do	۱۵.	Aug., 187
			F. Putland	Pupil-teacher	2	Aug., 188
			F. R. Wigg	do		Jan., 188
		1	Mabel Mansfield	do		Jan., 188
			Alice Jordan	do	1.0	Sept., 188
			E. Parsons	do do	3	Feb., 188 Jan., 189
			M. Cox	do	1 4	April, 189
oulburn, North	Goulburn	3	J. Knopp	Teacher	2A	Jan., 187
ourourn, morem	Somourn minimum.	້	Gertrude Thomas	do (girls)	2A	T 100
			Annie Jessop	do (infants)	2A	Nov., 188
		1	W. S. Wright	Assistant	2в	July, 188
	<b>'</b>		Nellie Pain	do		Jan., 188
			A. E. Hunt	Pupil-teacher		Oct., 188
			May Hawkins	do	n .	Mar., 188
	!		Annie Fuller	do	۱ ۵	Feb., 189
outhurn Conti	Coulburn	4	Annie Pritzler John Lumsden	· do Teacher		June, 188 July, 186
Juiduin, South	Goulburn		Julia Fuller	do (infants).	ľ	April, 188
			Eliza Campbell	Assistant	3в	Aug., 187
	1		Arthur Passmore	Pupil-teacher		July, 189
		1	Louisa Triglone	do		July, 189
			Elizabeth Cotter	do	4	Feb., 189
			Elizabeth Freeby	do	Prob	Nov., 189
ouldsville		9	David Howell	Teacher	3A	Feb., 188
ourlay		9	Peter Gibbon	do	3B	Mar., 186
owrie			J. M. Broun	do	3c	Mar., 188
rafton	Grafton	2	P. Connelly	do	1в	Jan., 187
		1	Mary Paradice	do (girls) do (infants).	2A 2A cond.	April, 188   Jan., 187
			Eleanor Stucley	Temp. Assistant	۱۵.	Nov., 188
			Annie M'Lean	Assistant	3A 2B	Aug., 188
•			Amy Smith	do	2B	Aug., 188
			V. Flintoff	do	AT.1	Mar., 188
			James Page	Pupil-teacher	1	Jan., 188
	I	l	Celia Flintoff	do	1	Mar., 188
		1	Marion Swindells	ao		April, 188

231
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry int Service.
Grafton	Grafton	2	F. M'Donald	Pupil-teacher	1	July, 1888
•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Edith Page	do	2	Oct., 1889
			William Russell	do		Jan., 1890
			Lilian Buchan	do	3	Feb., 1890
•		ļ	Sarah Champion	do	3 4	Mar., 1890
•		1	Frank Flintoff	do	4	Jan., 1891 Feb., 1891
~ a. ~ .			Clara Weston	do	Nil	Mar., 1893
Frafton, South	South Grafton	5	A. St. Clair Nelson	Teacher	2A	Dec., 1867
			Joanna Lee	do (infants).	2в	Sept., 1877
			Sarah A. Neale	Pupil-teacher	2	April, 1889
			Percy Perrett Kate M'Pherson	1 v '	4	Jan., 1891
Framan	Graman	9	John J. Griffin	do Teacher	4 Nil	July, 1891
rantham	George's Plains		H. C. Naylor	do	N11 3A	Feb., 1889 Sept., 1859
tranville	Granville	2	W. Swann	do	1в	April, 1876
	•		A. Noad	do (girls)	2A	Jan., 1870
			Annie Mahony	do (infants)	2A	Jan., 1881
			T. J. Connor	Assistant	lB	Jan., 1880
		Ī	Sarah Gale	do	Зв Зв	Feb., 1882
			Henry Perkins	Pupil-teacher	3B	Dec., 1870 Jan., 1890
		1 .	F. Coleman	do	4	Nov., 1889
			Ethel Abbott	do	3	Sept., 1889
			Maude Bulgin	1 ,	3	April, 1890
			Minnie Primrose	do	4	Feb., 1891
			Edith Longford	do	4	Feb., 1891
ranville, North	Granville	4	J. Cole	Work-mistress Teacher	Nil 2a	April, 1891
			Elizabeth Philip	do (infants)	2A	Mar., 1864 Jan., 1879
			Jessie Smith	Assistant	3A	Jan., 1887
•			Edith Gapes	Pupil-teacher	3	Mar., 1890
,			M. Cawood	do	3	Sept., 1889
			Mary Abernethy	do	3	July, 1890
ranville, South	Granville	6	Arthur Chaseling	do Teacher	4	June, 1891
,		. "	Isabel Phillips	Pupil-teacher	2A 3	Oct., 1867
			Mabei Carron	do	4	April, 1889 Jan., 1891
rattai	Mudgee	9	Alice Williams	Teacher	Ñil	Jan., 1891
reat Central	Mount Hope	8	J. H. Bartley	do	3в	Oct., 1886
reendale reen Grove	Greendale	9	A. Whittingham	do	Nil	Feb., 1886
reen Hill	Green Hill	7	E. Rawle G. Henderson	do	Nil	Mar., 1878
reen Valley	Liverpool	9	Julian Gardiner	dodo	3A	July, 1882
reenwell Point	Greenwell Point	8	T. Chittick	do	3A 3B	Jan., 1882 Oct., 1879
reenwich	Greenwich	7	Agnes Munro	do	3B	Aug., 1865
reenwich Park	Marulan	9	W. Rixon	do	Nil	June, 1888
reenwoodregadoo	Tumberumba	9	A. D. McPhee	do	Nil	Feb., 1879
reghamstown	Wagga Wagga Blayney	9 9	Jane Jory	do	3A	Sept., 1882
regra	Cudal	9	C. B. Connell	dodo	3A	April, 1885
reig's Flat	Greig's Flat	9	N. Riley	dodo	3в 3с	July, 1879
renfell	Grenfell	5	W. B. Godfrey	do	2A	Aug., 1884 April, 1878
	İ		Isabel Garland	Assistant	Nil	Mar., 1885
•		-	Joseph Napier	Pupil-teacher	1	Jan., 1886
	•		Louis Hill	do	4	Aug., 1891
			Emma Hambly	do	3	Mar., 1887
resford	Gresford	6	W. J. Parker	do Teacher	4 3A	Feb., 1891
reta	Greta	4	J. S. Middenway	do	0.	Aug., 1873 Nov., 1869
			Caroline Collier	Assistant	3A	Jan., 1875
		1	S. Sheldon	Pupil-teacher	2	May, 1889
i			F. Middenway	, do	4	Jan., 1891
j			Kate Whitelock	Teacher (infants)	2A	Sept., 1881
			Grace Pankhurst	Pupil-teacher	2	Oct., 1888
rong Grong	Grong Grong	9	Jessie Perry	Teacher	NT:1	July, 1891 July, 1884
roombridge Swamp!	Tenterfield	8	James Murray	do	3в	Nov., 1885
uildford	Guildford	7	Alice Jones	do	3A	Feb., 1885
ulargamboneulgamree	Gulargambone	9	E. Atkinson	do	3в	Nov., 1887
	GulgamreeGulgong	7 5	Daniel Foley A. Lambert	do	3A	May, 1886
,	o angoing	١	M. Kirkland	do Assistant	2A	Nov., 1874
Ì		i	Mary A. Clarke	Pupil-teacher	3в 4	May, 1884
.11	~ ;		Sarah Appleyard	do	4	April, 1891 Aug., 1891
ullen Flot	Gullen	7	J. Cunneen	Teacher	3A	May, 1874
ullen Flat	Gullen		Sarah McCurdy	do	Nil	Mar., 1886
	InverellEugowra	7 9	J. Newbery	do	2в	April, 1884
	Gunbar		W. P. Lynch E. M'Mahon	do	3B Prov.	Aug., 1888
undagai	Gundagai	6	W. B. Keeble	do	2A '	April, 1883
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Florence Fry	do Pupil-teacher	2в 4	Jan., 1874 Nov. 1890
	a		Mary Cornett	do	Prob	Nov., 1890 Sept., 1891
undagai, South	Gundagai	6	T. Nicholis	Teacher	2A	July, 1879
undaroo	Gundana		Ethel J. Fry	Pupil-teacher	Prob	Nov., 1891
undurimba	Gundaroo	8	J. F. Lowe	Teacher	3в	Aug., 1883
	Gundy	10	R. Laverty J. Reynolds	do	3A	April, 1885
			~ 0 J II O I U S	do	Nil]	May, 1877

. 232
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica tion.	Date of Fntry Service.
Jungahleen	Ginninderra	10	Ellen Mardardy	Teacher	Nıl.	April, 188
unnedah	Gunnedah	5	W. H. Montgomerie	do	2A	July, 187
			Maria Davidson	Assistant	2в Nıl.	Sept., 1877   July, 188
			J. F. Sheehan Hannah Turner	Temp Assistant Pupil-teacher	3 .	Jan., 189
unning	Gunning	6	P. Rocks	Teacher		July, 187
auming	Gumma		Robina Webster	Pupil-teacher	1 .	Aug., 1.8
•			Catherine Murray	do		July, 188
untawang	Guntawang	7	W. Kemp	Teacher	3A. 3C .	July, 187 July, 188
urrundah	Breadalbane	P.R. 8	Ellen Cotter C. G Sutton	do do	3C .	Jan., 187
Huyong	Guyong	8	David S. Miller	do	3A	Aug, 188
falton	Allynbrook	9	Annie Connolly	do	3в	May, 188
Iamilton	Hamilton	2	J. J. Callaghan	do	1в	July, 187
			W. Gray	Assistant	2B . 1 .	Mar, 187 Aug, 188
		1	Joseph Wright	Pupil-teacher do	2	May, 18
			J. B. Innes	do	4	Jan., 189
			Florence Anderson	Teacher (girls)	24	Jan, 188
			H Banfield	Assistant	2A .	Feb, 188
			C. Fraser	Pupil-teacher	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mar., 188 Feb., 189
			F. Lambert	do Work-mistress	Nıl	Feb., 188
			Catherine Fitzpatrick Cecilia Kilgannon	Teacher (infants)	۱ ۵	May, 188
			A. Schwartzkopf	Assistant		June, 188
			Janet Gee	Pupil-teacher	3	Nov., 188
		ĺ	Edith M'Knight	do	1 4	Aug., 189
<b>.</b>	Time and according	^	Louisa Cradick	do Teacher	4   Nıl	July, 189
ampton	Eganton	9	David Johnstone R. S. M'Cormick	do	2B	June, 186
anbury	Waratah	1	Catherine Halbert	Temp. Assistant	Nıl	Aug, 188
			Mary Wallace	Pupil-teacher	3	July, 189
			Edmund Street	do	3	Aug, 189
		ļ	Ellen Culhane	Teacher (infants).	4	May, 188 Jan, 189
			Laura Street	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan, 189
anaina Paals	Hanging Rock	. 8	C W. Coombe	do	3A	Mar, 188
anging Rock annah Bay	Nelson's Bay		W H Weiss	do .	Nıl	April, 188
anover	Mount Macquarie	9	T. O'Hare	do	Nıl	Oct , 188
arben Vale	Blandford	9	R M. Greer	do	3в Nıl .	July, 188 Aug, 188
Iarefield	Harefield		Charlotte Cook	do do	N11 .	Mar., 188
largraves	Hargraves	8 8	W. Smith W. H. Wood	do	3A	Aug, 188
Tarley Hill	Boggabri	10	J. G. Woodland	do	3c Prov	Feb , 188
fartford	Walcha	9	Agnes Anderson	do	Nıl	
lartley	Hartley	8	V. Schlaadt	do	3A 2B .	Jan, 188 Feb, 188
fartley Vale	Hartley Vale	5	N. Hutchinson	do	Nil	Nov., 188
		ĺ	Ellen Morris	Pupil-teacher .	4 .	Aug., 189
arwood Island	Harwood Island	. 5	J. W. F. Bourne	Teacher	2в	Mar, 187
			Fanny Smith	Pupil teacher	2 .	Mar., 188
			R. M'Donald	do Teacher	4 .   3a Prov	Jan., 188
awarden	Manilla	9 9	James White Mary M'Crohon	do	Зв	Aug., 188
[awkın's Creek	Barraba Hay	* I .	James Guthrie	do	1в	April, 188
.ay	11ay	`  -	Bella Duncan	Assistant	2в	Mar., 188
		1	Elwyn O. Hutchmson	Temp. Assistant	Nıl	Sept, 188
		1	Teresa Maclurcan	Pupil teacher	2	Mr. 100
			Agatha O Donnell Mary Fitzpatrick	do Teacher (infants)	2A	Ton 100
			Amelia Grant	Assistant	3A	10
		1	Mary Harvey	do	Nıl	10.4 70
			Emma Chambers	Pupil-teacher	3	T 10
eathcote	Heathcote		Henry Reid	Teacher	3A 2A	T 10/
elensburgh	Helensburgh	5	E J. Byrnes	Assistant	3A	0
			Colma M'Donald	Pupil-teacher	2	June, 18
			Maud Conn	do	4 .	May, 189
exham	Hexham	6	J. S Soll ng	Teacher	2B	A 1 70
	77 77 11	1	M. Green	Pupil-teacher Teacher	3   Nıl	T1- 10
fill Crest		9 5	S. W. Sproule W. Bradstreet	do	2A	Aug., 18'
ill End	Hıll End	"	Margaret Deasy	Assistant	3₄ .	Aug, 18
	Ì		George Bromley	Pupil-teacher	1	10.4
	l	١.	Alice Grotefent	do	2 2B	Nr. 100
illgrove	Hillgrove	. 4	Henry Tonkin	Teacher	N ₁ l	T. 10
			Mary M'Kenzie Elizabeth M'Cann	do	Nil	TR. 1. 100
		ĺ	Jane L Mills	Pupil-teacher	4	Oc*., 189
		1	Ellen Hill	do	Nil	July, 18
Illgrove, West	Armidale	. 6	M M. Steinbeck	Teacher	2A Prov	T.1. 100
			John Richardson	Pupil-teacher	4 2A	T 10
Villston	Hıllston	. 6	D G. Thomson	Teacher Pupil-teacher	3	7 1 166
-11 Waser	Timella	. 9	Ernest O'Reilly Catherine Mann	Teacher	N ₁ l	1 Mr 100
Ill View	Uralla	7	L. H Witts	do	2A	Jan., 187
linton	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	Gertrude Davis	Assistant	3A	T . 100
				Pupil-teacher	2	

233 .
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Hobby's Yards	Newbridge	8	Ambroce Thomas	Teacher	9.	T1- 7070
Hollybrook	Clear Creek	9.	S. G. Bidwell	do	3A 3A .	July, 1879 April, 1887
Holdsworthy	Liverpool		J. White	do	3A	Feb., 1877
Holmwood	Cowrâ		Mary Jane Muir	do	3в .	Aug., 1882
Homebush	Homebush	5	E. Tyler	do	2A	Aug., 1863
			J. Wright	Assistant	2в	Jan., 1879
Homeville	West Maitland	5	E. Parker	Pupil-teacher	1	Mar., 1889
nomevine	west manually	5	Joseph Lynch Edith Eckford	Teacher	2A .	May, 1879
Hopefield	Corowa	9	A. T. Cummins	Pupil-teacher Teacher	Prob Nıl	Oct, 1891 Nov, 1891
Hornsby	Hornsby	9	Julia Whitehead	do	3 _A	Aug, 1873
Hornsby Junction	Hornsby Junction	6	P C Wayne	do	2в	July, 1882
			Jane Dobson	Pupil-teacher	2	Feb., 1889
Horseshoe Bend	West Mostland		Rachel Fcar	do	3	Mar, 1889
Horseshoe Bena	West Maitland	5	Kate L. Steel Clara L. Atkınson	Teacher	2A	Jan., 1875
			Emily Cruise	Pupil-teacher	1 2	Oct., 1885 Feb., 1889
Hovell	Moorwatha	9	Patrick Murphy	Teacher		Mar, 1886
Howe's Valley	Howe's Valley	9	Frank Taylor	do	Nıl	Aug., 1886
Howlong	Howlong	9	T Connelly	do	2в	Mar, 1876
TT. t. D. I.	T 1		Constance Sullivan	Pupil-teacher	3	July, 1890
Hoxton Park	Liverpool	6	A. Reay	Teacher	2 _A	Jan., 1884
Humula	Humula	9	J. Benton	Pupil-teacher	Prob	Sept, 1891
Hunter's Hill	Hunter's Hill	6	J. Dobbie	Teacher	2A 2A	April, 1883 July, 1861
•••			W. Bronger	Pupil-teacher	2A	Dec., 1890
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	9	Margaret Warwick	Teacher	Nil	July, 1891
Huon	Jindera	9	H. W. Kullmer	do	3в	Jan, 1881
Hurlstone	Ashfield	5	Susan Nicholls	do	1A	Jan., 1873
			Florence Marks Isabel Geary	Assistant	2A	Nov., 1884
			A. Burns	Pupil-teacher	$\frac{2}{\text{Prob.}\dots}$	April, 1889 Sept., 1891
Hurstville	Hurstville	4	H. Larkin	Teacher	$2^{\Lambda}$ .	Oct , 1876
			Millicent Aspinall	do (girls)	2A	Sept., 1879
			R. Wardrop	Assistant	2в	Aug., 1883
			Elizabeth Blundell	do	3A .	July, 1881
			John Cope Edith Hetcher	Pupil-teacher	4 .	Sept, 1890
			Anne Edwards	do •	3 3	Aug, 1890
Ilford	Ilford		Charles Wollaston	Teacher	3	July, 1890 Jan., 1878
Illabo	Illabo	10	A. Thompson	do	Nıl	Mar., 1888
Illaroo	Cambewarra	10	Catherine M'Phail	do	Nıl "	Feb, 1887
Illilliwa	Hay	9	R. C. Lowe	do	3c	Sep., 1884
Iluka	Iluka	9	Madeline Stuart	do	3в	Dec , 1882
Ingleburn	Ingleburn	6 10	J. Grigg Matildia Beddie	do do	3a Nıl	Mar., 1875
Invercil	Inverell	4	William Densley	do do	ЛП 1в	Nov., 1887 Oct., 1877
		_	Clara Stuart	do (girls)	2A	Oct., 1880
			R. Sweetman	Assistant	2A	June, 1881
			Emily Jones	do	Nıl	Feb., 1885
			F. J. M'Ilveen Rose M'Namara	Pupil-teacher	1	June, 1887
	•		Annie Jenkin	do	4 3	Nov., 1891
Iona	Woodville	6	J. F Munday	Teacher	3 2B	Jan., 1890 Jan., 1865
•		*	Elizabeth Wills	Pupil-teacher	4 .	May, 1890
Irene	Rockley	10	E L. Edwards	Teacher	Nıl	Nov., 1890
Irishtown	Laggan	9	J. D tzell	do	3в	Nov., 1883
Ironbong	Bethungra	7	B. A. M'Namara	do	3B	Jan, 1885
Islington	Hamilton	4	C. Smythe	do do	2B	July, 1868 April, 1876
J		-	Janet M'Kean	Assistant	3 _A	July, 1883
		1	Hugh Hughes	Pupil-teacher .	3	Jan , 1890
			Richard Egan	do	4 .	Oct., 1889
			Florence Beeby	Teacher (infants)	2A	Nov., 1884
		- 1	Elizabeth Jones Gwendoline Griffiths	Assistant Pupil-teacher	3в 4	Feb, 1884
Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe	10	F. E. Long	Teacher	N ₁ 1	Jul <b>y, 1</b> 89 <b>1</b> July, 1887
Jacob and Joseph Creek		9	Elizabeth M'Ewan	do	N ₁ I	Sept., 1886
Jacqua		9	May Hanley	do	3в	Jan, 1884
Jamberoo	Jamberoo	5	B G. Englehardt	do	2 _A	Jan., 1876
1			Jare Watkins	Pupil-teacher	2	Jan., 1889
Jasper's Brush	Jasper's Brush	6	Margaret Bruce Edwin Larcombe	do Teacher	3   2A .	Mar, 1890
. copor o Diami	owshere Digen	١,	Susan Anderson	Teacher Pupil-teacher	1	Jan., 1878 Nov., 1886
Je1r	Jeir	9	Martha Moloney	Teacher	3B Prov.	Jan., 1886
Jellat	Bega	9	M. Johnson	do	3в	Sept, 1883
Tellore	Mittagong	9	Maud Crowe	do	2A	July, 1879
Tembaicumbene	Jembaicumbene .	7	A Feehan Welton Delton	do	3A	Jan, 1875
Tennings	Wallangarra (Q) Jenderie	8	Walter Dalton S A. Gurney	do do	3A	Mar, 1884
	Jeiliaerie	١	J Johnston	Pupil-teacher	2A 4 .	April, 1881 May, 1891
Jerrara	K1ama	9	W. T. Wright	Teacher	2в	May, 1881
Jerrawa	Jerrawa	9	H M. Gordon .	do	3č	Dec, 1872
Jerrunga	Kangarco Valley		Mary E Olde .	do	3в	July, 1891
Jerry's Plains	Jerry's Plains	7	J. Amsworth	do	2A	June, 1879
Jesmond	Lambton	5	T. Hayes	do	2A 3n	Oct, 1872
	j	- [	Saiah Hopper	Assistant	3в	
	Į.		John Walker	Pupil-teacher	3	Jan, 1890

234
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Cla	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry 1 Service.
esmond	Lambton	5	W. Armstrong	Pupil-teacher .	4 .	Feb , 1891
illihw Tillihw	Jilliby Jilliby	9	Annie Blair W. Baldwin	do Teacher	4 . 3A .	Jan , 1891 April, 1885
illiby Jilliby indabyne	Jindabyne	9	Ellen Shea	do	3c	Dec., 1881
indalee	Jindalee	9	R. F. Cooper	d <b>o</b>	30	May, 1883
ındalee, West	Cootamundra	9	J. Crozier	do .	3в Cond	Nov., 1886
ındera	Jindera	8	Mary Perkins	do	3A	Mar, 1879
oadja	Joadja Creek	5	Lewis Henry	do . '	2A .	July, 1879
			P. Ruane	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan, 1891
ohnson's Creek	Chand.	10	F. Cahill J Cruickshank	do Teacher	4     Nıl	Feb., 1891 Aug., 1886
ohn's River	Stroud	9	J Cruickshank	do	Nil	Aug, 1886
ugiong	Jugiong	7	Hannah M'Auliffe .	do	3A	Jan, 1868
unee	Old Junee	8	Harry D. Balmain	do	2в	May, 1880
unee Junction	Junee Junction	4	M. J. Moran	do	2A	Nov., 1870
•			Mary A Tawyer .	do (mfants)		June, 1882
		'	E Dickinson	Assistant do	2A 3c	June, 1882 Jan., 1887
		ŀ	Margaret Patton Mary Kelly	Pupil-teacher		Aug, 1890
			D. M'Carthy	do	Prob	July, 1891
ameruka	Candelo	9	A S Seaton	Teacher .	3в .	May, 1884
angaloon, East	East Kangaloon	8	J. E. Thompson	do	34	Jan., 1868
langaloon, West .	Kangaloon	8	J. J. Morrow	do	3A .	July, 1881
angaroo Valley	Kangaroo Valley .	6	George Maguire	_ do	2A	Nov., 1881
	THY C 1	_	W Beatty	Pupil-teacher	4	July, 1891
angyangy	Wyong Creek	9 5	Michael Tuohy	Teacher	3A 2A	Oct., 1858 Mar., 1882
atoomba	Katoomba	9	John Douglas Mary Hay	do Pupil-teacher	1	Oct., 1887
			A. Simonson	do	Prob	Oct., 1891
ayuga	Kayuga	9	W. E Perry	Teacher	3c .	Dec., 1880
Leajura Creek		P.R	Madge Frize .	do	Nıl	July, 1891
Legworth	Leichhardt .	3	J. P. Humphries	do	2A	Jan , 1865
			S. J. Fripp .	do (girls)	2A	July, 1877
			Annie Smith	do (infants) Assistant .	2B 3A	Jan., 1869 July, 1890
			Myra Campbell T. H. Freeman	Assistant . Pupil-teacher	3	July, 1888
		ŀ	E H Templeton	do ,	4 .	Nov., 1890
			C. M. Sharp	do	1 .	April, 1886
			A. A. Booth	do .	2 .	Nov., 1889
			K. Macfarlane	do	3	Jan., 1889
			Anna Sheath	do	3	Feb., 1890
Keiraville	Keiravılle	6	W. H Johnson	Teacher	2A .	May, 188
7	//////////////////////////////////////	9	S Shipp E. J. Carmichael	Pupil-teacher Teacher	4 . Nıl	Feb., 1891 April, 1888
Keirson Kelly's Plains	Tarana Kelly's Plains	8	William D. Bourke	Teacher	N11	Oct , 1875
Cellyville	Kellyville	8	E Pryce	do	Зв	April, 1868
Zelso	Kelso	6	John Rockliff	do	2в	Nov., 1874
	•		Esther Rivett	Pupil-teacher	1	July, 1888
Cempsey, East	East Kempsey	5	D Lobban	Teacher	2A	July, 1877
			Margaret Dennis	Assistant	3A	July, 1878
Zammaor Woot	West Kempsey	5	Alice Boardman L. Macdonald	Pupil-teacher Teacher	2 _A	Jan , 1887 July, 1876
Tempsey, West	west Kempsey	] "	F Skipper	Assistant	3A Prov	Jan, 1886
		1	Alfred Crossman	Fupil-teacher	1 .	Sept , 1887
			C. Woolford	do	2	Sept., 1887
			Ellen Egan	do	2	Feb., 1889
endall	Kendall	8	Stephen Black	Teacher	3A	Feb , 1880
entgrove	Crookwell	9	Hugh Neal	do ,	Nıl	Jan., 188' Sept , 188
enthurst	Kenthurst Kentucky	7 9	T. H. Burrell	do do	0.	Feb, 188
err's Creek	Kerr's Creek	9	Mary Meehan	do	3A	Sept., 188
halangan		PR	Jeanie Yabsley	do	Nıl	Jan , 1889
ıalla	Kıalla	7	John Collis	do	3A	May, 186
ıama	Kiama	4	D G. Richardson .	do	2Λ .	Sept., 187
			Annie M. Walker	Assistant	3A	May, 187
			Mary Jane Bruce	Pupil-teacher	$egin{bmatrix} 1 & . \ 4 & . \end{bmatrix}$	Feb , 188 Dec., 189
			M. Bulteau	Teacher (infants).	2A	May, 186
			Margaret Seymour	Pupil-teacher	3	Feb., 189
			Elizabeth Pickeman	do	4 .	Jan., <b>1</b> 89
iandra	Kıandra	7	T. Ross	Teacher	3A	Oct , 188
ıllabakh Creek	Wingham	9	Norman M'Leod	do	3B Prov.	April, 188
ıllawarra	Kıllawarra	7	J Davy	do do	3a Nıl	Aug, 188 July, 188
ıllıngworth ılrush	West Wallsend Cootamundra	10	Edith Harris Mary Flaser	do do	3A	Oct , 187
ımbrıkı	Tinonee	9	H. Schaefer	do	3в .	July, 188
incumber	Kincumber	7	C. E. Kohlhoff	do	3A	June, 186
indra	Coolamon	10	May Briner	do	3в	Mar., 188
ingsdale	Goulburn	9	B M Trainor	do	3c .	Oct., 187
ing's Plains	Blayney	7	F A. Weiss	do	3A	April, 186
Ingvale	Murrumburrah	9	Letitia Bradshaw Arthur Wilson	do do	Nıl   Nıl	April, 1889 Dec , 189
liola Liora	Ulladulla Kıora	10	Arthur Wilson E. Pfeiffer	do do	N11 2B .	Jan., 188
Irkconnell	Yetholme	8	Eliza Boyd	do	3A	July, 187
likton	Belford		G Copas	do	3A	June, 187
logarah .	Kognah	3	J Murray	do	1в	Mar, 188
		1	Florence Edwards	do (infants) Assistant	2A 3A	June, 187 Feb., 188
			Rosa Read			

235
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classsifica- tion.	Date of Entry int Service.
Kogarah	Kogarah	3	E. Beavers	Temporary Assistant	2 _B	Jan, 1881
	_		C. Cheetham	Pupil-teacher	3	Mar, 1889
			Kate Smith	do	2	Feb., 1889
	:	!	E. Colvin	do		April, 1891 July, 1891
			Agnes Archibald	do	4   Prob	Oct, 1891
		•	Helen Wood	Work-mistress	Nil	Aug., 1891
Kookabookra	Glen Innes	8	Walter Bowen	Teacher	Зл	Aug., 1883
Coorawatha	Koorawatha	8	James Jones	do	2A	Oct., 1881
Coppin Yarrat	Lansdowne	8	James Ray	do	2A Prov.	Dec., 1883
Koribahk Kowen	Krambach	9 10	C. McDougall	do	Nil	July, 1883
rambach	Queanbeyan Krambach	8	Ellen McManus T. Edwards	do	Nil 3B	July, 1890 Oct., 1876
urrajong, North	North Kurrajong	7	A. McNiven	do	3A	April, 1869
urrajong, South	Grose Vale	8	M. Saunders	do	3A	Jan., 1864
acmalac	Tumut	10	Annie McNamara	do	3c	Feb., 1874
aggan	Laggan	9	Maria Reidy	do	Nil	Aug., 1873
agoonaguna	Lagoon Laguna	7	Thomas Langbridge J. W. Butler	do do	3A	Oct., 1891 July, 1870
ake Albert	Wagga Wagga		W. Rockliff	do	l _	July, 1879
ake Bathurst	Lake Bathurst		S. J. Gallaway	do	3c	Oct., 1871
ake Cudgellico	Lake Cudgellico	6	W. H. Perkins	do	2в	Aug., 1879
7.7.			M. Young	Pupil-teacher		Oct., 1888
alalty	Berrigan	10	R. Woolley	Teacher	3A	April, 1884
ambing Hill ambton	Goolma Lambton	9 2	A. Gillis   C. A. Boult	do	Зв 1в	June, 1885
MIIDOH,	Lampton	"	R. G. Newton	Assistant	2A	Oct., 1867 Mar., 1882
			J. Watson	Pupil-teacher		Jan., 1890
			T. M'Crae	do	۱ ۵	Jan., 1890
		ŀ	Mary Griffiths	Teacher (girls)		Sept., 1873
•		ŀ	Florence Cavanagh	Assistant		Aug., 1882
			Zillah Young   Kate Anderton	Pupil-teacher	1 -	Jan., 1887 Sept., 1888
			H. M. Thomas	Work-mistress	N ₁ l	Jan., 1880
			Eliza Manning	Teacher (infants)	1в	Aug., 1875
			Alice Harvey	Assistant		Jan., 1882
		İ	Mary Gray	Pupil-teacher		Feb., 1887
ana'a Crook	P.,,,,,,	ъъ	Mary Wright	do	3	
Lang's Creek Laughtondale	Burrowa		Maude Hay	Teacher	Nil 2B Prov	
aurieton	Laurieton		George Morris	do	3A	Oct., 1880
Lawrence	Lawrence		Arthur S. Redfern	do	2в	T 1000
		1	Edwin M'Farlane	Pupil-teacher	. 2	Nov., 1888
· <del>-</del>	-		Edward Rohan	do `	4	Oct., 1889
Lawrence, Lower			Arthur W. Apsey	Teacher		Feb., 1884
Lawson Lawson's Creek		8 9	Annie Cunliffe	do	.  2A Prov .  3B	July, 1883 Jan., 1879
Leconfield			F. W. Moulsdale			
Leech's Gully			Annie Lake	do	Зв	D 1000
eichhardt	Leichhardt	. 1	A. Smith, B. A	do		July, 1874
			W. M'Manamey	Assistant	1B	Oct., 1880
		1	J. Forsyth	do Pupil-teacher	1 4	1000
			W. Bullock		1 ~	Mar., 1889
			B. Sheath	do		Jan., 1890
		1	J. Newell	Pupil-teacher	. 4	May, 1891
			Lucy Cromack	Teacher (girls)		Mar., 1881
			Susannah Grey	Assistant		Mar., 1881
		1	Annie Cahill	Work mistress	Nil	TR 1 1 1000
			Laura Purdie	Pupil-teacher	i.	W 1000
		1	Alice Pye	do	1 -	June, 1885
			Bertha Ward	. do	_	
			Rhoda Bridger			
			Adelaide Harvey	do Teacher (infants)	Prob	3Y 10H
			Mary Quirk	Assistant	1 ~	Jan., 1880
			Mary Barnett	do	I ~	T 1009
			Maud Rogers	Pupil-teacher		
1			Sarah Fallick	. do	1 -	July, 1889
	•		Florence Kennedy		l	Nov., 1889 Dec., 1889
	_		Florence Barnett   Edith Barrell	do	۱ ۵	TD 1000
	-		Edith Rose Toms	do		. Oct., 1891
Leichhardt, West	Leichhardt	. 3	R. Booth	Teacher	. 2A	. Oct., 1868
+			Mary M'Limont	Teacher (infants		
			Rose Loughran		0	
			Grace Treehy	do		Oct., 1871
			Edith Elliott Lottie Ferguson	Pupil-teacher	10	Jan, 1889 Jan., 1896
			Ebenezer Davies	do		T1 1000
	1	1	W. O'Connor			1 1 7001
		1	Maud Wilmshurst	.  do	. 4	. Aug., 1891
Leighwood			H. Ferris	Teacher	. Nil	. Feb., 1887
Lerida			Mary C. Nolan	. do	1 0	
Lewis Ponds	Lewis Ponds	. 6	A. J. Bennett			T 1001
		1	Ethel Bolitho	Pupil-teacher	1 .	June, 1891 June, 1891
		i	Arthur Howanth	.] do	4	I AIIINA IAM

236
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry in Service.
Limekılns	Limekilns	8	H. Hume	Teacher	3в	July, 1887
Linburn	Stony Creek	6	M. Brophy	do Pupil-teacher	2A 1	April, 1882 July, 1888
Lindendale	Wollongbar	9	D. Stuart		1 -	Oct., 1882
Lismore	Lismore	3	F. Nicholls	do	2A	April, 1878
		-	Catherine McLennan	do (infants)	24	May, 1882
			Mary Curtain	Assistant	2в . 2в .	Nov., 1882 Sept, 1886
			Alice Winney James Curtain	Pupil-teacher	3	Oct, 1890
			Grace Simpson	do	3 .	Aug, 1890
			James Gordon	do	4 .	Mar., 1890
Little Plain		8	William Pigott	Teacher		Mar., 1884
attle River		7 3	Henry Bensley W. Swanton	do	3A 1B	April, 1869 May, 1875
averpool	Liverpool	J	Eliza Martin	do (girls)	2A	July, 1882
			Maria Grice	do (infants)		Jan, 1879
			Clara Ferguson	Temp. Assistant	Nıl .	Mar., 1885
			Josephine Reynolds	Assistant	3A	Feb., 1885
•			Charlotte Mills	do Pupil-teacher	3A 1	Jan, 1885 Aug, 1887
			Ada Long	do	î	Aug, 1897
			M. Linklater	do .	4	July, 1891
		_	Ruth Long	do	4	July, 1891
Ilandılo	Llandilo	8	Annie M. Lecr*	Teacher	3B 3A	Feb., 1886 Feb., 1885
Loch End	Gurma	7	E. Moran	Temp. Teacher . Teacher	3A	April, 1884
Loch End	Guyra	9	Isabelle Murphy	do	3в	Feb., 1884
Lochinvar	Lochinvar	6	Michael Moy	do	2в	April, 1875
Long Reach	Marulan	9	Florence McDonell	do	3B	June, 1883
ongueville	Chatswood	7 8	S. Roseby Andrew Cahil	do	3A	Jan , 1865 Mar., 1880
Lord's Hill	Bombala Lostock	8	H C. Perram	do	3A	Mar, 1881
Lost River	Wheeo	9	Mary Sotheran	do	3в	Mar., 1886
outh	Louth	9	Arthur Bentley	do	Nıl	May, 1890
owesdale	Lowesdale	9	H. Hutchison	do	3c	Sept., 1874
ucknow	Lucknow	6	George W Stafford George E Thomas	do . Pupil-teacher	2A	July, 1877 Feb., 1891
uddenham	Luddenham	7	W. Noble	Teacher	3A	Sept., 1871
yndhurst	Lyndhurst	8	W. Jones	do	24	Aug, 1882
I'Donald, Central	Central M'Donald .	9	W. S. Morgan	do	3١ .	Jan, 1885
1'Donald's Creek	Mudgee	9	Mary Jane Colley	do	3A	May, 1883
I'Donald, Upper	Upper M'Donald	8	Ellen Clancy	do	3в 3в	Jan., 1880 Sept., 1878
I'Henry's Creek	Young	7	Mary Roche J. Cameron	do	3B	May, 1884
Macdonaldtown	Macdonaldtown	i	P. Board, B.A	do	1a	Jan, 1873
		·	J. Connolly	Assistant	2A	Aug, 1881
			W. Elston	do	2A Prov.	July, 1884 April, 1890
			C. Hawkins C. Peters	Pupil-teacher		April, 1890
			H. Atkins	do	3 .	April, 1890
			E. Morrison	do	3	Oct., 1889
			Kate Ryan	Teacher (girls) .	11	Jan, 1864
			Sarah Kennedy	Assistant	3A	July, 1879 June, 1886
		ļ	Martha Monahan	Pupil-teacher	1	March, 1887
		1	Fannie M'Namara	do	1	Sept., 1886
			Isabel Beeby	do	2	Jan, 1888
		ì	Ada Haffner	do	4	Oct., 1890
			J. Acheson Caroline Campling	Work-mistress Teacher (infants)	Nıl 1B	April, 1874 Dec, 1873
		1	Annie Caldwell	Assistant	2B	May, 1880
			Annie Hughes	do	3A	Mar., 1886
		ĺ	L. Baker	Pupil-teacher	1	Jan., 1883
İ		ŀ	Mary M Keown	do .	1 1	Jan., 1887
1			Madge Acheson   May Smith	do do	$\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1888
			Alice Mechan	do	4	April, 1891
		- 1	E. M'Neale	Pupil-teacher .	Prob	Sept, 1891
acksville	Macksville	8	Henry Lane	Teacher	3в	Nov., 1882
aclean	Maclean	5	E Henry	do	2A	Nov, 1880
		i	Elizabeth O'Keefle A. D. M'Kenzie	Assistant Pupil-teacher	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\mathbf{A} & \dots \\ 2 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$	Mar, 1882 May, 1889
1			Elizabeth M'Kinnon .	do	3	Mar, 1890
		1	Herbert Frape	do	3	Sept., 1890
acquarie-street, So'th	Sydney	2	H. M'Lelland	Teacher	1B	Jan, 1871
1			T. R. Bavin	Pupil-teacher do .	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	April, 1890 May, 1891
		- 1	Harriett Leslie	Teacher (girls) .	2 _A .	June, 1887
İ		- 1	Hannah Newton	Assistant	3A	June, 1877
1		- 1	M. A Fitzgerald	Teacher (infants)	24	Jan., 1863
1			Eliza M'Donnell	Assistant	2в	May, 1877
ļ		1	Ellen Jacques	Pupil-teacher	1	April, 1887
		- 1	Abigail Allen	do	1	May, 1888 Oct., 1888
1		1	Anne Conry May Coppock	αο do	4	Feb , 1891
		1	Kate Taylor	Work-mistress .	Nil	July, 1880
aharatta	Bombala	9	Annie M'Mahon	Teacher	3в	May, 1882
	East Maitland	3	F. W. Bloore	do	2▲	Jan., 1877

Name of School.	Post Town	Class	Teaching Staff	Pos tion	Classifica tion.	Date of Entry int Service
Maitland, East	East Maitland	3	A W. Brook	Assistant	2A Prov	Nov , 1881
			A. Armstrong	Pupil teacher	2	May, 1889
			Margaret Kelly	do Teacher (girls)	3 2A .	Feb., 1887 May, 1873
		1	Rhoda Hobbs	Assistant	3A	Sept., 1884
		İ	Mary Lackey	Pupil-teacher	3	Jan , 1890
			Helen Beaumont Annie Mitchell	Teacher (infants)   Pupil-teacher	24	May, 1883
			Elizabeth Mitchell	do	4	Mar., 1889 Feb., 1891
Maitland, West	West Maitland	1	G Wenholz .	Teacher	1A	Nov., 1872
			Rose Griffiths  Mary Clarke	do (girls) . Teacher (infants).	1B	April, 1878
			Henry Clemens	Assistant	1B 2A	July, 1874 Oct , 1880
			W. L Ross	l do	2в	Dec, 1884
•			Elizabeth Holt Sarah Reckmann	, ,	2A .	Aug., 1883
			Marie Godfrey	do do	3B 24	Dec , 1884 Jan , 1879
			D. Carter	Pupil-teacher	1 .	Oct, 1886
			J Peek	do	1	Oct , 1888
			May Edmunds Esther Stonham	do	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & \dots \\ 3 & \dots \end{vmatrix}$	April, 1889 Jan., 1890
			Hannah Bertles	do	2	June, 1889
•			Elizabeth Ellis	go	1	Feb , 1887
			Clara Cruise	do	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdot \\ 2 & \end{vmatrix}$	Feb, 1887
			Julianna White	Work-mistress	Nıl	Feb., 1889 June, 1882
Major's Creek	Major's Creek	6	G. Hogg	Teacher	2в	Aug, 1873
			T. O'Sullivan	Pupil-teacher .	2	Mar., 1888
Major's Plains	Moorwatha	8	A J Pittock	do Teacher	3 3A	Jan , 1890 April, 1882
Malebo	Malebo	9	Eva Daley	ço	3c	July, 1877
Maluerindi Malvern	Walcha Road Langworthy's	9	Edith Stark	do	3c	Feb , 1885
Manchester-square	Moss Vale	9	E'eanor Gale Ellen Wallace	do	N ₁ l	Mar., 1887
Mandurama	Mandurama	7	S. Searles	do	3A	Aug, 1884 April, 1879
Mangamore	Goulburn	9	L. D Turnbull	do	34 .	April, 1884
Manies Creek	Mangrove Creek Walcha	9	W Flood . Sarah Cracknell	do	31	May, 1884
Manıldra	Manıldra	8	W. E Stanford	do	3с 3в	Mar., 1882 Dec , 1888
Manılla	Manılla	5	W. Kennedy	do	2A	Mar, 1881
			W. Coulton	Assistant	Nıl	Jan., 1887
Manılla, Upper	Upper Maniila	10	Catherine Brophy	Pupil-teacher Teacher	4 . Nıl .	Mar , 1891 July, 1889
Manly	Manly	5	F. Sluman	do	24	Aug, 1877
			Annette Budden	Assistant	3в	Nov, 1882
			Sarah M'B11de	do Pupil teacher	3в . 2 .	Aug., 1884
			Thomas Myles	do	4	July, 1887 Feb , 1890
Manton	Yass		Annie Dignam	Teacher	Nil .	Jan., 1885
Marangulla March	Lyndhurst March	8   8	W. D. O'Sullivan W. J Quick	do	3A	April, 1868
Marengo	Marengo	8	T. H. O'Dea	go	34 3A	May, 1866 Mar., 1882
marina	Young	10	M. A. Molony	do	Nil	Mar., 1890
Markwell	Bulladelah Marlee	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	Henry Parkinson	do	3B Prov	Mar., 1883
Maroota	Pitt Town	9	A. J. Owens	do do	3в . 3в <b>Рг</b> от.	Nov., 1875 July, 18°8
Marrangaroo	Marrangaroo	8	Walter Knight	do	3в	May, 1883
Marrickville	Marrickville	1	D. T. Wiley	do	1в	April, 1869
			Emily Pickering	Assistant Teacher (girls)	2A	May, 1879 Jan, 1878
.		1	Grace Avling	Assistant	2в	April, 1881
		ĺ	Annie Fairfax	Work-mistress	Nıl	Feb., 1882
		1	Lizzie Mulholland	Teacher (infants) Assistant	2A   3A	Jan, 1879 Nov., 1884
•		1	Ellen Scott	do	2B .	April, 1885
		1	W. Willson	Pupil-teacher	2 ]	Sept , 1889
			H. Wilson E N. Corderoy	do	3 . 4	April, 1889
	i		Eva Johnston	do	2	July, 1891 Sept, 1886
			Emily Lees	do	4	Jan., 1891
	•		May Purdy Ethel Fisher	do	4	Jan., 1891
			Edith Clements	do	3 4	April, 1890 April, 1891
Marricky 110 Wast	Manualty-11.		Katie Vont	_ do	4	Aug., 1891
Marrickville, West	Marrickville	2	W. Roberts	Teacher	2A	May, 1873
			J Anderson	Assistant Pupil-teacher	2A	July, 1831 Sept, 1889
			Eliza Cowan	Teacher (girls)	2 ··· 2A ···	Mar, 1875
		}	Ellen Richardson	Assistant	2в	Mar, 1877
	ļ		Isa Moyes Edith Elliott	Pupil-teacher	2	Feb , 1886
		-	Elizabeth Grave	Work-mistress	3 Nıl	Oct , 1890 Jan , 1891
	Ì		Elizabeth Sapsford	Teacher (infants)	2A	Jan., 1887
	}	1	Helena Tremlett	Pupil-teacher	3	Sept., 1890
			Emily Chaffer Catherine Moore	Assistant Pupil teacher .	3A 3 .	June, 1876
Marsden	Marsden	9	R. M'Phail	Teacher	3 _B	April, 1889 June, 1879
Marsden Park	Riverstone	7	W J. Broadfoot			

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	tion.	Date of Entry int Service.
Tarshall Mount	Marshall Mount	7 -	J. Banfield	Teacher	3A	Jan., 1874
Lartindale	Corowa	10	Emma Grimm	do	Nil .	Mar., 1884
	Marulan	6	A. Snowdon	_ do	2A	Jan., 1876
		0	A. Phillips	Pupil-teacher	4 Nil	Aug., 1891
faryland	Maryland	9 6	George Moss	Teacher	N11 2B	May, 1886 May, 1881
laryvale	Maryvale	"	G. Dennis	Pupil-teacher	4	Nov., 1889
fathoura	Mathoura	6	Sarah Miller	Teacher	3в	Oct., 1877
faybole	Ben Lomond	10	L. Ottway	do	Nil	April, 1886
Inyfield	Oberon	9	W. J. Proudfoot	do	38	May, 1884
feadow Flat	Meadow Flat	7 8	A. R. Buckland	dodo	3A 24 honors	Mar., 1877 Sept., 1883
Ieadows, The	Seven Hills	9	A. B. O'Hare	do	3B Prov.	July, 1883
feerschaum Vale	Wardell	9	E. Luney	do	3A	Mar., 1885
Temundie	Binda	10	C. Barrett	do	Nil	Mar., 1885
Ienah	Mudgee	10	Eliza Brooks	do	3A	Sept., 1885
Ienangle	Menangle	8	R. Harper	do	3A · 2B	July, 1872 Jan, 1882
Ienindie	Menindie	7 7	W. Gambell	do do	2B 2B	April, 1885
Ieranburn	·Meranburn Singleton	8	E W. Clarke	do	3B	Oct., 1865
Ierewether	Merewether	4	M. Thompson	do	2A	Oct., 1878
		1	Kate Tierney	Assistant	3A	June, 1884
			Ellen Mewburn	Pupil-teacher		Nov., 1887
+			F. J. Massey	do Teacher (infants).	4 2 _A	Nov., 1890   Jan., 1882
			Emily Wade Edith Bridekirk	Assistant	Nil	June, 1884
			Isabella Wilson	Pupil-teacher	4	Nov., 1890
Ierilla	Merrila	8	J. W. Warren	Teacher	3c	Feb., 1862
Cerimbula	Merimbula	8	Henry Eggins	do	3A	Aug., 1876
Ieringlo	Lyttleton	8	John Kearney	do	3A	July, 1879
Ieroo	Jasper's Brush	9	Annie Kennedy M. O'Halloran	do do	ЗА Зв	Aug., 1888 Aug., 1865
Icrrendee	Merriwa	7	V. J. Hine	do	2в	July, 1876
Ierriwa	Michelago	8	M. O'Connell	do	3A	April, 1874
Iiddle Creek	Scone	امدا	Elizabeth Feeney	do	Nil	Aug., 1886
Iıddlingbank	Cooma	9	T. Elliott	do	3в	
Iila	Bombala		A. Cummins	do	Nıl	Jan., 1890
Ilburn Creek	Mount McDonald	$\begin{vmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$	M. Armstrong J. E. Lewis	do	3A	July, 1884 Jan., 1873
Italian's Forest	Miller's Forest Millfield	1	J. E. Lewis	do	3A	Feb., 184
Iıllingandi	Panbula	9	F. Chopin	do	Зв	April, 1884
fillsville	Mudgee	9	Clara Cox	do	I =	Feb., 1885
Iilthorpe	Millthorpe	6	William Webb	do	2в	Feb, 1868
		١,	Edith L. Harrison	Assistant	3A	Oct., 1885 ———————————————————————————————————
Iilltown	Bathurst	4	Thomas Reilly Ross S. Holden	Teacher	2A 2B	July, 1883
,			F. Carson	Pupil-teacher	3	April, 1889
†			Florence Cripps	do	Prob	Nov., 1891
			Annie Cranfield	Teacher (infants)	I	
			Mildred Jones	Pupil-teacher	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots \\ 2 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$	May, 1887
£'1	<b>V</b>	9	Mary Taylor F. J. Vernon	do Teacher	3A Prov	
Milong Milparinka	Young Milparinka			do	Nil	1 TAT- 1000
Ilton	Milton		J. Hazelwood	do	2A	Jan., 1878
			Clara Knight	Assistant	3A	Oct., 1884
			W. Alexander	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan, 1891
Imosa Dell	Black Springs	10	Thos. Lynch	Teacher	Nil	Oct., 1885
Iimosa Park	Milton	10 2	M. Bowes	do	N11 .	3T 10=0
Immi	Minmi	~	Jessie Macintosh		1 .	July, 1881
	•		Elizabeth Reynolds	do (infants).		. Oct., 1881
			Anna Hopper	Assistant	1 -	Aug., 1880
		]	Grace Spence	do		
			Eliza Ryan	Pupil-teacher	1 .	July, 1889 Feb., 1891
			Eliza Woods	do	4 .	July, 1891
		ļ	Mrs. Sullivan	Work-mistress	Nıl	July, 1881
		1	A. Compton	Assistant		Jan., 1882
	_	_	A. G. Morgan	Pupil-teacher		July, 1891
linnamurra	Dunmore	1 1 0	G Boulton	Teacher do	Nil .	Mar., 1866 Nov., 1896
Inore	Dubbo Minto	1 0	W. Coath G Back	do	2A .	Feb., 188
	414.11100	"	Eliza Fraser	Pupil-teacher	4	Aug, 189
Itichell	Sunny Corner	. 4	F. L. M'Phail	Teacher		
	-		Alice M. Andrews	Assistant.		Mar., 188
			Janet Poyitt	Pupil-teacher		Jan., 1891 Jan., 1883
			Gettrude Poyitt   Mary J. Chellew	. Teacher (infants). Pupil-teacher	Prob.	Sept., 1891
Mitchell's Flat	Elderslie	7	P. Walsh	Teacher	3A	July, 1878
Mitchell's Island			T. Chapman	1 -		Feb., 188
Mittagong		1 .	J. Graham	do	. 2 _A	Oct., 1870
5 5			Elizabeth Thomson			May, 188
			Isabella Anderson	Assistant		
	I	1	Alfred White	Pupil-teacher	1 0	June, 1886
	İ		Canala Tanda	1 00		ייייר יווען און ו
			Sarah Forde		1 ~	
Mittagong, Lower	Mittagong	9	Sarah Forde Grace Viles W. Anderson	. do	. 3	June, 1890

Name of School.	Post Town.	C ass	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry 11 Set vice
Mitten's Creek	Grenfell	8	John M'Carthy	Teacher	3A .	Jan , 1868
Moama	Moama	5	M. Waters	do	2в	Jan., 1882
		ŀ	M.J. Donnelly	Assistant	3A	June, 1886
Mobellah	Home Rule	6	E. Joachim A Hamilton	do Teacher	N ₁ 1 2 ₄	Sept , 1889 May, 1861
	2020 21410 1111 1		G. Hamilton	Pupil-teacher	3	Jan., 1890
Mogilla	Mogilla	8	B Grant	Teacher	3в	Nov., 1873
Mogo	Mogo	8	P. O'Brien	do	3в	Aug., 1874
Molong	Molong	5	A. Bridekirk Mary Stevenson	do Assistant	2A 3A	July, 1879 May, 1885
			Annie Black	Pupil-teacher	3A	May, 1888
Mondrook	Tinonee	9	Ellen Parge	Teacher	3c	Feb., 1882
Monkeraı	Monkerai	9	Wm. Fell	do	3c	May, 1880
Monteagle Moona	Monteagle	8	J. B. Daly	do	3A	Sept., 1886
Moonan Brook	Walcha Moonan Brook	10 8	Colin McLennon M. Lee	do do	Nıl 3A	Sept., 1883 Aug., 1885
Moonan Flat	Moonan Brook	9	G. Gunter	do	3c .	Feb, 1885
Moonbı	Moonbi	9	Rose Dowel	do	Nıl	May, 1889
Moor Creek	Moor Creek	9	E. J. Owen	do	Зв	Feb, 1882
Moorilda	Canterbury Moorilda	7	D. M. Ferguson C. F. Calov	do	3A . 2B	July, 1847 June, 1881
Moorland	Moorland	9	Minnie Butt	do	3B Prov.	Mar., 1885
Moppitty	Young	10	K. M'Donald	do	Nıl	Jan., 1885
Moree	Moree	5	John Grieve	do	2A .	April, 1879
			A Shannon	Assistant	3в .	Feb., 1887
Morongla Creek	Cowra	8	Mary Mulholland W. Hunt	do Teacher	3c	Mar., 1887 Jan, 1881
Mororo	Chatsworth Island	9	R. Thomas	do	3A	April, 1885
Morpeth	Morpeth	5	G. Boland	do	24	July, 1879
			Louise Nelson	Assistant	3A	May, 1882
			Josephine Haydon F W. Percy	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan, 1891
Morrissett	Morrissett	8	J Roach	do Teacher	4 34	April, 1891 July, 1883
Mortdale	Mortdale	6	J. Coleman	do	3A	June, 1864
Mortlake	Mortlake	5	R. Hayter	_ do	2A	Jan., 1868
		}	<b>E A.</b> Dash	Pupil-teacher	3	July, 1890
Iorungulan	Dripstone	10	B. Anderson H. Sinclair	do,. Teacher	4	July, 1890
Ioruya	Moruya	5	C. J. Dwyer	Teacher do	3B	Sept, 1878 Oct., 1872
•			Annie Barton	Assistant	3B	Oct., 1882
of ', Tll	7a.77		Maude Smith	Pupil-teacher	1 .	April, 1888
Mosquito Island	Newcastle	7	W. Coombes	Teacher	3A	May, 1874
Mossman's Bay	Mossgiel North Sydney	9 <b>5</b>	Mary Harmer C. Doyle	do Teacher	N1l 2A	Oct., 1887 April, 1869
	norm Sydney		Elizabeth Gill	Assistant	3A	Dec., 1869
			Ethel M'Kone	Pupil-teacher	3 .	Sept, 1890
Moss Vale	Moss Vale	5	R. Bousfield	Teacher	2 _A	Dec., 1865
			Edith Fisher	Assistant	3c	Mar., 1883
Moulamein	Moulamein	10	W. Denning	Pupil teacher . Teacher	M ₁ 1	May, 1891 April, 1889
Mount Browne	Mount Browne .	9	E O'Sullivan	do		Jan , 1889
	Armidale	10	George Ross	do	Nıl	April, 1890
Mount Costigan	Mount Costigan	6	H. O'Connor	do		Jan, 1882
Iount Gipps	Woodside Mount Gipps	10 8	Flora Lobban	do1 do	Nıl   3B Prov	Jan., 1885 Mar, 1884
Iount Hope	Mount Hope	7	E. T. Griffith	do	3A .	Jan, 1877
Iount Hunter	Mount Hunter	7	R. Todd	do	3A .	Jan., 1859
Iount Keira	Mount Keira	5	J D Murphy	do	2A, Honois	April, 1864
			Eleanor Moore	Assistant	3A .	May, 1881
			T Murphy P. Hannan	Pupil-teacher do	Prob.	Feb., 1889 July, 1891
Tount Kembla	Mount Kembla	5	A Hamilton	Teacher	2 _A	Feb, 1870
			Lily Colman	Assistant	Nıl •.	July, 1886
Iount McDonald	Mount Wallands	0	Rose Mooney	Pupil-teacher	2	Feb., 1889
acano merodiala	Mount McDonald .∴.	6	C. Nicholson Ellen Colgan	Teacher Pupil-teacher	2A   Prob.	Oct, 1872
Mount Macquarre	Mount Macquarie	7	G S. Blackler	Teacher	3 _A	Aug, 1891 Aug, 1882
Iount Mitchell	Glencoe	9	Kate M'Cann	do	3в .	Nov, 1887
Mount Mooby	Scone	8	Jane M'Cully	do	3 _A	Sept, 1880
Iount Murray   Iount Pleasant	Robertson	9	J. D. Wood Sarah Harris	do	3c	Mar., 1883
Sount Ranken	Bridgman Eglinton	$\frac{8}{10}$	Sarah Harris Elsie Tuckwell	do	3в   Nıl	June, 1874 Feb., 1888
Iount Rivers	Lostock	9	Catherine Connolly	do	3 _B	Dec., 1879
fount Russell	Inverell	10	Mary Tuckey	do	Nıl	Oct., 1886
Iount Tamar	Bathurst	9	Nellie Forde	do	3в	Oct, 1855
Iount Tarana Count Thorley	Tarana Singleton .	7 9	R. W. Evans W. Stevenson	do	3A	July, 1881
fount Victoria	Mount Victoria	6	E. H Norris	do	3A . 2B	June, 1885 May, 1878
	· <del></del>	_	F. D White	Pupil-teacher	4	Mar., 1891
Mount View	Cessnock	9	W. H. Bates	Teacher	3c	Dec, 1886
Indgee	Mudgee	2	A D. Frazer	do	1в ,	Jan, 1880
			W. Fowles J Gunnell	Assistant	24	July, 1880
			C. Sheppard	Pupil-teacher	1 1	May, 1888 June, 1888
1			Maria Tilley	Teacher (girls)	2 _A	July, 1881
		. [	Sarah Shaw	Assistant	2A	Oct., 1878
ļ			Lucy Hardwick	Pupil-teacher .	1	Mar., 1888
1			Clara Menchin	do .	1 .	Sept., 1878

240
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Pos.tion.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry Service.
Audgee	Mudgee	2	Jane Prendergast	Work-mistress	Nıl	Mar., 183
		-	Blanche St. Julian	Teacher (infants)	2A	July, 189
			Sophia Chappell	Assistant	3в	Jan , 187
		]	Catherine Anglin	Pupil-teacher	1	Aug., 188
r 1 0 43	NC 1		Isabella Neely	do	3	Mar, 188
Indgee, South	Mudgee Lower Gundaroo .	8 9	Emily Thurston	Teacher	3A . 3C	Feb , 188 May, 188
Augwill	3.6 11	6	J Campbell S. Dodds	. do	24	Dec, 1878
ruibling	Mulbring	0	J. Hollingsworth	Pupil-teacher	2	Mar., 1888
Iulgoa	Mulgoa	7	D. Collins	Teacher	3A	Sept , 1877
Iulgoa Forest	Oaks	9	J Hutchinson	do	3A	July, 188
fullamuddy	Mudgee	9	Alice Campbell	do	3c	Feb., 1877
Iullengandra	Mullengandra	9	C Young	do	3A	Sept., 1885
fullengrove Iullion Creek	Wheeo	9 8	G. Boulton	do	Nıl     Nıl	Feb., 1890 Oct., 1886
fullumbimby	Mullion Creek	9	Emily Shute Hugh Thompson	do do	3c	Oct , 1885 Oct , 1885
fulwala	Mulwala	7	J. Kelly	do	3A	July, 1874
Iulyan	Orange	9	Kate Casey	do	3c .	Mar., 1880
fumbil	Mumbil	7	J. E. Crick	do	3в .	Jane, 1887
Cumbulla	Bega	9	George Campbell	do	Nil	Mar, 1890
[ummel	Mummel	9	J. M Abernethy .	do	3v	Feb, 1887
[undawa	Singleton	9	H. E. Hunt	do	3A	Aug., 1883
Lundawaddera	Yerong Creek .	8	M. M. Ryan	do	3B Prov.	Feb., 1890
Iundongo Iundoonen	Tumut Yass	7 P R	J. J. Williams Cecilia Sheekey	Teacher do	3 1     Nıl .	Feb., 1884 April, 1886
Tundooran	Mundooran	8	R. Shields	do	2A	April, 1879
[unghorn	Cooyal	9	J. Harvey	do	34	Mar, 188
[unni	Bendolba	9	Eleanor Amour	do	Nıl	Oct., 188
[urray's Flats	Goulburn	9	Nellie Rennie	do	Зв .	Feb, 188
urray's Run	Laguna	10	C. Ballard	do	Nıl	July, 1890
[urrimboola	Murrumburrah		Maud Lovatt	do	Nıl	Aug, 188
[urroo	Dry Plain Old Junee	$egin{array}{c c} 10 \ 10 \end{array}$	Kate Cusack	do do	3c .     Nıl .	Nov., 1883 July, 189
furrumbateman	Yass	7	Sara Hutchinson C. G. Dyce	do do	3A	Oct., 188
urrumbidgeric	Murrumbidgerie	7	F S. Lovett	do	3A	Nov., 188
urrumburrah	Murrumburrah	5	Thomas Arkins	do	2 _A .	July, 187
			Margaret Swann	Assistant	Nıl	May, 188
• }			Ernest Cameron	Pupil-teacher	2	April, 188
			Isabel Tucker	_do	4	July, 189
furmundi	Murrurundi	5	W. S. Goard	Teacher	2в	July, 187
			Mary Laffan	Assistant .	Nıl	Jan, 188
			Florence Harrison	Pupil-teacher	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & . \\ 3 & \end{vmatrix}$	Aug, 188 Aug, 189
[urwillumbah	Murwillumbah	6	Sydney Uren	do Teacher	Зв 2в	July, 1878
tu wiitimoun	Brur Winumban	"	F Clarke	Pupil-teacher	Prob	Jan, 189
[uswellbrook	Muswellbrook	5	D. Robertson	Teacher	2в	Sept, 1869
			Christina Chivers	Assistant	2в	June, 1878
			Edith Watts	Pupil-teacher	2 .	Feb , 1888
F., 44	Martina		Herbert Kent	do	4	July, 1890 April, 1885
Iuttama	Muttama	8 10	P M'Mullan	Teacher	3в Nıl	May, 188
Iyalla Iyrtle Creck	Picton	9	C. Sherwin Sophia Fox	do	Nil	May, 1880
Iyrtleville	Myrtleville	9	May Anderson	do	3c	July, 188
ambucca Heads	Nambucca Heads	6	J. G Myers	do	2A	Dec, 187
-		-	Florence Eichmann	Pupil-teacher	1	June, 1888
ambucca, Lower	Macksville	P.R	Jonas Bourne	Teacher	Nıl	May, 188
angunia	Berrigan	P.R	Jessie Middleton	do	N ₁ l	Feb , 188
angus Cieck	Gundagai	9	L. Deer	do	3A	May, 188
arandera	Narandera	5	W. G. Heath	do	2A . 3A	July, 187 Jan., 188
			W. B. Breylcy	Temp. Assistant. Pupil teacher .	3A 2	July, 188
			Bertha Loomes	Teacher (girls).	2 _A	Jan., 188
٥		] .	Charlotte Fearne	Pupil-teacher	2	Aug, 188
arani	Bungwall Flat	9	J. A. Moutray	Teacher	34	Sept., 188
arara	Narara	8	W. R. Thompson	do	3c	Mar, 188
arellan	Narellan	5	J. Mitchell	do	2A .	Mar., 187
or om hum	North Sedmon	5	Edina Macpherson	Pupil-teacher	1 1 _B	Sept., 188   Mar., 188
aremburn	North Sydney	9	H. Ellis Margaret Glasby	Teacher	1В Зв	June, 187
			Ernest Clarke	Pupil-teacher	4	Dec, 189
arıabeen	Manly	P.R	Emily Bastian	Teacher	Nil .	Aug., 189
arrabri	Narrabri	4	R. J. Taylor	do	2A	Ju ¹ y, 187
			John Hughes	Assistant	2в	Jan, 188
			O. Guest	Temp. Assistant .	Nil	Jan., 188
			Ross Pryor	Pupil-teacher	4 2A	Sept., 189 Nov., 188
			Rachel M'Alpine	Teacher (girls) Temp. Assistant	Nıl	Oct, 188
			Marie Monaghan Bridget Madden	do .	Nil	Dec , 188
Nariabii, West	Narrabii West	6	M. Dunne	Teacher	2B .	Nov, 188
		"	Violet Guest	Pupil-teacher	4 .	Oct , 189
Jarrango	Rylstone	10	Ada Gardiner	Teacher	Nıl	Dec., 188
Variawa	Nariawa	PR	Matılda Bowdıtch	do .	Nıl	Feb, 188
Jarromine	Narromine	6	J H. Townsend	do	3A	June, 188
Ielanglo	Lower Gundaroo	9	Emma Mayne	do	3c	Nov., 186
Velbothery	Bombala .	10	Henry Jackson	do	Nıl 3A	Nov, 188 Feb, 186
Telligen	Nelligen	7	C Clarke	_	3B	1 - 1 - 100
felson	Riverstone	8	Maggie Duffy	do		

241
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Clas	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Nemingha	Tamworth	7	C. H. Polson	Teacher	3 _A	July, 1881
Nerriga	Nerriga	9	M. Nolan	do	3c	April, 1868
Nerrigundah	Nerrigundah	8	R. C. Campbell	do	3в	Nov., 1878
Neutral Bay	North Sydney	4	T Stafford C. Bauer	do Pugal-teacher	2a . 1	Oct., 1871
		!	Ellena Kelly	Temp. Assistant	3c	May, 1886 Nov., 1884
		-	E. Dunn	Teacher (infants)	2A .	Nov., 1879
İ		Ida Pidgeon	Pupil-teacher	1 .	May, 1889	
Nevertire	Nevertire	8	Annie Reeve	do • Teacher	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots \\ 3_{\mathrm{B}} & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$	Feb, 1886
Newbridge	New bridge	6	J. J. Creigan	do	ЗВ . 2В	Dec, 1883 Jan, 1878
-	Ü		C. G. Kable	Pupil-teacher	3 ,	Sept , 1889
Newcastle	N1		Edmund Burke	do .	4	June, 1891
Newcastie	Newcastle	1	James Rickard	Teacher Assistant	1 -	Mar, 1878 April, 1880
•			W. A Mahony	do	1B 2A	July, 1882
			W. Corrie	Pupil-teacher	1	July, 1887
ļ		ļ	W. Rowlands	do	2	May, 1889
			Elizabeth Creasy Annie Buckley	Teacher (girls)	2A 2B	May, 1887 Dec., 1850
	•		Mary Ralston	Work-mistress .	Nil :	
	•		Lily Nicholl	Pupil-teacher		Oct., 1887
Ì			May Brown	do	· -	Oct , 1887
			Rosma Rothwell Ida Reay	do Teacher (infants)	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots \\ 2A & \cdots \end{vmatrix}$	Jan., 1888 Mar., 1881
			Margaret O'Brien	Assistant	2в	Mar., 1874
			Mary O Sullivan	Pupil teacher		Oct., 1887
Newcastle, East	Newcastle	4	Florence Rothwell Edward Byrne	Together	1	Feb., 1888
itottoasur, Laso	Tiencastle	<b>T</b>	Maud Lambert	Teacher Assistant	2A 3B	Jan., 1868 Oct, 1875
			J. H. Bateson	Pupil-teacher		Mar., 18-8
			Margaret Fitzmaurice	Teacher (infants)	l ~	Jan., 1879
		1	Hannah Noble Lucy Gow	Ass stant	3B	Sept, 1877 Mar., 1889
Newcastle, South	The Junction, N'castle	1	Louis M. Pii e	Teacher	' 1в	June, 1873
	,		A. W. Roberts	Assistant	, 24	July, 1879
			A. E Massey	Pupil-teacher		Mar, 1888
			H. D. Thompson	do do	2 Prob	June, 1889 Oct , 1891
			Katie Campbell	Teacher (girls)	2A	Mar, 1881
			Annie Ryan	Assistant		April, 1880
			Hannah Rees	Pupil-teacher	1 0	Jan, 1890
			Lily Waller	do .	' 3   4 .	Jan., 1890 Feb, 1891
			Marian Hazleton	Work-mistress	Nıl	April, 1891
			Annie King	Teacher (infants).		Mar., 1884
			Mary Delargy Jane Hogg	Assistant	2B .	Jan., 1882
	,		Janet Falconer	Pupil-teacher	3	Aug., 1880 July, 1890
		į	Hetty Harson	do	3 .	Nov., 1890
New Italy	South Woodburn	8	Anne Macara	do Teacher	Prob	Dec., 1891
New Lambton	Lambton		T. J. Morgan R. M'Credie	do	3A 2B .	Sept., 1882 June, 1873
			Mary Ryan	Aesistant '	3A	April, 1884
			J. Barkel	Temp. Assistant	Nil	Oct., 1888
			Priscilla Calveit Annie Scott	Pupil-teacher	4 .	Feb., 1890
			W. Hestelow	do	4	Jan., 1891 Sept., 1891
			Annie Golding	Teacher (infants) .	2A .	Jaly, 1874
			Anna Morrow	Assistant	Зв	Jan., 1885
Newport	Cooranbong	9	S. Larkins P. Gardiner	Pupil-teacher	4 . 3c .	Jan., 1891 Aug., 1883
Vewrybar	Tintenbar	8	W. Boorman	do	3в	Jan, 1888
lewstead	Mornya	9	Isabella Dawson	do	3в	Oct , 1883
ewtown	Newtown	1	A. D. M'Kenzie W. C. Laws	do Assistant	1A	July, 1872 May, 1881
			T. Yates	do	2A	Sept , 1863
			F. Jackson	Pupil-teacher	1	May, 1898
			J C. Edmonds	do .	2	Sept., 1889
			W. Horne	do do	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	T 1001
			J. Burges	do	Prob.	Oct., 1891
			Ida Partridge	Teacher (girls)	1A	Jan , 1877
			Eliza Molster	Assistant	2A	Jan, 1885
			Annie Finncy	do do	2A 2B	Jan., 1885 Oct , 1877
			M. Moûton	Pupil-teacher .	1	July, 1886
			Florence Byron	do	1	Aug., 1887
			May Brixey Edith Hetherington	do do	$egin{bmatrix} 2 & . \\ 2 & \end{bmatrix}$	Mar., 1886 Jan., 1889
			Mary Jones	Work-mistress	Nıl	T 1001
			E. Garside	Teacher (infants)	3a	Oct., 1864
!			M. Morrow	Assistant	2в	Feb., 1882
		ĺĺ	M. Fitzgibbon	do	3c	Jan , 1883
			F. E. Gray	Pupil-teacher	1	Oct , 1886
			F. E. Gray	Pupil-teacher	1	

242
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry in Service.
lewtown, North	Newtown	3	J. Fletcher	Teacher	2 _A .	Jan., 1876
,			T. Brodie	Temp. Assistant	2a Prov.	July, 1884
			J. L. Deasey	Pupil-teacher	3	Oct , 1890
		Ì	Alice J. Clarke	Teacher (girls) Assistant	1в 2в	Aug., 1863 April, 1875
			Mary K. Heney	Pupil-teacher	3	Oct., 1890
			Mary M'Encroe	Work-mistress	Nıl	Jan., 1883
			W. Roberts	Teacher (infants)	3a	Oct., 1858
			Caroline Anderson	Assistant	3A	April, 1874
			Mary Alice Ryan	Pupil-teacher	2	June, 1889
iangala	Walcha	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	G. B. Caldwell J. C Waterman	Teacher do	3A	May, 1887 Jan, 1861
Incholson-street	Balmain	'#	Lucy Perry	do (infants)	2A	Jan., 1874
			Fanny Drew	Assistant	3c	May, 1867
		1	Annie L Davis	Pupil-teacher	1 .	Mar, 1887
			James Laws	do	1	Mar., 1887
		_	E Cunningham	do	2	Oct., 1889
imitybelle	Nimitybelle	7	E. G. Williams	Teacher	3A	Aug., 1881
ine-mile	Nine-mile	8	James R. Leggo	do do	3A 3A	Aug., 1884 Feb., 1887
ooroomaorah Creek	Nooroorma Molong	9	Sara Priest	do	N ₁ l	Feb., 1884
orth Creek	Ballina	9	J. Bennett	do	3c	Sept., 1885
Forth Rocks	Windsor	9	J. Manchester	do	2в	Aug., 1883
orton	Blayney	10	Helen Harrison	do	Nil	May, 1888
orwood	Goulburn	9	Isabella M'Callum	do	Nıl '	Nov., 1888
owra	Nowra	5	E. G. Wilson	do	1B	Jan., 1882
			B. Watkin	Assistant Pupil-teacher	2в Cond 2	May, 1888 Feb, 1889
		'	J. E. Monaghan Marion Bice	do .	2	May, 1889
			Lizzie Robertson	do	3	July, 1890
			Katie Smith	do	4	July, 1891
owrı Hıll	Nowra	8	A. M'Grath	Teacher	3A	Jan, 1874
ubba	Nubba	7	Ewan Cameron	do	3A .	April, 1875
ullabong	Coonabarabran	10	Kate Mealy	do	Nil	Feb., 1884
ullamanna	Nullamanna	10	Isabelle Morris	do	N ₁ l 3 _B	Sept., 1888   July, 1879
umba	Numba	9	E. A. Swan	do do	٥.	Sept., 1879
undle	Nundle	0	B. Kelly	Assistant	3C	Jan., 1885
urung	Laggan	P.R.	Ellen M'Mahon	Teacher	Nil	April, 1888
ymagee	Nymagee	5	J. Murphy	do	2в	Jan., 1877
			J. Sullivan	Assistant	3B	Sept., 1882
		_	Violet Pearce	Pupil-teacher	2	Feb., 1889
[ymboida	Grafton	8	G. D. Johnston	Teacher	3A Prov	
yngan	Nyngan	5	D. H. Berry	do Assistant	Nil .	April, 1882 April, 1886
			Ellen Griffiths	Pupil-teacher	3	Feb., 1890
yrang Creek	Canowindra	P.R.	R. W. Mitchell	Teacher	3c Prov.	
akdale	Oaks	9	Honora Mitchell	do	3c	Mar., 1877
akendale	Glenoak	9	Jessie Davison	do	2B Prov.	
akhampton	West Maitland	7	G. Dumbrell	do	3A .	Jan., 1879
aklands	Corakı	9	S. Cameron Lottie Townshend	do	3в Nil	July, 1883 Mar, 1889
ak Parkaks	Oaks	7	P. Kenniff	do	3A	April, 1869
akwood	Inverell	8	William Fowles	do	2B	July, 1883
berne	Tarcutta		W. Maxworthy	do	3c .	Nov., 1887
beron	Oberon	6	John Nicholas	_ do	2в	July, 1878
			Amy Hunt	Pupil-teacher	4	July, 1891
BX. Creek	South Grafton	9	A J. Hammond	Teacher	3c Prov	May, 1888
Connell	O'Connell	8	A. M. Rose A. H. Brain	do do	3a Nıl	Aug., 1885 Jan, 1886
ff Flat mega Retreat	Hampton $K_{1}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$	R. H. Bell	do	N11 3A .	July, 1877
phir	Ophir	9	R. P. Tweedy	do	3A	June, 1886
randelbinnia	Merrygoen	- 1	Annie O'Brien	do	3c	Feb., 1883
range	Orange	2	William Bax	do	1A	Mar., 1870
			Adelaide Sullivan	do (girls)	2A	July, 1883
		ł	Rose Schneider F. T. Berman	do (infants) Assistant	2A	May, 1881 Aug., 1881
			Anna Velvin	do	2A 2B	Jan., 1884
			Emily Teece	do	2A	April, 1879
			Cnarles Grassick	Pupil-teacher	1	Jan., 1888
			W. Stevens	do	1	Aug., 1888
			Edith Johns	do	2	Feb, 1889
			Alice Smith	do	4 2	Jan., 1891   May, 1888
			Florence Stone E. Groundwater	do	Prob	May, 1891
			Ellen Heffernan	Work-mistress	Nıl	Jan, 1879
Prange, East	Orange	5	Thomas Abernethy	Teacher	2Λ	Nov., 1880
<i>o</i> ,	e		Florence Furness	Assistant	3a	Nov, 1885
			Annie J. Beckenham	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan, 1891
			Margaret M'Innes	do	Prob	Oct., 1891
rundumbi	Walcha		J. Farrell	Teacher	Nıl	Dec, 1891
sborne	Moorilda	9	Matthew Lyons	do	2в Зс .	Aug, 1882 Feb., 1883
borne Hill	Jamberoo Ourımbah	10 7	Katherine Stafford M. Doyle	do	30	CHOL TOHO
wen's Gap		9	T. Jones	do	Nıl	April, 1880
xley	Oxley	8	C D. Williams	do	3в	April, 1883
xl y Island	Oxley Island	7	T. Dicson	do	l -	Feb., 1883
						Feb., 1884

243
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Paddington	Paddington	1	G. T. Cotterill	Teacher \	11	May, 1875
			J. Broome	Assistant	1в .	Mar., 1876
			W. James	do do	2A 2A Prov	Jan., 1880
			H. Brodie	Pupil-teacher	1	Sept., 1888
			J. Morrow	do	3	April, 1890
			H. Thomas	,		July, 1890
			J. M'Cauley T. Lawler	do do	4 Prob	Mar., 1890 Oct., 1891
			Margaret Doyle	Teacher (girls)	1A	Oct., 1863
		1	Lucy Dixon	Assistant	2в .	Aug., 1875
			Ellen Kerrce	do	3B 2A	Jan., 1879 Aug., 1880
			Mary M'Glinchy	do do	3B	July, 1879
		1	Sylvia Hall	Pupil-teacher	1	May, 1886
			M Brandon	do	1	May, 1886
			Ethel Smith May Gayfer	do	3 4	Feb., 1890 Sept., 1890
			Lucy Macharg	do	4	July, 1891
'			Amy Compton	_ do	4	Aug, 1891
			Eliza Hay	Teacher (infants)	IA	Mar., 1861
			Mary Flashman I. Carpenter	$egin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{SSIS}\mathbf{tant}} & & \dots & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\$	2в Зл	Oct , 1867 Aug., 1864
			L Lennon	Pupil-teacher	1	Aug , 1887
			P Dunshea	do	1	Jan, 1887
			Annie Dunlop L. Parkhill	do	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \dots \\ 3 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$	Jan., 1889 Sept , 1890
			Marion Reid	do	3 4	April, 1891
			Ellen Edwards	do	4	April, 1891
Pallamallawa	Pallamallawa		Rose Meenan	Work-mistress	Nil	Jan., 1878
Palmer's Island	Palmer's Island		Mary Egan	Teacher	3B Prov 2B Cond	April, 1886 June, 1881
			Louisa M'Phee	Pupil teacher .	4	Jan., 1891
Palmer's Island, Lower		9	A M'Lachlan	Teacher	N1l	Jan , 1889
Pampoolah Panbula	Pampoolah Panbula	8	E. Debenham	do	3A	Jan., 1885 Jan., 1876
	ranoula	0	W J. Healey C Shea	do Pupil-teacher	2A 4	Aug., 1891
Paradise	Kargaroo Camp, via	9	James Lockrey	Teacher	3c	June, 1886
Parkes	Guyra.	ا ہا		_		1000
Parkes	Parkes	5	W. J. Liggins	do	2A	Aug, 1880
		ļ	E Brook J. Dudley	Assistant Pupil-teacher	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	July, 1882 Oct., 1886
			M. M'Glynn	do	3	Feb, 1890
Daubash	T) 1	_	M. Smith	do	Prob.	Oct., 1891
Parkesborough	Parkes	9	H. E. Worley	Teacher	3A	Jan., 1881
Parkville	Parkville	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	Alice Murray	do do	ЗА Зв	Feb , 1885 April, 1880
Parramatta, North	Parramatta	2	T. Walker	do	1A	Jan., 1878
•			W. Clemens	Assistant	2A	Jan., 1882
			Hector James	Pupil-teacher	3 .	May, 1890
•			W. Robertson Mary A Perrier	do Teacher (girls) .	4 1в	Nov., 1890 Feb., 1864
			Ada M. Lea	Assistant	2A	May, 1878
			Martha Abbott	Pupil teacher	1 .	Jan., 1887
			Eva Harris Fannie Doyle	Work-mistress	Nıl 2a	Oct, 1889 Jan., 1874
			Mary Shute	Teacher (infants) Assistant	2A 2B	Aug., 1881
		,	Lena Flook	Pupil teacher	2	Oct., 1887
		,	Lucy Morgan	do	2	Feb , 1889
Parramatta, South	Parramatta	1	Alice M'Garvey J. Baillie	do Teacher	3 1 _A	Feb, 1890 Aug., 1866
,		-	Marcella Doyle	do (girls)	1A	July, 1873
			Jessie Johnstone	do (infants)	2a	July, 1877
			W. Schultz	Assistant	1B	April, 1870 Feb., 1863
			Helena Cumming	do	3A 2B	Jan, 1879
			Henrietta Todd	do	3 _A	Oct., 1885
_			G. Cumming	Pupil-teacher .	1	June, 1886
·			Mary Learmonth Catherine Anderson	do	1 1	April, 1888 July, 1888
			Margaret Guthrie	do do	i	Oct., 1886
			Marion M'Manis	do	2 .	Mar., 1889
			A Carroll	do	4	Feb., 1891
			J. Taylor Clara Morgan	do do	4 4	Jan., 1891 Nov., 1890
			Margaret Rowell	do	4.	May, 1891
Paterson	Potomor		Margaret Davies	Work-mistress	Nıl .	Feb., 1874
* # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	Paterson	6	C. Schumacher Margaret M'Lennan	Teacher	2в 3	July, 1871 May 1890
Paupong	Buckley's Crossing .	10	H Brown	Pupil teacher . Teacher	Nıl	May, 1890 Oct , 1891
		5	A G Mitchell	do	2 _A .	Aug., 1881
			L. Wicks	Assistant	Nıl	July, 1885
			A. M'Neill J. H Bloomfield	do	N1l	July, 1885
•			W. E. Martin	Pupil-teacher	4 4	Aug, 1890 Aug, 1891
Peakhurst	Peakhurst	6	W. Crawford	Teacher	2B .	Jan., 1870
Peel	D1		Alice Crawford F.J. Slade	Pupil-teacher	1 .	July, 1887
	Peel	8 1	se e a bilanda	Teacher	3A	Feb., 1871

244
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Peelwood	Peelwood	7	O. Askew	Teacher	ЗА	Aug, 1877
Pejar	Pejar	10	Tee Abbott	do	Nıl	Aug, 1885
Pelican Island	Kempsey	6	Martin Buike	do	2A	Jan., 1877
Damant Wills	Downant Wills	5	Thomas Lobban	Pupil-teacher	4 2 _A	Oct., 1890 Sept., 1873
Pennant Hills	Pennant Hills	0	C. F Schowe Marie Taylor	Teacher Pupil-teacher	1 ~	May, 1885
			Julia Buckley	do	Prob	Oct., 1891
Penrith	Penith	2	J. H. Smith	Teacher	2A	Aug., 1880
l .		;	Margaret Dawson	do (girls)	2A	June, 1880
•			Mary Peak	do (infants) Assistant	2A	Sept., 1879
			Mary Cahill Emily Denison	do	ЗА Зв	Mar., 1877 Oct , 1885
			H F Milne	do	2A	Aug, 1880
			Emily Lea	Work-mistress	Nil .	June, 1891
	i		Blanche Kellett	Pupil-teacher	4	Feb , 1891
			Amy Hall  Jessie de Laney	do   do	4	April, 1891 Nov., 1890
•			Edward Aubrey	do	2	Feb, 1889
		1	Arthur Buttsworth	do .	4 .	Aug , 1891
Perth	Perth	7	James Cooke	Teacher	3A	Feb , 1867
Petersham	Petersham	1	A Wood	do	2A	July, 1861
			G. A Rourke M Wyatt	Assistantdo	1в 2в .	Mar., 1880 Jan., 1879
			J. Fairy	Pupil-teacher	3	Nov., 1888
			C Cookson	do	3	Mar., 1889
	;		W Stratford	do	4	Jan, 1891
			Bella Collins .	Teacher (infants)	2A	Feb , 1869
			Annie Buckley	As-istant do	2a   Nıl .	Oct, 1874 April, 1886
			Emily Peak Lucy Baker	Pupil-teacher	2	Oct., 1889
			Grace Playford	do	3	Aug , 1890
			Gertrude Elliott	do .	3 .	Sept , 1890
			Elizabeth Evans	do	Prob	Nov., 1891
			Jessie Ferguson	Teacher (girls) Assistant	1A 2A	Oct, 1874 Jan, 1880
		ĺ	Annie Jeffrey	do	2A	Sept, 1885
		{	Ida du Vernet	Pupil-teacher .	2	Nov, 18 8
			Miry Rennie	do .	4	Jan , 1891
			C. M'Nicoll	do	Prob	Aug, 1891
			Emily Hawkins Mary Smairl	do Work-mistress .	Prob. Nıl .	July, 1891 Jan, 1878
Picton	Picton	5	R. Pearce	Teacher	2A	Oct , 1876
			Eliza Clarke	Assistant	3a .	Jan, 1878
		ļ	Albert Mitchell	Pupıl-teacher	4	Feb., 1891
			Lilian Charker	do .	4	July, 1891
Pıllıga	Puliga	9	Susan Forde S. C. Rose	do Teacher	Prob	Oct, 1891 Oct, 1888
Pimlico	Wardell	7	J. Brown	do	3A	Sept, 1882
Pimlico, North	Wardell	8	W. Moiris	do	3в	Aug., 1886
Pinch Flat	Armidale	9	Edwin Salter		3B	May, 1888
Pine Rocks	Spring Hill	9	H. A. Bowyer J. A. Hawkes	1.	Nıl 3c	Jan., 1886 Sept , 1885
Pinnacles	Eurunderee	8	J M'Clelland	do	3C	April, 1857
Pipeelay Spring	Bombala	9	J. O'Brien	do	3в	April, 1883
Piper's Flat	Wallerawang	9	William Holt	do	3c Prov.	Jan., 1889
Pitt Row	Granville	5	T. Taylor	do	2A 2B	Jan., 1868
		1	A Croft	Assistant Pupil-teacher	2B 3	May, 1883 Feb , 1889
			E. Craig	do	3	July, 1890
Pitt Town	Pitt Town	6	D. T Lewis	Teacher	2B	Nov, 1862
			A. Buttsworth	Pupil teacher	3	Mar., 1889
Pittwater	Bay View	7	E. Turnbull	do Teacher	3 3 _A	July, 1890 May, 1884
Plattsburg	Bay View Wallsend	2	T. A Herlihy	do	3A	July, 1872
	,, u21002101 111 11	-	Frank Neal	Assistant	2A .	Oct, 1881
			Jane Richards	Teacher (girls)	2A	Oct, 1877
			Marion Manson	do (infants)	2A	Aug , 1881
		_	Letitia Johnson Rose Campbell	Assistant	2в 3в	Feb , 1881 April, 1877
		1	Mary Garaty	Pupil-teacher	3в 1	Oct , 1886
			Maggie Findlay	do	3	Sept , 1890
			Elizabeth Cook	cb	4 .	June, 1891
		Í	Alice Wells	do	4	July, 1891
		}	Minnie Hibberd	do Work-mistress	N _{il} .	Oct, 1891 · Feb., 1882
			Ernest Harris	Pupil-teacher .	3	Oct., 1889
		1	A. Aıkman	do	2	Aug, 1889
	~ ,	_ }	B. Price	do	Prob	Nov, 1891
Plunkett-street	Sydney	3	A. J. Kilgour	Teacher	24	Mar., 1882
	Ì	Ì	W Smith Julia Pyne	Temp. Assistant Teacher (girls)	2B	Nov., 1884 Sept, 1870
		-	Alice Day	Pupil-teacher	1	Nov, 1886
•		İ	Elizabeth Hartnell	do	Prob	Sept. 1891
			Elizabeth Hooper	Teacher (infants)	2A	July, 1877
			Eliza Harpur	Assistant	Зв	July, 1874
Point Dingon	Tweed Heads	9	Rose Birch	Pupil-teacher Teacher	1	Nov., 1888 Oct. 1887
Point Danger		7	T 3 .	-	_	Oct , 1887
Pokolbin	Pokolbin		J. Lawton	do	34	July, 1879

245

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff	• Position.	Classifica tion.	Date of Entry in Service.
Pomeroy	Woore, via Goulburn	10	M E. M'Aleer	Teacher	Nıl	Jan., 1887
Pond's Creek	Tingha	9	James Wood	do	3в	Aug , 1857
Porter's Mount	Cowra	10	Florence Husband	do	N11	
Port Kembla	Wollongong	9	T. Collins*	do	3A .	Jan., 1887
Port Macquarie	Lower Portland Port Macquarie	8 5	J. R. James W. Hatters'ey	do do	Зв 2 _A	May, 1875
1 010 <b>22</b> 00quario	zow macquaric	"	Emily Gapes	do Assistant	3A Prov	June, 1869 June, 1883
•	-		Elizabeth Hattersley	Pupil-teacher	! _	June, 1887
			Alexander Dole	do	1	Dec., 1891
Prospect	Prospect	6	E. Knight	Teacher	2A	Jan, 1879
			Edith Learmonth	Pupil-teacher	3 .	Jan., 1890
Prospect Re-ervoir .	Prospect Possers	6	W. M'Miles	do .	Prob.	Dec., 1891
r rospect receivoir .	Prospect Reservoir	6	W. Gilford W Vout	Teacher	3A Duch	Oct., 1880
Pudman Creek	Rye Park	8	W Vout J. M Kelly	Popil-teacher	Prob. 3B Prov	Jan , 1886 May, 1886
Purnamoota	Purnamoota	9	J M'Ewan	do	Nıl	May, 1891
Pyangle	Lue	9	Sarah Liddle	do	31	Oct, 1887
Pyramul	Upper Pyramul	7	J Jarvie	do	2в	July, 1883
Pyrce	Pyree	6	A R M'Phee	_ co	2в .	June, 1863
Pyrmont	Pyrmont	2	O. J Arms rong	Pupil teacher	3	Sept, 1890
graione	Pyrmont		E Debelle W. Jones	Teacher	2A	June, 1864
			W Gille-pie	do	2A	Mar , 1879 Jan., 1884
		1	J M'Dowall	Pupil-teacher	1 .	Aug., 1888
	_		G. M'Googan	do	3	Jan , 1890
	•		J. Gibson	do	3	April, 1890
	•		Ellen Bond	Teacher (girls)	2A	Mar, 1879
			Ada Gellatly	Assistant	2A	Aug, 1881
	•		Lydia Taylor Zillah Lynch	Pupil-teacher	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \dots \\ 4 & \dots \end{array}$	Jan., 1888 Sept., 1891
			Eleanor St. Julian	Work-mistress	Ñil	Feb, 1881
			Amy Taylor	Assistant	2A	Oct , 1878
1			Laura Hooke	Teacher (infants)		April, 1876
			Sarah Keane	Assistant	3A	Sept, 1871
			G. Moorley Gertrude Compton	Pupil-teacher	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & \\ 3 & \end{vmatrix}$	Oct , 1889 Oct , 1890
			Mary Cromack	do	3 4	Oct , 1891
Quaama	Dry River	8	J. Chaseling	Teacher	3 _A	Aug, 1885
Quandong	Grenfell	8	Owen Jones	do	3A	Aug., 1880
Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan	5	James Dunlop	do	2A	June, 1875
•			Laly Orton	Assistant	3A Prov	Sept., 1885
			L Carver ,	Pupil-teacher	4 .	Aug, 1889
-		.	A Siebert	do do .	4 Prob., .	April, 1891 Oct , 1891
Quinburra, Upper	Craigie	10	R. J. Prentice	Teacher	Nil	April, 1886
Quipolly	Werris Creek	9	J. C. Humphries	do	3c	Jan , 1887
Quipolly Creek	Quipolly	8	Alfred Vieusseux	do	3A	Oct., 1885
Quirindi	Quirindi	5	S. C Byrnes	do	2A	Sept , 1877
			Charlotte Abbott	Assistant	3A	June, 1881
		1	Emily Grabham	Temp. Assistant Pupil-teacher	Nıl Prob.	Oct., 1886 June. 1891
Quorrobolong	Mount Vincent	P.R.	Margaret M'Ginley	Teacher	Nıl	Sept., 1884
Kaglan:	Raglan	8	Mary Parkes	do `	3 _A .	July, 1882
Rainbow Reach	Rainbow Reach	9	J. Sullivan	do	Nıl	Sept., 1885
Raleigh	Raleigh South Grafton	8	S. A. Eggins	d	2в	April, 1875
Randwick	Randwick	4	W. G Davies T. Alcock	do	$egin{array}{cccc} 3_{\mathbf{A}} & \dots \ 2_{\mathbf{A}} & \dots \end{array}$	Aug, 1882
		1 1	Annie Wallis	Assistant	2A	July, 1860 April, 1885
			S Fitzpatrick	Pupil-teacher	2	Jan , 1889
			Mergaret Morrow	do	3	Mar , 1889
		l l	Stella Kidgell	do	4	Jan, 1891
			Emma Dean	Teacher (infants)	0	Aug., 1867
			Emily Warner	Pupil-teacher do	2 3	April, 1888
Randwick Asylum	Randwick	4	E. Hunt	Teacher	з 1в	Oct., 1889 April, 1880
			J. Matthews	Assistant	2B	Jan , 1880
			J. Baxter	do	3A	Jan. 1869
			Mary Laird	Teacher (mfants)	2A	Jan, 1877
Ravensworth	Rayonen outh		Catherine Corbett	Assistant	3 <b>4</b>	Jan., 1874
Ravensworth, North	Ravensworth Rouchel	8 10	James Walker F. J. Hıll	Teacher do	3a . Nıl .	Mar, 1885
Rawdon Island	Rawdon Island	8	J. Connor	do	2B Prov	July, 1885 April, 1881
Raymond Terrace	Raymond Terrace	5	John P. Green	do	2A 2A	Oct, 1873
Ĭ			Margaret Barr	Temp. Assistant .	Nıl	July, 1885
Radfarn	Dodfom.		C. A. Green	Pupil-teacher	3	July, 1890
Redfern	Redfern	1	J J Walsh	Teacher	1A	Sept, 1862
			W T M'Coy A. T Caldwell	Assistant	1B	Mar., 1881
			G. Redshaw	Pupil-teacher	2A	Oct, 1881 Sept, 1887
			N. Boxall	do	2	April, 1889
			E. Arnold	do	2 "	Feb , 1888
			A Logan	<b>d</b> o	2 .	July, 1889
•			Mary Adram	Teacher (girls)	2A	April, 1863
			Jessie Wailes	Assistant	2A .	July, 1880
			Florence Newton E. Grierson	do do	2A 2B	Jan, 1885
			Mary Rock	Work-mistress	Nıl	April, 1883 May, 1866
ŧ	!		Sarah Hanna	Pupil-teacher	1	Aug, 1883
1						

246
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry int Service
Redfern	Redfern	1	Maud Flood	Pupil-teacher	3 .	Jan., 1889
			Laura Coleman	do	3	May, 1890
			Eliza C. King	Teacher (infants)	24	July, 1858
			Emily Hordern Annie Bousfield	Assistant	3A 2A	July, 1870 Oct., 1873
			Sarah Calder	do	3B	April, 1884
			Emily Clark	Pupil-teacher	2	April, 1889
			Annie Warton	do	2	Oct., 1889
			Adele Hammond	do	3 .	Feb, 1890
			Emily Bullow Blanche Gray	do do .	3 . 4	Sept , 1890 Mar., 1891
			Jane Molloy:	do	4	April, 1891
			Alice Brisset	do .	4	July, 1891
			Alice Cusack	do .	4	July, 1891
30 Wt	D - 30		Mary J. Hall	do	3	Aug, 1890
Redfern, West	Redfern	2	R Henderson W. Halbert	Teacher	1B 2A	Jan., 1880 Oct., 1875
			H. Hunt	Pupil-teacher	1	Oct., 1888
			C. Tydeman	do	3	June, 1890
			Susan De Saxe	Teacher (girls)	2a .	Jan , 1877
•			Annie Reid	Work-mistress	Nıl	Jan., 1891
			Marion Hobbs J. Breden	Pupil teacher	1 3	May, 1888 Jan., 1889
			Mary Hanigan	Teacher (infants)		Mar, 1864
			Mary Norton	Assistant		T 1 10mg
			Constance M'Manus	Pupil-teacher	2	May, 1888
			Minnie Collier	do		
Pad Range	Rod Pares	ا ہر ا	J. Stead	do	4 2B	May, 1890
Red Range	Red Range	8	Arthur Robinson Paul Taylor	Teacher	3A .	May, 1883 June, 1874
Reidsdale	Braidwood		Sarah M'Mahon	do	3c	Feb, 1877
Richmond			J P. Collins	do	1BProv.	May, 1882
			Helen Holmes	do (infants)		Sept, 1874
			E. Kingsford J. A. Klein	Assistant	3A 2	Jan , 1884 Sept., 1889
			F. G. Ross	Pupil-teacher	3	Jan, 1890
			Bessie Duncombe	do	2	Mar, 1889
Richmond, North	North Richmond	6	G. Palmer	Teacher	2в	Mar., 1861
	T 1		J. M. Smith	Pupil-teacher	۱ ۵	April, 1890
Richmond Vale	Buchanan	9	J. J Mitchell	Teacher	30	Nov, 1883
Riley-street	Surrey Hills, Sydney.	5	Mary Simpson J Henderson	do	2B 2B	July, 1879 Jan., 1886
			Delia Cusack ·	Pupil-teacher .	2	Jan, 1889
			Alice Jaques	do	3	Feb , 1890
	<b>.</b>		Amelia Thompson	do	4	April, 1891
Riverstone	Riverstone	5	B Carroll W. J. Davies	Teacher Assistant	2A <b>N</b> ıl	Jan, 1879
			W.J. Davies Beatrice Stanford	Pupil-teacher .	N11	May, 1884 Jan, 1891
Rix Creek	Singleton	8	J. Coady ·	Teacher	Зв	April, 1882
Robbinsville	Robbinsville	5	S. H Smith	_ do	1 -	April, 1879
			W. M'Cauley W. H. Williams	Pupil-teacher	3	Mar, 1889
Robertson	Robertson	6	H. Dennis	do Teacher	2B	April, 1890 July, 1882
1 1 1 1 1	2000010001		J J. Armstrong	Pupil-teacher	2	Aug, 1889
Rob Roy	Rob Roy	9	Elizabeth M'Kean	Teacher	ЗА	Nov, 1863
Rockdale	Rockdale	2	Andrew Herd	do	lB	May, 1874
			Mary O'Byrne	do (girls) do (ınfants)		Jan, 1860 Nov., 1873
			Mary Watts G. Filshie	Assistant	2A	Nov., 1879
•			Elizabeth Carson	do	2в	April, 1880
			Lizzie Bergin	Temp. Assistant		Jan, 1887
		,	E. Feehan	Assistant	1 -	Sept., 1883
			Kate Davis	Pupil-teacher	~	July, 1889 Feb , 1889
			Catherine Gissing Rhoda Smith	do	1 .	Sept., 1889
			Adelaide Roger	do	3 .	July, 1890
			A. Short	do	4 .	Jan, 1891
			D. Dickie	do	1 4	Jan, 1891
			Gertrude Rembert Mınnie Warr	do Work-mistress	Nıl	Sept, 1891 Mar, 1891
Rockley	Rockley	6	W. A. Medcalf ,	Teacher	3A	June, 1870
Rock, The	The Rock	8	W. Kimber	do	3A	Feb , 1886
Rock Villa	Adaminaby	10	Catherine O'Brien	do	Nıl	May, 1889
Rocky Glen	Rocky Glen	10	J. Roxby	do	Nil	Nov., 1886
Rocky Hall Rocky Plain	Rocky Hall	8	A Scanlan	do	3A . Nıl	Aug, 1879 Jan, 1886
Rocky Ponds	Rocky Plain Mount Aubrey	8	E Cummings J. H Wharton	do	1 .	Oct, 1884
Rocky River	Uralla	6	T W Adamson	do	3c	April, 1883
Rolland's Plains	Rolland's Plains	9	T Notley	do	3B Prov	Feb , 1886
Rookwood	Rookwood	5	L. Peak	do	2B	Aug, 1864
İ			Frances Coombe	Assistant	3B	
			Elsie Du Vernet   Ethel Baker	Pupil-teacher	3	July, 1889 Feb., 1890
Rose Bay	Watson's Bay	4.	Alice A Stanford	Teacher	3 _A .	Aug, 1874
Rosehill	Uralla	9	E. J. Hodder	do	3в	. Oct , 1885
Rosenthal	Bulladelah	8	A. J Quayle	do	3A	
Rosevale	$\mathbf{W}_{\text{indellama}} \dots \dots$	9 8	Ada Rodrick	do	N ₁ l	77 7 100
Rose Valley	Gerringong		T. E. Cambourn	do	] 3A	

247
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Rosewood	Tumberumba	10	Rosanna Maginnity	Teacher	3c	Mar, 1876
Rothbury	Rothbury	8	T. E Pyman	do	ЗА	April, 1877
Rotherfield	Quirindi	9.	Nathaniel Pye	do	Nıl	Mar., 1890
Rouchel	Rouchel Brook	8	F. E. Miller	do	3A	Nov., 1867
Roughit	Singleton	6	E. B. Cragg	de	2A .	Sept, 1863
			J D Robinson	Pupil-teacher $\dots$	3	June, 1889
Round Hill	Round Hill	6	William Johnson	Teacher	2в .	Sept, 1879
	~		E Berryman	Assistant	Nıl	Jan., 1891
Round Mount	Inverell		Henry Thresher	Teacher	Nıl .	Mar, 1890
Round Swamp	Capertee	9	N. O'Donovan	do	Nıl	Feb., 1875
Rous	Rous	6	T. Burling	_ do	2A	Nov., 1881
	T) 277.11		Maud Lenos	Pupil-teacher	Prob.	Oct , 1891
Rouse Hill .	Rouse Hill	6	B Levey	Teacher	2в	July, 1868
Runnymede	Casino	10	Margaret White	do	Nıl	Nov., 1890
Run of Water	Yarra	P.R	C W. Thompson	do	N11	July, 1886
Rushford	South Grafton	9	Isabella Parry	do	3A	Sept., 1885
Ryanda	Llangothlin	9	John Casey	do	3A .	Aug, 1884
Rydal	Rydal	8	W. Gow	do	3B	May, 1873
Rydalmere Ryde	Rydalmere	7	W. Small	do	34 .	Jan., 1876
kyde	Ryde	4	G Hunt	do ,	1в	Sept., 1866
			Julia Lamont	do (infants)	۱۵.	Jan., 1876
i		Ì	Clara Campbell	Assistant	34	Oct , 1870
			Edgar Friend	Temp. Assistant	3в	Jan., 1888
			Jane Gascoigne	Pupil-teacher	1	Jan., 1887
			Sarah Trevitt	, do	1	Jan., 1887
			Arthur Harvey	do	4	Jan., 1891
-			L. Preston	_		May, 1891
Ryde, North	North Ryde	7	J. J. Glynn	do Teacher		May, 1891
Rye Park	Rye Park	7	G H. Hanslip	do	3A	July, 1873 Sept., 1881
Rylstone	Rylstone	5		do	I	Tuly 1976
,	J		J. Walker	Assistant	N ₁ 1	July, 1876 Feb., 1885
			G. House	Pupil-teacher	3 .	Jan., 1890
Sackville Reach	Sackville Reach	7	A. D. Wright	Teacher	3A	Mar., 1873
Salisbury	Underbank	9	Mary Jennings	do	30	Feb., 1886
alisbury Plains	Uralla	9	G. Adamson	do	3c	Jan , 1885
Salt Ash	William Town		L. D. Smith	do	Nıl	Oct , 1886
andhurst	Castle Hill	9	A. Farr	do	3c	April, 1887
Sandringham	Kogarah	7	W. Ross	do	3A .	Jan, 1881
Sandy Creek	Molong	10	Rachel Ewens	do	N ₁ l	May, 1889
Sandy Hill		P.R.	E Coombs	do	Nıl	Dec., 1889
Sapphire	Inverell	9	Martha Avery	do	Nıl	Oct , 1885
Sassafras	Nowra	9	Isabel Franklin	do	Nil .	Jan., 1891
Saucy Creek .	Bombala	9	J. Dowie	do	3c	Jan, 1886
Saumarez	Dumaresq	6	John J. Anstey	do	2A .	Jan., 1880
	<del>-</del>	İ	E. Moffatt	Pupil-teacher	2 .	April, 1889
Saw-pit Gully	Young	9	M. Halloran	Teacher	3c	Sept , 1882
Scone	Scone	5	A. Moore	do	2A	Aug, 1868
			H. Watts	Pupil-teacher	Nıl .	Jan., 1886
	m . 0.13		D. S. Faulkner	do		Sept., 1889
crub	Tenterfield	9	Ada Emblen	Teacher	Зв .	April, 1888
eaham	Seaham	7	Maria Tracy	do	3A .	April, 1879
Sebastopol	Sebastopol		Annie Carroll	do	3c Prov.	
Sedgefield	Sedgefield	10	M. A. Kenny	do	Nıl	Mar., 1881
Seelands	Grafton	8	Mark Henry	do	2A .	Jan., 1883
Seven Hills	Seven Hills	6	J. Allen	do	2A	May, 1874
Joren Ooka	S 4 To 4	0	Susan E. Smith	Pupil-teacher	3	July, 1890
Seven Oaks	Smithtown	6	Alfred Fox	Teacher .	2A (con.)	
Shadforth	Gurana	10	Clara Saul	Pupil-teacher	2	Aug., 1888
Shannon Vale	Guyong		Bertha M. Favell	Teacher	3c	June, 1881
Shark Creek	Glen Innes	8 9	Alexander Gilchrist D Maciae	do do	Зв . За	Sept, 1883
Sharp's Creek	Adelorg	10	Kate Matthews	do do		July, 1880
haw	Shaw	9	T. A. Swan	do	۱ ۵	May, 1890 June, 1881
hellharbour	Shellharbour	6	M F Myers	do	3B 2A	Jan., 1874
			J. Synnott	Pupil-teacher	4	Jan., 1874
hephardstown	Shephardstown	6	J. R. Creagh	Teacher	2 _A	April, 1869
•	1		Alice Edwards	Pupil-teacher ,	2	July, 1888
herwood	Sherwood	8	G. Hodgson	Teacher	3 _A .	Mar, 1881
Shooters' Hill	Shooters' Hill	10	E. C. Webb	do	Nıl	Aug., 1891
idebrook	Ben Lomond	10	Lucy Williams	do	3A	Nov 1888
lverdale	Camden	10	Rachel Cotten	do	Nıl .	Dec , 1889
ılverton	Silverton	5	G Ling	do	2A	Feb , 1880
			Susan Stanley	Assistant	3в	April, 1885
	D. "	ا ٍ ا	Caroline Bourcher	do	3c	May, 1884
impson's Ridge	Bowraville	9	G. M'Iver	Teacher	3A	April, 1884
ıngleton	Singleton	2	A S Buchanan	do	1в	Nov , 1875
			B. D Denning	Assistant	2A	Dec, 1881
			J. J. Dunne	Pupil-teacher	2	May, 1888
			E. Rootes	do	2 .	Oct., 1889
ļ			Annic Molster	Teacher (girls)	1в .	Oct., 1881
į			Margaret Miller	Assistant	2A	Dec., 1882
1	•		Sarah Molster	Pupil-teacher	2	Nov., 1889
ļ			Gertrude Thomas	do	4	Nov, 1890
			Cissie Russell	Teacher (infants)	2A	July, 1882
1			Agnes Condron	Assistant	2в .	July, 1883
			Beatrice Keasey	Pupil-teacher	4 .	Jan , 1891
ax-mile Flat	Braidwood	10	Margaret Cooper	Work-mistress	Nıl	May, 1877
ex-mue 6121b	DC840 WOOO	10	Annie Connelly	Teacher	Nil	Mar., 1880
Small's Forest	Ulmarra	10	Hılda Lojdstrom	do	Nıl	Jan., 1884

248
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School	Post Town	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position	Classifica tion.	Date of Entry int Service
Smithfield	Smithfield	5	T W Mills	Teacher	2в	Feb , 1865
			Ella Flower	Assistant	Зв 3	Apr.l, 1886 Jan, 1890
Smith street	Balmain	2	G Longmuir	Pupil-teacher Teacher	1 _A	Sept., 1868
SHIRLIN SUPECU	Daimain	_	Martha Willis	do (girls)	2в	April, 1879
	•		Emily Arnold	do (infants)		Jan, 1879
			W. J M'Fee	Assistant	2в	April, 1878
			Mabel Broadfoot	do	2A . 3A	Oct, 1884 Dec., 1884
			Marion Beck Elizabeth Fitch	do Pupil-teacher	2 .	May, 1888
		ĺ	Mary M'Lintock	do	ī	May, 1888
			Teresa Frise	do .	1	Oct , 1897
			Kate Roberts	do	4	July, 1891
			Mary M'Dougall	do do	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$ .	Aug, 1891 June, 1898
			John Hedburg Thomas James		2	Mar, 1889
			Florence O'Hara	do .	2	Oct, 1887
			Alice Howard	Work mistress	Nıl	April, 1890
mithtown	Smithtown	6	F Lewis	Teacher	2A	Jan, 1881
	0.01	,	H. Bluklock J. J Lyons	Pupil teacher	3 3A	Feb , 1889   April, 1875
ofala	Sofala	7 10	Minnie Hazlett .	Teacher	3B Prov	July, 1884
olierino	Young Somerton	9	JP Ward	do	Nil .	Aug., 1883
outh Arm	Brushgrove	6	Angus M'Mullen	do	2 _A	Jan, 1880
			H M'Donall	Pupil-teacher	4.	Jan , 1891
outhgate	Southgate	6	T. Page	Teacher	, .	Feb, 1877
	T	_	Ada Grainger .	Pupil teacher -	4 3 _B	Mar, 1891 Mar, 1874
outhgate, Lower	Lawrence Forbes	9	H. H Kinsley E A Cochrane	Teacher	3c Prov	June, 1885
paniard's Hill	Douglas .	7	M Kenniff	do	3A	Sept., 1880
parke's Creek	Scone	9	W Wills	do .	3в	Feb , 1884
picer's Creek .	Spicer's Creek .	9	C W Readford	do	3B .	Oct , 1884
pringborough	Sutton Forest .	9	Louise Abberton	do	8c Nil .	Jan, 1879 Aug, 1886
Springfield	Gulgong	10	Harnet Forms E Langbridge .	do do	3c	Mar, 1882
Spring Flat	Mudgee Spring Hill	6	T D. Chapman	do	24	Aug, 1877
ppinig min	Spring IIII		Alfred Fi'zgerald	Pupil-teacher .	Prob	Sept , 1891
Spring Mount	Greghamstown	9	F L D'Aran	Teacher	3A .	Aug., 1878
Springside	Springside .	7	Thomas Bond	do	3A	May, 1878
Spring Vale	Bega	10	E Hodges	do d <b>o</b>	Nıl . 3B .	May, 1891 April, 1885
Spring Valley	Currawang . Springwood	10	Annie O'Keeffe R Anderson	do	24.	July, 1874
Springwood	5pringwood		Elizabeth Brady	Pupil teacher	3 .	Dec , 1889
Square Range	Nimitybelle .	10	A Richards	Teacher	Nıl .	Nov, 1882
St. Albans	St. Albans	7	W Thompson	do	3A	1858
St Ethel's	West Maitland	5	A. R Roberts	do	2A 3A	Aug, 1861 Oct, 1885
ļ			Grace Hollings	Assistant . Pupil teacher	2 .	April, 1889
			Eleanor Bertles	Pupil teacher	3	Jan , 1889
			Amy Grossman	do	3	Oct , 1889
St. Ives '	St. Ives	6	G. A Bolus	Teacher	2A .	Nov , 1880
	~ 1 1		Mary O'Connor	Pupil-teacher	3 2. D. D.	May, 1890
St John's Park	St. John's Park	8	T Dibden	Teacher do	34 Prov	Aug, 1883 Mar, 1888
	Burragorang North Sydney	1	Catherine Gorman N Greenwood	do	1 _A	July, 1870
or Deonardo III .	rom sjanej	_	A V. Black	Assistant	1B	July, 1880
			A Hadley	do	24 Prov	May, 1884
			A Hume	Pupil teacher	1	April, 1888
ì			W Reed	do do	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & \cdot \\ 2 & \cdot \end{vmatrix}$	Mar, 1888 Feb, 1888
1			Esther Chandler	Teacher (girls)	14	Mar, 1876
1			Maggie Cameron	Assistant	2A	Nov, 1883
1			Annie Stuart	do	34	Mar, 1886
1		1	Edith Kea's	Pupil teacher	2 .	Nov, 1888
1			Alice Swinney Eliza Gate	do	3 4	Mar, 1890 Mar, 1891
İ			E Hume	Work mistress .	Nil	April, 1875
Į.			K L. Harding	Teacher (infants)	1 -	Dec , 1874
			Amelia Howard	Assistant	2в	Jan, 1879
			J B Thomson	do .	Nil	July 1861
			Mary Horsnell	Pupil-teacher do	2 2	Nov, 1888 Oct, 1889
	ı		Winifred M'Mahon   Emma Rogers .	do do	3	Oct , 1889
St Leonards, East	North Sydney	4	E. Beston	Teacher	1в	April, 1861
	••	1	M Cardwell	do (infants)	2A	Jan, 1874
			Annie Swain	Temp Assistant	2A Prov	Jan, 1884
			J Jacobs	do do .	2A Prov	Nov., 1883
			J. O'Brien	Pupil-teacher	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Aug., 1887 Oct , 1889
			Alice Massey Eliza Slatter	do	1 ~	3T 1000
			Selina Cann	do	4	Feb, 1891
			Alice Scholfield	do	4	April, 1890
				Teacher	2в	Jan , 1860
St Leonards, North	North Sydney	5	J Crowley	L'odonoi		
St Leonards, North	North Sydney	5	Ellen Alderdice .	Assistant	3a .	June, 1876
St Leonards, North	North Sydney	5	Ellen Alderdice . Lottie Read	Assistant Pupil-teacher	3A	June, 1876 Oct , 1887
St Leonards, North	North Sydney St. Mary's	5	Ellen Alderdice .	Assistant	3A	June, 1876

249
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	• Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classif tion		Date of Entry Service
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	4	Theresa Hanley W. Sharpe	Assistant Pupil-teacher	3в 1		Feb., 188
			May Guild W. Herford	do	l =	•••	July, 188
St. Peters	St. Peters	2	R. W. Guille	do Teacher	2B	•••	Jan., 189 Feb., 186
			Alice Miller Elizaheth Warner	do (girls)	2A	•••	Jan , 187
			G. Anstey	do (infants) Assistant	2A 2A	••	Jan., 187 April, 187
	•		Alice Reilly	do	2 _A	•••	Dec , 188
			Alice Grant	do Pupil-teacher	2B 2	•••	April, 187 Feb , 188
			Charlotte Allars	do	2	•••	Sept., 188
		ĺ	Victoria Wilson Z. Davis	do	3	•••	Jan., 189
			Gerald Edmunds	do do	3	•••	Aug., 189 Feb., 189
			Frank Russell	do	4	•••	Mar., 189
			F. Meyer Frank Sergeant	do do	4	•••	April, 189
			Isabella Phillips	Work-mistress	Nıl		Aug., 189 May, 188
tanborough	Stanborough		Mary M'Carthy	Teacher	Nil	•••	Sept., 188
tanmore	Stanmore Road	1	J. W. E. Hooworth	do	3A 1B	•••	May, 186 July, 187
			J. Farry	Assistant	2A	•••	April, 188
			P. Buchanan	Temp. Assistant	2AP	rov.	Mar., 188
			M. J. Cameron	Teacher (girls) Temp. Assistant	1B 2A	•••	July, 186
			Ellen Halley	Teacher (infants)	1B	••	Jan , 188 Oct., 187
			Emily Dawes	Assistant			Jan., 187
			W. J. Gettens	Pupil-teacher	3	•••	Jan, 188
			A. Meaney	do	Prob	·· ·· ··	Oct., 188
			Ada E. Minter	do	1	•••	July, 188
			Frances Beeby	do . do	1 4	•••	July, 188
			Edith Nickless	do	3	••	Oct , 189 June, 189
			Emily Candsell	do	3		Feb , 189
tannifer	Stannifer	7	L. Prince	Work-mistress Teacher	N ₁ l 3 _A	•••	Feb., 188
tembrook	Steinbrook	9	Peter Herd	do	Nıl	••	Oct., 189 Jan., 189
tewart's Brook tockton	Stewart's Brook Stockton	8	F. Cory	do	3A	••	Feb , 188
COCKDON	Stockton	4	C. Marchant	do	2A Nıl	••	Dec., 186
		İ	M. B Riley	Pupil-teacher	3	•	May, 188 Feb , 189
		İ	R. Hooderson	do	Prob		Oct , 189
			Emily Bezer	Teacher (infants)	2A	•••	April, 188
			Minnie Dalby	Assistant Pupil-teacher	3B 3	·•••	Sept., 187 Jan , 189
tockyard Creek tockyard Mountain	Wollombi	8	H. J. Stack	Teacher	3в		April, 188
tonefield	Albion Park Warialda	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 10 \end{vmatrix}$	Ellen W. Beatty Fanny Campbell	do	N ₁ l 3 _B	•••	July, 188
tonehenge	Stonehenge	7	Peter Tweedie	do	3A	•	July, 188   Jan , 188
tony Creek tony Creek, Lower	Bega	10	W. C. Wall	do	Nil		Jan, 188
trontian Park	YoungGrafton	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	Mary Judge T. Starr	do	N ₁ l 3c	•••	Mar, 189 Oct., 187
troud	Stroud	6	E E. Mitchell	do	2B	•••	Mar., 187
tuart Town	Stuart Town	6	Eliza V. Fitzgerald	Pupil-teacher	2	•••	April, 188
	Stuart 10wn	0	J. D. Bourke Sarah Champion	Teacher	2A Nıl	••	Aug., 187
tubbo	Gulgong	9	Mary Powell	Teacher	3A	•••	Aug., 188 Dec , 188
ummer Hill	Summer Hill	2	A. Studdy	do	2A	••	Jan. 187
,			Minnie Baker M. Murray	do (girls) do (infants)	2A 1B	•••	Jan., 187 Jan., 186
			Flora Ferguson	Assistant	2A	•••	Oct., 188
		ĺ	H. J. Brown	do	2в		Nov., 188
			Margaret Kelly Ernest Dening	do Pupil-teacher	3B 2	•••	Nov., 185 Mar, 186
			Florence Savers	do ·	3	••	Jan, 189
-		i	Edith Rothwell	do	3	••	Jan, 189
			Margaret Edwards E Jeacocke	do do	4	••	Feb , 189 April, 189
		Ī	W. J Gale	do	Prob	···	Nov , 189
ummer Island	Summer Island	6	B. Reid	Work-mistress .	Nıl	•••	April, 189
ammer round	Summer Island	١	J. Gilbert Denis Sullivan	Teacher Pupil-teacher	2A 2	•	Aug , 188 Feb., 188
37.1	TT . 1		Alice Mackey	do	Prob	•	Oct., 189
ummer Vale	Walcha Sunnyside	10 7	Annie Kealy John Dobbie	Teacher	Nıl		April, 188
urrey Hills, South	Surrey Hills, Sydney	1	W Broome	do do .	2B 1A		Jan., 188 Jan, 186
,	,, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -,	_	T. Thompson	Assistant .	2 _A		May, 188
		-	A. M'Lennan	do	2в		Oct., 188
		Ī	J Dunlop J Brodie	Pupil teacher	1 1		April, 188
'	•		H Pollack	do .	2		Aug, 138 Jan, 188
			E Wellings	do	3		April, 189
İ		i	H Roper	do	4	- 1	Jan, 189
	l		77 / (3 )			- 1	
			Kate Gooch E Richardson	Teacher (girls) Assistant	1 A 2 B		April, 186 July, 187

#### ${\bf APPENDIX~XXII-} continued.$

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry in Service.
urrey Hills, South	Surrey Hills, Sydney	1	E. Underwood	Assistant	2A	June, 1884
•		ĺ	Jane Agnew	do		July, 1880
			Sarah Evans	Pupil-teacher		Mar., 1886 Oct., 1889
			Ella Cumming Rosa Sly	do	4	Nov., 1890
			Elizabeth M'Coy	Work-mistress	Nil .	Sept., 1879
			J. Halley	Teacher (infants)		Sept, 1867
			Minnie Doyle	Assistant	Зв .	Jan., 1867
		1	Sarah Boswell	do do	2 <b>л</b> 3в	July, 1881 Aug., 1878
		{	M. Fairbairn	do	3c	April, 1868
			Eliza Alexander	Pupil-teacher		May, 1888
	•		Alice Hill	do	2	May, 1888
			Florence Williams Effic Gray	do do	2   2	Sept., 1889 Sept., 1889
ussex-street	Sydney	2	Henry Wheeler	Teacher		0.000
	,		Grace Hull	do (girls)	2a	May, 1875
			Mary Cassin	do (infants)		Aug., 1881
			Mary Eames Louisa Cole	Assistant Pupil-teacher	' 3A , 1	Sept., 1884 May, 1888
			Florence Dawson	do		Feb., 1886
			Philip Maher	do	1 .	April, 1887
utherland	Sutherland	6	R. Miller	Teacher	2A	Mar., 1880
.,	Q 11.	9	M. Brennan	Pupil-teacher	Prob   3a	July, 1891
uttonutton Forest	Sutton Sutton Forest	6	James Williams George Graham	Teacher	3A 2A	July, 1885 Jan., 1874
dicon Polest	Subton Poroso		Frederick Dunn	Pupil-teacher	2 .	June, 1888
wamp Oak	Moonbi Railway-stat'n		Catherine Laird	Teacher	Nil	April, 1884
wan Bay	Swan Bay	8	Peter Thomson	do	3B	May, 1878
wan Creek	Ulmarra	6 10	Witham Hayes S. E. Francis	do do	3A Nıl	Jan, 1867 Mar, 1884
wan Ponds	Swansea	7	C. M. Sattler	do		Aug, 1881
washfield	Black Springs	8	Ada Fisher	do		May, 1887
weetman's Creek	Millfield	10	Sarah Morton	do		Feb, 1886
ylvania	Sylvania	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	Dora Wolsch	do	N ₁ I	July, 1884 April, 1864
allagandra	Lower Gundaroo Gulgong	10	J. O'Brien	do	3A	Feb , 1882
Callawang, Upper	Tallawang	8	Arthur Viles	do	1 -	T
almalmo	Wagra	9	Edith Wright	do	Nıl	Aug., 1889
[aloumbi	Palmer's Island	7	J. J. Simes	do	·	
lamar	Moama	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$	Katherine Hartnett G. Langlands	do		July, 1887 July, 1879
ambaroora	Tambaroora		J. Roberts	Pupil-teacher	3	Feb., 1890
Cambar Springs	Tambar Springs	9	S. B. Serjeant	Teacher		May, 1885
Camworth	Tamworth	2	G. A. Thorne	do	i -	1
		}	J. Massey	Assistant	' 6	Jan , 1882 Jan , 1888
		1	P. J. Keating C. N. Simes	do	2 3 .	April, 1890
			George Palmer	do .	$\operatorname{Prob}$	Oct , 1891
			Grace Pickering	Teacher (girls)		May, 1881
		1	Florence Warren	Assistant	1	Jan., 1882 Mar., 1888
			Christina M'Clelland		1 Prob	
			Patience Hayne	1 —	1	June, 1881
			Kate M'Diarmid	Teacher (infants)	2A	. Mar , 1881
			M. Ackermann		2B	July, 1882
D 337 4	W C outle	4	D. O'Keeffe		3 . 2 _A .	Oct., 1890 April, 1872
Camworth, West	West Tamworth	1 4	John Youll	Assistant	_	4 1 1000
			E. Gustafson	Pupil-teacher	' -	1 ~
			Herbert Keating	do	1 4	
,	/D		Alice Farquharson	do Teacher	4   3B	
langmangaroo	Tangmangaroo Bega	9	F. H. Bemish G. Pickering		3B   3c	
Canner's Creek	Kiama	i	Walter Craig		24	Dec., 1880
		_	Henrietta M'Anene	Pupil-teacher	Prob.	Sept., 1891
Tantawanglo	Candelo	8	W. Fenwick		3A Nıl	
l'ara	Ilford Collector	10	Annie Foley	do		
Parago	Tarago	7	J. W. Clark	do	۱ ۵	1 1 200
Caralga	Taralga	6	Roland Price		. 3A	Mar, 187
Carcutta	Tarcutta	7	J. Beattre	do	i a .	
aree	Taree	5	T. Bennett   C. Findlay	do	3A   3B	April, 188
			Ada M'Coy		Nil	
			Maude M'Lean	Pupil-teacher	2	Jan, 183
farrabandra	Gundagai		Sarah Cheshire	Teacher	Nil	Aug., 188
farragandah	Bega		Katie Johnson	do	1 -	1 - '
larro Latham	Tarro	1 -	S. Viles		1° 0 TO	
Cattaila	Moama	8	J. Johnstone		3A	1 22 2 1 200
rea Gardens	Tea Gardens	9	M. M. Simpson	do	. 3c .	Nov, 188
Celegherry	Stroud	9	Aaron Dransfield		3A	
l'emora	Temora	5	J. J. Vivian John M'Lean	do		1 - 100
	-		Violet Harcox	Pupil-teacher		Jan., 188
Гетре	Tempe	4	D. Alderton	Teacher	2B	Sept., 186
<u>.</u>		1	Sarah Corr	. do (infants)	2A	July, 187

Name of School	Post Town	Class	Terching Staff	Position	Classifica tion	Date of Entry in Service
Tempe	Tempe	4	M Goulding .	Assistant	24	Nov, 1883
_	-		Sarah Chapman	do .	3A	Jan, 1866
			V Mijch	Pupil teacher	1	Oct , 1888
			G R Thomas H Du Vernet	do do	4 4	May, 1891 June, 1891
Lenterden	Wandsworth	9	William Davies	Teache1	Nil .	Nov , 1891
Lenter field	Tenterfield	4	James Pearson	do	2 <b>A</b>	Sept , 1870
			Mary Watts	do (gnls)	2A	Mar, 1880
			Frank Mathews Jessie M'Knight	Assistant .	N ₁ l	Sept , 1881 Cct , 1885
			Robert Peberdy	Pupil teacher	3	Feb , 1890
!		-	Elizabeth Smith	do	3	June, 1890
n	(Canalla a	_	Robina Linedalo	do	2	Mar, 1889
Teralba	Teralba	5	H Wilkinson Annie Hodges	Teacher Assistant	2 B 3 A	June, 1882 July, 1884
			Michael Gordon	Pupil teacher	Prob	Jan, 1891
Гетга Bella	Wellington .	9	W R O'Buen	Teacher	3a Prov	
Lemana .	Terrara	6	W H Colk	do	2A	July, 1882
Leven Creek	Ballina	PR	Mary Sinclair W Bodkin	Pupil teacher	3 . Nil	Mai , 1890
Thackaringa .	Thackaringa	8	A E Brettell	Teacher .	Nil	May, 1889 Mar., 1888
I halaba	Alison	Ğ	W H King	do	2 _B	Jan, 1865
			Eva Fitzgerald	Pupil teacher	4	Feb, 1891
Thanowing	Temora	9	L H M'Kenzie	Teacher .	3B	Mai, 1885
Theresa Park Third Creek	Brownlow Hill Crookwell	8 9	J Grant Bridget Moigan	do .   <b>do</b>	3A 3B	Mar, 1878
Third Ofeek Thirlmere	Thirlmere	8	W Loader	do	3B	Mar, 1805 June, 1875
Thornford	Yaira .	8	M Gillespie	do	3c	Mai , 1884
I hornleigh	Thornleigh	6	H Epthorp	d>	2в	Sept , 1874
Thorp's Pinch Three mile Waterhole	Rydal Wolumla	8 6	A M'Donald O Wrightson.	do	3A . 3A	April, 1887 Jan , 1870
Fhuddungia	Young	9	J G Casey .	do	3c .	Sept, 1875
l hurgoona	Thurgoona	7	F W Spence	do	3A .	July, 1876
l'iboobuira	Tiboobulia	8	V J Gosling	do	Nil	Oct , 1889
lighe's Hill	Tighe's Hill	3	W A B Campbell	do	24	April, 1875
			Kate Adamson W Barratt	Temp Assistant Pupil teacher	N ₁ l	July, 1884 Jan, 1890
			Clara Robinson	do	3	July, 1890
			W B Hughes	do	3	Sept , 1890
			M Macdonnell	Teacher (infant-)	21	Aug, 1875
			Agnes Hogg Jane McIntosh	Assistant . Pupil teacher	3A Prob.	Oct , 1885
Tilba Tilba	Tılba Tılba	8	M J Farry	Teacher	3A .	May, 1891 Aug, 1880
Tilbuster	A1 midale	9	Nora Launders	do	3B	Sept , 1887
Timbery Range	Timbery Range	10	W M Reid	.qo	Nıl	Aug, 1890
Imbubungie Tingha	Timbiibungie	10	Elizabeth Donoghue	do	30	Oct , 1884
Tingha	Tingha	0	George Dart Alice West	do Assistant	2A _Nıl	Oct., 1878 Oct., 1884
			Annie Whiteman	Pupil teacher	3	July, 1889
Tinonce	Tinonee	6	J Moiley	Teacher	2в	Nov , 1868
O at a Trans	Tintenbar		Robert Cox	Pupil teacher	4	Nov , 1890
Tintenbar . Tintinhull	Intender Intinhull	10	L Snow Susin Murphy	Teacher do	N ₁ l	Nov , 1880
Lipperary Gully	Young	8	C Smith	do	3A	Oct, 1885 Nov, 1881
Lippereenah	Namabri	10	Beitha Sampson	do .	Nıl	April, 1889
Turanna	Goulburn	9	Mana L Ross	do	°C	Jan, 1883
Liriannia Creek	Lismore King's Vale	8 9	G Daniel G E Johns	cb	2B	Oct , 1889
Liveiton Locumwall	Tocumwali .	7	J J Kehoe	do	Зв . За .	May, 1885 Dec, 1879
To lbar Creck	Cooma	10	Denis O Neill	go	Nil	Mar, 1886
lomago	Tomago	9	Sara Cole	do	3в	Aug , 1877
Fomerong	Tomerong	7 7	Thomas Langlands	do	3A	Jan, 1879
Fomingley Fomki	Tomingley .	8	M Hill M Fitzhenry	do	34 3B	Dec , 1883 Sept , 1872
Tongaria	Tullimbar	9	Alfreda Wald.on	do	Nil	July, 1885
$\Gamma$ oogong	Toogong	8	H. Dabourn	do .	3A	Aug , 1863
Foolejooa	Gerringong	8	Alfred E Ciane	do	3A	July, 1894
Pooloom Lorma	Tooloom Fooma	P R P R	J Mort mei .	do	N ₁ l N ₁ l	Dec , 1891
l oongabbie	Toongabbie .	7	Margaret Denning . A K Wilkins	do do	3A	Aug, 1889 Oct, 1887
l'oorooka	Hickey's Creek	9	R MacLucas	do	3c	Feb, 1882
Toothdale .	Candelo	8	J A. Brown	do '	Зв .	June, 1884
Poronto	Tolonto	9	Si as Shute	do	24 .	Feb , 1882
lorrington lowac .	Deepwater Canoblas	PR	Henry B Stevens Georgina Keith	do do	3A 3C	Jure, 1882 July, 1891
Towarda .	Towamba	9	H. Solomon	do	Зв .	June, 1881
Lowrang	Townang .	8	J A laulks	do	2A .	Teb , 1883
Ingere	Eugowra	9	Ellen Rae	do	NI.	Oct , 1887
1 i angie	Trangle	6	W B Walsh .	do	34	Nov., 1867
Tregeagle	Lismore .	9	Llizabeth Chuich Catherine Sherkick	Assist int Teacher	Nil Nil	June, 1886 July, 1888
Tie ^l owairen	Pukes	8	T Uien	do	2BP10v	Jun, 1882
Tremarton	Stockton	7	Alfred Haddock	do	2в	Mar, 1873
Friangle Flat	Rockley	9	A Wilkinson	do	3c	You , 1880
Frickett Frundle	Coolamon	$\frac{9}{9}$	Lucy M'Kinnon A Conty	do do	3c Nıl	July, 1889 July, 1889
Trunkey	Trunkey	7	E H Coleman	do	34	July, 1869
Tubbul (	Tubbul	9	Julia Tully	do	3c	Oct , 1882

252

APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry int Service.
Tucki Tucki	Steve King's Plain	P.R	Lallie Cameron	Teacher	3в	Feb., 1884
Tuckombil	Alstonville	6	Louisa Peard	do	Nıl	May, 1886
Tuckurimba	Tuckurımba	10	Johanna Cameron	do	Nil	July, 1888
Tuena	Tuena	8	John M'Donnell .	do	3A	Mar., 1869
Tuggranong	Queanbeyan	8	M. Kennedy	do	3в	July, 1871
Tullimbar	Tullimbar		James Cawdell	do	3A	Jan , 1872
Tumberumba	Tumberumba	6	J. Meldrum	_ do	2в	Feb., 1875
			Sarah Livingstone,	Pupil teacher	3 .	Nov., 1887
Tumbulgum	Tumbulgum		G. Yansen	Teacher	Зв . 1в .	July, 1885 July, 1880
Tumut	Tumut	4	J. Ferguson	do do (ınfants).	2A	Oct., 1882
			Elizabeth M'Kenzie Bessie Grubb	Assistant	3A	Sept., 1881
_			Maude Watson	do	Nil	April, 1886
•	•		Catherine Madden	Pupil-teacher		July, 1888
		1	Agnes Wilson	do	2	S-pt., 1888
Tumut Plains	Tumut	6	E. M'Donnell	Teacher	2Å	Aug., 1873
		i	Ada Wicht	Pupil-teacher .	2	Jan., 1889
Tuncurry	Tuncurry	8	John Kelly	Teacher	3 <b>A</b>	July, 1880
Tunnabutta	Mudgee	10	A. M'Neill	do	3A	May, 1888
Turkey Creek	Uralla	P.R.	E. Burley	d)	Nıl	Oct., 18-6
Turlinjah	Turlingah	9	M. Walsh	do	3c	Mar., 1883
Turner's Flat	Skillion Flat	9	W. Murray	do	3A Prov.	Oct., 1885
Tyndale	Maclean		D. M'Lachlan	do	3a Nıl	Nov., 1877
Ukolan	Manilla	10	Helena M'Mahon . T. Tarrant	do	Nil Nil	July, 1888 Feb., 1884
Ulamambri Ulan	Coonabarabran Wollar	10	Mary Hollow	do	Nil	Aug, 1884
Ulan Ulladulla	Ulladulla	6	L. Johnson	do	2в	June, 1880
C11444114			Emily M'Mahon	Pupil-teacher	1	May, 1887
Ulmarra	Ulmarra	6	Robert Gall	Teacher	24	May, 1882
			Matilda Manhinney	Pupil-teacher	3	Jan., 1890
Ulmarra, Lower	Ulmarra	10	F. J. Crighton	Teacher	Nil	April, 1882
Ulmarra, West	Ulmarra	6	Robert Henderson	_ do	2A	Sept, 1881
•			Janet Davis	Pupil teacher	1	July, 1888
Ultimo	Ultimo	1	G. Suttre	Teacher	1B	Sept , 1862
			J. M'Donnell		2A	Oct., 1881
i			B. Flowerdew	Pupil-teacher	2	April, 1889
		1	Agnes M'Call	Teacher (girls)	1 B 1 B	Jan , 1879 Mar , 1879
	•	1	Agues Kilminster	do (infants). Assistant	2A	Oct., 1874
	1		Mary Fay Annie Orr		2B	Jan., 1879
			Emily Smith	Pupil-teacher	3	Nov., 1888
			May Kibble	do	i	Mar., 1888
			Margaret Mulqueeny	do	3 .	May, 1885
	•		Maud Campbell	do	2	Sept., 1889
			Lilian Knox	Temp. Assistant	Nil .	Mar., 1886
	l		Elizabeth Morris	Work-mistress	Nıl	July, 1883
	_		Mary Mulqueency	Pupil-teacher	2	April, 1889
	Cooma			Teacher	3A	Jan, 1885
Umbango	Tarcutta	10		ı do	3C	Nov., 1884 Feb., 1883
Umberumberka		7 6	О. 1101шан		3A 2A	Feb., 1883
Unanderra	Unanderra	0	E. Noonan	Assistant	Nıl .	Ang 1886
			Lottie Bassett	Pupil-teacher	4	Aug., 1886 Feb., 1891
Uralla	Uralla	5	Herbert Small	Teacher	2A	April, 1877
Clana	Crana		Marion Tinson	Assistant	3в	Aug., 1878
			Emily Herbert	Pupil teacher	4	Aug., 1888
Urana	Urana	6	J. Carmody	Teacher	2A	Feb., 1875
			Fanny Thomson	Pupil-teacher	Nıl	June, 1890
Uranquinty	Uranquinty	9	John Coyle	Teacher	Зв	Mar, 1885
Vacy	Vacy	9	Margaret Morcom	do	3B .	May, 1879
Verc	Vere		Lizzie Worley	do	Nil	Aug., 1878
Verona	Verona	1 -	J. Morrison	do do	3A 3A .	Oct., 1872 Mar., 1872
Vineyard	Mulgrave	9	Teresa Hyland Emily Crundwell .	do	3A .	Jan., 1878
Waggallalah Wagga Wagga	Gunning Wagga Wagga	2	J. D. Crosby	do	1B	Sept., 1868
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-	Kate Gormly	do (girls)	2A	Dec., 1881
		1 .	C. Mackay	do (infants)	2Λ	Jan , 1877
			Alma Ashmore	Assistant	2в	Aug, 1883
			Emily Hessell	do	2в .	July, 1883
			F Halbert	do	2в	July, 1880
		]	Mary M'Intyre			Jan., 1888
			Alice Melvin	do	4	Nov., 1890
			Bertha Wunsch	do	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	July, 1888 Jan., 1859
			Rose O'Byrne	do		Mar., 1889
		1	David Pike	do	4	July, 1890
			Charlotte Reynolds	Workmistress	Nil	Aug., 1884
TT TT 3T (1	Wagga Wagga	6	Stewart Richardson	Teacher	2B	Jan., 1872
Wagga Wagga North			Fanny Fiddes	Pupil-teacher	4	April, 1891
Wagga Wagga, North		9	Frank Bibo	Teacher	3A	Feb., 1885
Wagga Wagga, North Wagra	Wagra		Mary M. Dolan	oh	3в Prov.	July, 1838
Wagra	Wagra	9			37.1	1 Mr. 1007
Wagra Wagragobilly	Gundagai	9	J. D. Reece .	do	Nil	Mar., 1887
Wagra Wagragobilly Walaga Lake Walang	Gundagai	9	J. D. Reece . A. B Turrell	do	Nıl	Mar., 1885
Wagra	Gundagai	9 9 10	J. D. Reece A. B Turrell Phæbe Heather	do	Nıl Nıl .	Mar., 1885 Nov., 1885
Wagra Wagragobilly Walaga Lake Walang	Gundagai	9 9 10	J. D. Reece A. B Turrell Phœbe Heather James Haydon	do do	Nıl Nıl . 2A	Mar., 1885 Nov., 1885 Oct., 1880
Wagra Wagragobilly Walaga Lake Walang Walbundrie	Gundagai	9 9 10	J. D. Reece A. B Turrell Phœbe Heather James Haydon Isabella Bowden	do do do	N ₁ l N ₁ l 2 _A	Mar., 1885 Nov., 1885 Oct., 1880 June, 1888
Wagra Wagragobilly Walaga Lake Walang Walbundrie	Gundagai	9 9 10 5	J. D. Reece A. B Turrell Phœbe Heather James Haydon	do do	Nıl Nıl . 2A	Mar., 1885 Nov., 1885 Oct., 1880

APPENDIX XXII—continued.

53

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	· Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry Service.
Valdegrave	Forest Reefs	10	J. Connorton	Teacher	Зв Prov.	Jan., 188
Valgett	Walgett	5	W. Hutchinson	do	2в	May, 188
			Mary Davis	Assistant	Nil	July, 188
			Henry R. Hepburn	Pupil-teacher	Prob	May, 189
Valhallow Forest	Goonoo Goonoo	10	Mary Clancy	Teacher	Nıl	Oct , 188
Vallabadah	Wallabadah ,	7	William Kent	do	3 _A .	July, 186
Vallagoot	Tathra	9	Ellen Donovan	do	3c	May, 187
Vallalong	Hinton	6	W. J. Cunningham	do	2 _A	Sept , 188
-		.	H. M. Ling	Pupil-teacher	4	Feb., 189
Vallamba Lower	Failford	8	George Klein	Teacher	3a Prov.	Oct , 188
Vallaroo	Cowra	8	C. Varcoe	do	Nil	May, 188
Valla Walla	Walla Walla	8	J. Hunter	do .	Зв	Dec., 187
Vallaya	Robertson	9	John Blackwood	do	Зв .	Aug, 187
Vallbrook	Black Springs	10	L. J. Shannon	do	Nıl	Feb., 189
Vallendbeen	Wallendbeen	7	J. W. Joyce	do	3A .	Feb., 187
Vallerawang	Wallerawang	5	J. Craig	do	1B	July, 188
			Annie Garling	Assistant	3A	May, 188
7-11	To 1 Com to	,	L. Charworthy	Pupil-teacher .	4	June, 189
VallgroveValli	Eastern Creek	7	H. Farmer C. E. Wilson	Teacher	3A .	Aug., 187
Vallsend	Mandurama	8		do	Зв	Jan, 187
vansenu	Wallsend	1	W. G. Melville	do	1 A 2 A	July, 187 Mar., 188
			Mary Willis	do (girls)	1 0	
			T. Sheehy	do (infants). Assistant	2B	Aug, 185 April, 188
			M. J. Ryan	do	2A	June, 188
			Louisa Jarman	do	2B	Nov., 188
			Jane Proudlock	do	2B	April, 188
			Mary Sullivan	do	Nil	June, 188
			Georgina Miller	do .	Nil	July, 188
ļ			Elizabeth Harris	Work-mistress	Nil	Mar., 188
			Alfred Matthews	Pupil-teacher	1	April, 188
		i l	Sarah Swinburne	do	1 .	Mar., 188
			Evan Dawkins	do	1	Feb., 188
		]	Eveline Williams	do	2	Feb., 188
			Margaret Sullivan	do	3	Aug., 188
· · ·			Anue Bothwell	do	4	July, 189
vallsend, West	West Wallsend	5	W. Jarvie	Teacher	2A	June, 187
		i I	A. M'Cook	Assistant .	3A	Jan., 187
			C Hindman	Pupil-tea her .	3	Jan, 189
7	37		J. Barr	do	1	Oct., 189
Vambarumba Vamberal		8	J. Farrington	Teacher	3A	July, 188
			Ida Willis	do	Nil	July, 188
Vamboota Vanaaring		9	Ellen Isley	do	Nil	Jan , 188
Vanatta		9	J. J. O'Donohue Hannah Poidevin	do	3A	Oct., 188
Vandsworth	Wandsworth	9	Marian Stafford	do	3c Nil	Mar., 188
Varangesda	Darlington Point	9	G. C. Nash		Nil Nil	Sept., 188   April, 187
Varatah	Waratah	5	J. Gillespie	do	3A	Sept., 186
	1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		Ellen Anders	Pupil-teacher	3	June, 188
	•		A. Barwick	do	Prob	Sept., 189
Vardell	Wardell	6	Arthur Cousins	l	2A .	Aug., 188
			Alice M'Loughlin	Pupil-teacher .	1	May, 188
		ĺ	Ernest Duncan	do .	4	1.7
Vara's River			Alice M. Green	Teacher	Nil	Mar, 188
Vargela	Yass		R. Livingston	do	3A	May, 188
Varialda	Warialda	6	Percy Hall	do	2A	Aug., 188
			Mabel Brown	Pupil-teacher	2	Nov., 188
7 1:		İ	Cecil Walker	do	4	
Varkton	Warkton		B. L. Spargo	Teacher	Nıl	July, 189
Varkworth Varne	Warkworth	8	H. Atkinson	do	3A	
varne Varraderry	Warne	8	M. D. Lynch		3в	Sept., 187
Varrangunyah	Grenfell		J. E. Southwell	do	3.T 1	Oct., 188
Varrangunyan Varren	Ilford   Warren		Sarah Hickey	do	N:1 2A	Feb., 188
	,, mitori	"	Charlotte Lidster	do Pupil-teacher	1 4	May, 188 Nov, 189
			Harold Hamilton		1 4	
Varrowrie	Kelly's Creek	PR	Emily Lynch	do Teacher	7471	Mar., 189 Dec., 188
Vatergumben	Canowindra	8	J. A. Byrne	do	3A	Feb , 188
Vaterloo		2	S. Drummond	do	I -	Aug, 187
		-	G. Paradise	Assis'ant		100
		1	J. Schofield	Pupil-teacher		134 100
			W. Stone		1	37 300
		1	Margaret Rush	Teacher (girls)	2A	Sept., 187
			Marie Bock	Assistant		T 100
			Edith Morrison	Pupil-teacher		July, 188
			Gertrude Carolan	do	4	T1 100
			Theresa Mahuke	Work-mistress	Nil	Jan., 187
		1	Annie Chappell	Teacher (mfants)		
•	• ,		Mary Fitzgerald	Assistant	3A	. June, 187
	İ	1	Caroline Bertie	Pupil-teacher	., 1	
		}	Amy Hanigan		2	
W / . 1 B	177		Annie Mitchell	do	3	. July, 189
Vatson's Bay	Watson's Bay	6	George D. Riley	Teacher	2A	
			Maude Walker	Pupil teacher	4	Oct , 189
	1	1	Lindsay Morrison	do	Prob	Nov., 189
			Dilition, motificon	11.0		
Vatson's Reef	Cunningham		H. P. Mutton	Teacher	. За	. Mar., 188
Vatson's Reef Vattagon Vattamadara	Laguna	. 9	H. P. Mutton Judith Kenny T. West.	Teacher		Mar., 188

254
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position	Classi tio		Date of I Ser	Intry 11 v ice.
attamolla	Wattamolla	9	Edward Robertson	Teacher ,	3A		Jan,	1879
attle Flat	Wattle Flat	6	C Grater	do	2A		Feb,	
			G. Storey	Pupil-teacher	2	• •	Sept,	
0	<b>TT7</b> 3 1.	10	H. Carmichael  Annie M'Cormack	do Teacher	N ₁ l	•	May, April,	
attle Grove \attleville	Woodstock Mount Macquarie	9	Annie M'Cormack Emily Moulsdale		3A		May,	
auchope	Wauchope	6	R Hopper		24	·	Jan,	1881
	<del>-</del>		Susan Robinson	Pupil-teacher	3	••	Sept,	
augoola	Woodstock	6	Colin M'Nicol	do do .	2B 2	•••	Oct, Jan,	$\frac{1883}{1888}$
averley	Waverley	1	Alice Blazley D. Harrison	Teacher	2 _A		Oct,	1864
wronk j	warozaj	_	G. Bluner	Assistant	2 _A		Juné,	
			G. Perry	Pupil teacher .	4		April,	
			R Ross	do Teacher (gırls)	4 1 _B		Dec , April,	1890
	,		E. Coghill	Assistant	2B		Jan,	
			E. Pater-on	do	2 _A		May,	1883
1		İ	Evelyn Green	Pupil teacher	2		Jan,	
			Blanche Fowler Louisa Carson	do Work-mistress	3 Nıl	•••	Jan , Feb.,	
			Louisa Carson	Teacher (infants)	1A	••	April,	
			Mary Cathels	Assistant	2 _A		Jan,	
!			J. Waldron	do	3A	i	Mar.,	
		ļ	Edith Hicks	Pupil teacher	1	•••	Jan,	
			Isa Cassell Agnes Edwards	do	3		May, July,	
			Rosina Edmunds	do	4		Feb.,	
eddin .	Grenfell	9	E. Stanford .	Teacher	3c		June,	
eetalaba	Tambar Springs	10	Jane Penfold .	go	Nıl	••		1886
ee Waa   ellingrove	Wee Waa Wellingrove	7 10	W. L Hepburn Francis Regan	do do	3a Nıl	::-	May, Jan	1889
ellington	Wellington .	5	W. Jurd	do	2 _A		Jan,	1878
		1	G. Clements	Assistant	3 A	- 1	Apul,	
•	-		W Mitchell	Pupil-teacher	4	•••	Jan,	
e'shman's Creek .	Wallarobba	9	Ada M'Kay Margaret O'Brien	do Teacher	4 3в		Mar, July,	
entworth	Wentworth	5	W Kelly	do	2A		Oct,	1883
	77 0220 11 01 11 11		Deborah Richardson	Assistant	3c	J	June,	1877
			Kate Reelty	Pupil teacher	1		June,	
entworth Falls	Wentworth Falls	9	W. F. Weeks	Teacher	3a 3a	•••	Jan , July,	
entworthville	Wentworthville Camden	9.	H. Murray W Mitchell	do	31		July,	
erriberri	Picton	9	S. Young	do	3A	.	Nov,	
erris Creek	Werris Creek	6	S. W. Humphries	do	3a		Jan,	
hiteman Creek	Whiteman Creek	9	W. W. Lawler	do	3A		Oct,	
hite Rock	White Rock Whittingham	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$	Charles A. Neave G. Molster	do d >	3B 3A	••	Sept., Jan,	
hitton	Whitton	6	H. D. Frazer	do	3A		Feb,	
			Sarah Usher	A esistant	3в		May,	
ıckham	Wickham	1	J J Herlihy	Teacher	1 A	٠	Dec.,	
			G. W. Steinbeck . S. A. Long	Assistant	2A 2A	•••	May, Aprıl,	
			A. Cooke	Pupil teacher	1	••	June,	
			W J. Garland	do	1		Sept.,	
			D Williams	do .	1		Mar,	
1			A. E. Cradick F. Gore	do Teacher (girls)	4 1 _A	••	May, Jan.,	
			Elizabeth Williams .	Assistant	2B	•	Jan,	
			Phoebe Connell	do	3A	•••	July,	1872
			Mary Rogers	Pupil-teacher	2		Mar.,	
			Eva Rushton Lavina Smith	do	Prol Prol		Oct,	1891
			Jane Murray	Work-mistress	Nıl	•	Mar,	1880
			Maggie Miles	Teacher (infants)	2 _A		Aug.,	
			Annie King	Assistant	2в	••	Nov,	
			Elizabeth Byrne Kathleen O'Sullivan	Pupil teacher do	2	•••	Nov, June,	
			Rosanna Windsor	do	4	•••	Jan,	
ılberforce	Wilberforce	6	W. Murray	Teacher	2в		June,	
12	TT TD : 1:		Ellen Bowd	Pupil-teacher	3	••	July,	
ılbertree	Home Rule Wilcannia	8 5	W. Kensett R. Ashworth .	$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Teacher} & \dots & \\ & \text{do} & \dots & \dots \end{array}$	3в 2 _A	•••	June, Mar,	
irramina	** IIC COLLETTE (	"	W. H. Woodward .	Assistant	2B		Sept,	
•			Mary M'Hugh	do	3 A		Mar,	1885
111 34 1	137.132.343.		C. Stewart	Pupil-teacher	4.		April,	
ıld's Meadow ıllandra	Wild's Meadow Dubbo	8	T. L. Sullivan Elizabetli Reimer	Teacher do	3a 3b		Sept,	
ıllandra ıllıam-street	Dubbo Sydney	1	J. Saxby	do	14	•	April,	
		~	R. Sullivan	Assistant	24		Jan.,	1870
			T M'Curley	Pupil-teacher	1		Mar.,	1888
	•		F Wallace	do do	_2 3	٠	Aug, Jan.,	1889
			W. West Ellen Hennessy	Teacher (girls)	в 1в	•	Aug,	
			Louisa Brierley	Assistant	2в	••	Mar,	1880
			Maitha Hogsflesh	Work-mistress	Nil		Feb.,	188
			E. Pair	Pupil teacher	1		Mar,	
		] :	Ethel M'Hardy	do ,	2		Oct,	100

255
APPENDIX XXII—continued.

me of School	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
William-street	Sydney	ı	Amelia Drewe	Assistant	За	Sept., 1862
			Eliza M'Lennan	do	34 1	Jan , 1888 Sept., 1885
			Ella Leggatt	Pupil-teacher	2	April, 1889
			Mabel Dunn	do .	3 .	May, 1890
William Town	William Town	6 5	W. B Steinbeck	Teacher	3A 2A	Sept., 1870 Oct , 1863
Willoughby	North Sydney	9	A. Gılchrist Delia O'Brien	do Assistant	2A 3c	July, 1874
			James Mitchell	Pupil-teacher	4	July, 1891
Willow Grove	Bukkul'a	9	Jessie Stewart		3B	April, 1885
Willow Tree Wilpinjong	Willow Tree Wollar	7 10	M. O'Meara Margaret Crimmings	do	3a Nil	Jan, 1883 Aug, 1884
Wilson's Downfall	Wilson's Downfall	10	Mary Coady	do	N ₁ l	Jan., 1890
Wilton	Wilton	7	Alfred Woodward	do	3A .	Oct., 1874
Winchendon Vale	North Berry Jerry	9 7	C. Ledwidge T. M'Auley		3в 2в .	May, 1887 Nov., 1880
Windowie	Windeyer	9	T. M'Auley Helena Rankin	do do	3B	Feb., 1875
Windsor	Windsor	3	J. Anderson	do	1 _A	April, 1864
			W. Black	Assistant	2A Hon.	Oct., 1883
			F. Greentree	Pupil-teacher Teacher (girls) .	1 2 _A	June, 1887 Mar., 1882
			M. Jamieson	Assistant	3A	Nov., 1883
			Isabella Smith	Pupil-teacher	1	Dec., 1885
		ļ	Matılda Collins	Teacher (infants)	2A	Jan., 1875
			Kate Gardiner Alice Chaseling	Pupil-teacher .	1 1	Mar., 1886 Mar., 1888
İ			E J Anderson	Work-mistress	N ₁ l	June, 1870
Winduella	Winduella	9	Kate Crowe	Teacher	3c	Oct., 1878
Winegrove	Copmanhurst	10	A. G. Apsey	do (	Nıl Зв	Feb, 1889
Wingen Wingham	Wingen Wingham	8 5	Catherine Hopper	do do	3B	Sept., 1873 Jan , 1879
	11,2		W. Haug	Pupil-teacher	2 .	April, 1888
		1	Eliza Murray	do .	3 .	Aug, 1890
Wiseman's Ferry Wollar	Wiseman's Ferry Wollar	8 9	Sarah Sheehy Emily O'Donnell	do	3A 3B	Nov., 1878 Jan., 1876
Wol'ombi		6	J. Kinloch	do	2A .	Jan., 1831
	Wollongong	3	A. Lane	do	2A	Jan., 1866
		1	Elizabeth Duncan	do (girls)	2A .	Jan., 1882
	1	1	Mary Read J. Davis	do (ınfants) Assistant	$egin{array}{cccc} 2_{ m A} & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & $	Dec., 1876 Sept., 1881
- (	l (		Elizabeth Julian	do	3A	Nov., 1885
			Janet Houslar	do ,	Nıl .	Aug., 1885
			Maria Tresnan	Punul tonchon	3в 1	Aug, 1876 Oct., 1888
	•		B. V. Miles	Pupil-teacher do	1 4	Jan., 1891
		İ	Elizabeth Thompson	do	4 .	Jan , 1891
Wolumla, North		10	B. Allen	Teacher	N1l	Mar, 1887
Wolumla, South Wombah	Wolumla Chatsworth Island :	9	W. Emerton T. J. Gallagher	do do	3B	July, 1885   July, 1877
Wombat	Wombat	6	E. Keys	do	2в	June, 1882
			J. A. Brown	Pupil-teacher	4	Mar., 1891
Wombramurra Wongan Creek	Nundle	P.R 10	Bessie Halloran Frank Withers	do do	Nıl . Nıl .	June, 1886 Mar., 1890
Woodburn	South Woodburn		P. Van Epen	do	2A	Jan., 1877
		1	May Campbell	do	2 .	Jan, 1888
W363 D-1-	D1	_	F. Capp	do	Prob	Nov., 1891
Woodford Dale Woodford Leigh	Brushgrove Woodford Leigh	7 7	J. M'Donald I. M'Laren	Teacher do	3a 3a .	July, 1877 May, 1870
Woodhill	Woodhill	7	C. J. Turnbull	do	3 _A	Jan., 1880
Woodhouselee	Woodhouselee		V. D. Clarke	do	Зв	July, 1884
Woodlawn Woodonga		8 8	C. Costello J. M'Cutcheon	do do	Nil 3B .	April, 1890 Jan., 1859
Woodstock	Rooty Hill	6	J. M'Cutcheon J. Mackay	do do	3B . 2B .	May, 1881
		}	Edith Willis	Pupil-teacher	1	July, 1886
Voolgoolga	Woolgoolga		A. R. Wotherspoon	Teacher	3B Prov.	May, 1887
Vooliahra	Woollahra	' 1	H Farr H Southwell	do Assistant	$egin{array}{cccc} 1_{\mathbf{A}} & \dots & \ 2_{\mathbf{B}} & \dots & \ \end{array}$	Oct., 1863 April, 1876
[		ı	T. Gilmore	do	2в	Oct., 1885
		į	A. Boorman	Pupil-teacher	3	Mar., 1889
			W. Coulson	do	4 D1	Jan., 1891
			H Mitchell	do	$\begin{array}{c c} \operatorname{Prob} \\ \operatorname{Prob} \end{array}$	Oct., 1891 Oct., 1891
			Kate Williams	Teacher (girls)	1в .	Oct., 1873
			Evelyn Harvey	Assistant	2в	April, 1880
			Catherine Long Elsie Edwards	Pupil-teacher	$egin{array}{ccccc} 1 & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . &$	April, 1885
			Beatrice Hay	do	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Oct., 1888 Nov., 1889
			Lily Long	do	3 .	Aug, 1890
			Grace Galloway	Teacher (infants)	3A	Jan , 1870
			Margaret Gray Sarah Jones	Assistant	2A 3A	Sept., 1878   July, 1877
j			Matilda Bernberg		3A   1 .	July, 1886
			Eva Hogan	do	2	Sept., 1889
			Mariam Wakefield	do ,		Jan., 1891
			Emily Cole			Aug., 1891 Oct., 1891
	Taree	10	Agnes Fitzmaurice	do	Prob Prob Nıl	Oct., 1891 Feb., 1879

· 256

APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Wooloban	Dungowan	9	C. Thuell	Teacher	Nıl	May, 1884
Wooloban Woolomin	Woolomin	9	C. Thuell Joseph Hamfy	do	3c	10 1 10=0
Woolomol	Tamworth	8	William Roden	do	3 _A	NT 1000
	Woomargama	9	G R Moss	do	3в	T 1004
Woomargama	Woomargama	4	G. B. Moss A. G. Chapman	do	2A	T 1000
Woonona	Woonona	*		do (infants)	2 _A	May, 1882
	•		Fanny Kelly	Assistant	3A Prov.	
			Jessie Dalrymple Emily Reid	do	3A	T . 10#0
					3	Aug., 1890
			W. Macdonald	Pupil-teacher do	4	1001
W	Nowra	9	Lavinia Williams	do Teacher	3A	3.6 1050
Worragee		10	H Hogya		37 1	T 1000
Wowagin	Taralga	9	H. Hague	do do	N11	
Wyagdon	Wyagdon	7	Ida Shepherd		3A	Jan., 1868
Wyndham		7	T. Beare	do	2в	1 1
Wyong	Wyong	9	W. Berry			1 100
Wyong Creek	Wyong Creek	6	Mary West	do	_	July, .1881
Wyrallah	Wyrallah	0	John Horton	do	i	1000
37 11 .*	337 * 11	10	May Bell	Pupil-teacher	1	T 1 100#
Yallaroi	Warialda	10	P J. O'Reilly	Teacher	N1	
Yalwal		8	H. J. Bates	do	3A	Sept, 1884
Yamba	Yamba	8	George Jones	do	3A	Aug.: 1882
Yambla	Yambla	9	Ellen O'Brien	do	3B	
Yamma	Forbes	9	W. J. Corbett	do	3B	Oct, 1883
Yango	Wollombi	9	Maggie Kenny	do	3c	T 1 1050
Yarra	Cowra	8	W. R Clarke	do	3A	
Yarraford	Glen Innes	10	Catherine Heffernan	do	Nil	July, 1886
$\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{arragundry}}$	Wagga Wagga	8	Wilfred Walsh	do	3B	
Yarrahappını	Stuart's Point	9	John Pugh	do	3A Prov	
Yarralumla .	Queanbeyan	9	Francis M'Gee	do	Nıl .	Sept, 1880
$\mathbf{Y}$ arramalong	Yarramalong	8	A. Richardson	do	2в	1 7.5 1091
Yarramundı	Richmond	7	H. Klein	do	3A	
Yarrawah	Robertson	9	B O'Connor	do	3в	77.1 1004
Yarrowick	Armidale	9	D. O'Leary	do	3 <b>A</b> .	
Yarıunga	Avoca		J. O'Ryan	do	2в	
Yass	Yass	5	J. W. Brierly	do	2в .	Jan , 1867
			Margaret Phillips	Assistant	3A	
			Alice M Denning	Pupil-teacher	2	
Yatteyattah	Yatteyattalı	9	J. Ogilvie	Teacher	3A .	
1 eoval	Yeoval	9	Adelaide Crocker .	do	3в	
Yeo Yeo	Cootamundra	9	Maria Conry	do	Зв	
Yerong Creek	Yerong Creek	8	Henry Russell	do	3в	. Aug, 1882
Yennyong	Nowra	9	Jane Dillon	do	Nıl	
Yetman	Yetman	10	Frank Salmon	do	Nil	
Young	Young	2	C. J. Kelly	do		
_	_		W. H Carroll	Assistant	2A	
		}	M. Frendenstein	Pupil-teacher		
			J. Tierney	do		
		ì	Sarah M'Phillamy	Teacher (girls)		
		İ	E Sibbald	Assistant	2в	July, 1882
			Ethlene Crook	Pupil-teacher		. Feb , 1888
			Ada Baker	_ do		. Mar., 1889
			C. Martin	Work-mistress	Nıl	. Dec., 1883
ĺ		1	Elizabeth Collins	Teacher (infants)	2A .	. Nov , 1879
			E. Armstrong	Assistant	3A	Feb, 1879
ļ			J. Bennett	Pupil-teacher		. Jan., 1889
į			S. Hutchinson	do	1 ^	1000
Young Wallsend	Young Wallsend	7	R. A. Smith	Teacher	2A	37 1000
Yullundry	Cumnock		Alice K. Rorke	do	0.	T 1005
Yumburra, West	Ledgerton	10	A. D Southwell	1 .	767 1	T 1 1000
Yurramic	Candelo	ğ	M. Shea	do	1 .	Nov., 1885

## APPENDIX XXIII.

PROVISIONAL Schools in operation at the end of the year 1891, with Teaching Staffs, Classifications, &c.

Name of School	Post Town	Teaching Staff.	Position	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Antonio Creek Apsley Armatree Argenton Arthurville Ashby Bald Nob Balmoral Barbingal Bargo Bargo Bar Creek Bar Point Barwang	Limeburner's Creek Rydal Wellington Gilgandra Emmaville Wellington Maclean Glen Innes Balmoral Gunnedah Grenfell Bargo Queanbeyan Brooklyn	Blanche Apsey Juha Marquardt Sarah A. Speer William A. Hayes John Hegarty Lily Dowel Henry Cook	Teacher do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Nil do . do . do . do . do . do . do .	3.5 13.005

257
APPENDIX XXIII—continued.

Name of School	Post Town	Teaching Staff	Position.	Classific tion.	a-	Date of Ent
elairingah	Nevertire	Anna M. Rothe	Teacher	З́в		June, 18
elbourie	Gloucester	H. J. Murray	do	~~		
endorah	Braidwood	Lizzie F. Wilson	do	do		Feb., 18
eri	Warne	Kate Quinn	do			Mar.,18
erremangra errigan	Rerrigen	Bertha K. Maitland	do do	do do	۱٠٠	Oct., 189
ıgga	Bigga	T. N. Carter .	do	do	.	Oct., 18 Feb., 18
ıllımarı	Cowra	Ada Badham	do		]	Oct., 18
loela	Bıloela	S M. Greaves	do	do	j	Aug., 18
ımbı	Grenien	Margaret Lvons	do			June, 18
ıngara, Upper	Bingara	Alfred E Brewer	do	-		Aug.,18
ırrıwa lackman's Flat	Gulgong	Cecilia Parsons	do		٠٠	April,18
lack Mount	Cudal	Kathleen Martyn	do do	-		Jan., 18
lackwall	Blackwall	George R. Spalding	do		.	Sept., 18 Jan., 18
lair Hill	Glencoe	S. L. Miller	do			Feb., 18
ioomneid	Downside	Joseph Nickson	do	1	.	Oct., 18
lowering, West	Blowering	Ethel A. Hennessy .	do		.	Aug., 18
oambolo obundarah	Murrumbateman Robundarah	Ellen Clark	do		٠	Oct., 18
ocoble .	Bobundarah	William Shea Joseph Cock	do do		٠	Nov., 18
olong	Golspie .	Ada N. Lawless	do			Jan., 18 April, 18
olton Vale	O'Connell	Florence A. E. Willard.	do	-		Aug., 18
ombay	Braidwood	Laura N. Crommelin	do			Feb., 18
onavista	Somerton	Joseph S. Harding	do	do .		May, 18
oonaldoon	Moree	John Begley	do			May, 18
ooroorban	Boorooiban	Sarah Colls	do	-		April, 18
radshaw's Flat	Boro Sofala	Mary Starr	do	do . do	- 1	June, 18
rewarrina Mission	Brewarrina	Amos Wilkins	do do	do .	٠٠	Feb., 18
rewer's Flat	Mewburn	Alexander M'Tavish	do			Sept.,18 April, 18
rıdgewater	Molong	Alice V. Leathem	do	•		Nov., 18
rooklands	Hall	S. Gordon	do	-	.	Mar., 18
rungle	Brungle	Daniel O. Kehoe	do			Aug , 18
rungle (aboriginal)	Gundagai	John G. Ussher	do			Jan, 18
runswick River	Brunswick	John Burgess	do			July, 18
ulga Hut ulgandra	Gundagai	Mary Ryan	do	do .	.	Mar., 18
ull Ridge	Windsor	Lilian E Fraser Elizabeth Gibson	do do	do do	Į	May, 18
undarigo .	South Grafton	Jessie M. M'Kenzie	do	do .	٠	May, 18 April, 18
undemar	Dubbo	R. W. Fitzell	do	do .		May, 18
urnt Hut Creek	Bethungra	Florence Donohoe	do	-		July, 18
urragorang	Burragorang	Rebecca Quigg	do	~		Nov., 18
urrowa Flats	Galong	Margaret E. Reardon	do			Aug., 18
urrumbuttock, East.	Burrumbuttock	Emily Thornton	do			Nov., 18
ute ambill Creek	Dudauman Uarbry	William J. Barnett Ellen Donoghue	do do		٠	Oct , 18
alabash	Marengo	Ellen Donoghue Delia T. Bioderick	do	do .	•	Sept., 18 April, 18
al Lal	Tareena	Walter Laughton	do			May, 18
amden Haven, Upper	Kendall	Christina M'Leod	do	do .		*Apl., 18
anımbla Creek	Cowra	James C. Fleeting	do	do .	.	Oct., 189
aoura	Marulan	Philip Behl	do	do	·• [	Oct., 18
arrow Brook aulderwood	St. Clair	Isabella J. Rennie .	do	3c	- 1	Sept.,18
auiderwood hatham Valley	Jugiong Oberon	Annie Templeton Albert M'Cudden	do do		:	July, 18
heetham's Flats .	Rydal	R. O. Donoghue .	do		.	Oct., 188 Feb., 189
heviot	Lawrence	W. Archibald	do	•		April, 189
lear Hılls	Daysdale	Mary A. Hannon	do	do		May, 18
learmont	Adelong	Ellen Brennan	do	do .		July, 18
luri	Tamworth	Charlotte Elliott .	do	do	-	Aug ,188
oaldale ollingwood	Grafton Mudgee	Jeannie G. Stanner Annie E Redmond	do	do		April, 188
olombo Creek	Morundah	Annie E Redmond Alfred T. Watson	do do	•		Oct, 188 Jan., 188
ombo	Wollar	Rosina Barton	do	-		Jan., 188
ome-by-chance .	Pilliga	Edward T. Mellor	do	do	1	July, 18
ongera	Burrowa	Maggie M. Cormack	do	do	. !	April, 188
oolabah	Coolabah	Alice D. Keech	do	do	.	Jan., 188
oolah Bridge .	Denison Town	Henry E. Horne	do			Mar.,188
ooney	Muttama	Henry Tooth	do		.	Jan, 188
ooradigbee	Coorabell	Francis Bassett John H Giles	do do	do .	:	May, 189 Jan., 189
ooringoora	Bingara	Adeline A. Salter	do	do .		Jan., 188
oramba .	Coramba	John M. Algie	do	-	.	Dec., 189
orang River	Welcome Reefs .	Mary Kennedy	do	do		Aug.,188
ountegany	Umaralla	Angus J. M'Donald	do	do .	.	Nov.,188
uan	Scone	Annie Johnston	do	do .	-	July, 188
unenduna urrockbilly .	Bateman's Bay Mongarlowe	Alice M. Buckley	do	do .	.	Mar., 188
airyman's Plains .	Cooma .	Harriett Brice Edgar G. Wood	do do	do . do .	1	July, 188 April, 188
angelong .	Nimitybelle	Thomas E. Dunn	do	do .	. 1	Oct., 188
arby's Branch	Tingha	Owen Keenahan	do	do .		July, 188
ay Dream	Day Dream	Thomas F. M'Mahon	do	do .	.	Feb , 18
enison Town	Denison Town	Aaron H. Hayes	do	do .	.	Aug, 18
rigby .	Curlewis	George A. Harris	do			Sept., 18
ngnam's Creek	Dignam's Creek	Edward Gould	do		.	Aug, 18
orroughby Grass . uck Creek	Lismore Alstonville	Wilhelmina J. M'Pherson William Grant	do	do		April, 18
undee Railway	Dundee	Emilie Holden	do do	do co		Feb, 18 Jan, 18
			uu	CO	- 1	oau, 10
Station.		1				

258

## APPENDIX XXIII-continued.

Name of School	Post Town.	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica tion	Date of Ent into Service
Duri	Duri	Susan Merrett .	Te acher	N11	June, 18
Ourras Lake	Bateman's Bay	May Sutherland	do	do .	July, 18
Ourren Durren	Wyong	Herbert Atkinson .	do	do .	Oct., 18
merald Hill	Emerald Hıll Nangar, vıa Eugowra	Mary B A. Molony .	do do	do . do	Jan , 18   Mar., 18
ulimore Creek verett		Josiah Moffatt .	do	do .	Sept.,18
assifern	Guyra Golspie	Catherine Barden	do	do	Mar., 18
orster (aboriginal)	Forster	George Cross	do	do .	Aug., 18
ullerton	Fullerton	John D. Rutter	do	do .	Oct., 188
urracabad	Glen Innes	Ada Tweddell Albert H. Winter	do do	do . do	May, 189 June, 189
along	Galong Eugowra	Marion M. Free	do	do	July, 18
arland	Garland	Arthur E Tuckwell	do	do	May, 18
enanaguy	Parkes .	Annie M. Kenny	do	do	April,18
irvan	Booral	Elizabeth Carter	do	do	Feb., 18
lenellen .	Jindera	Katie Lipsett	do do	do . do .	July, 18
lenora	Clarkson's Crossing Delegate	Samuel E. Lyon	do	do . do	Oct , 18 July, 18
loucester	Gloucester	Isabella Shaw.	do	do	July, 18
obbagumblin .	Coolamon	Mary Moore .	do	do .	Sept.,18
ollorowang	${f Wollomomb1}$ .	Mary Moore Jessie Kelly Alice Byrnes	do	do .	Feb., 18
ooda Creek	Jeir	Alice Byrnes .	do	do	Nov., 18
raham's Valley	Glencoe	Emilie Rowland .	do	do .	Sept.,18
ranuaile	Byron Bay	George T. Clark Nellie M. Dillon	do do	Nıl do .	Mar., 18 Aug., 18
renton rove, The	Cooranbong Cargo	Addison Joseph Quick	do	do .	May, 18
ulgullendah	Obley	Helen C. Isley	do	3A .	Feb., 18
ungal	Gungal	William Laing	do	Nıl	Mar., 18
unnary	Burrowa	Annie O'Reilly	do	do .	Nov., 18
ıy Fawkes	Armidale	Elvira Stark	do	do	Sept., 18
wynne .	Old Junee Fuller ton .	Evangeline L. Frost C Middlebrook	do do	3c Nıl.	Jan., 18 Feb., 18
adley . awkesbury, Lower	Wiseman's Ferry.	Emma Cardwell	do	do	Oct., 18
aystack	Bundarra	Kate Lake	do	3cProv.	
ill Top	Hill Top	Eleanor Rixon	do	Зв .	Oct., 18
orton River, Upper	Cobbadah	Mary C. White	do	Nıl .	May, 18
ue Hue	Wyee .	Augustus H A. Coleman		do do .	Dec., 18
galba	Walcha Road . Jindabyne	Agnes Mulligan Henry Jackson	do do	do . do .	April, 18 Nov., 18
gebyra glewood Forest .	Bungendore	Jessie E. Sheedy	do	do .	Feb., 18
or	Junee Junction	Ada Marvell	do	do	Aug , 18
enolan Caves .	Jenolan Caves	Mary Russell	do	do .	Sept., 18
eogla	Wollomombi	Elizabeth M. C. Kealy.	do	do .	Mar., 18
abilee Downs	Corowa	Winifred Maher	do	do	July, 18
unee Reefs	Junee Bourke	Amy A. Keri   Thomas R. Mason	do do	do do .	Feb., 18 Sept., 18
angaroo Flat .	Cowra .	Thomas R. Mason Julia Finn	do	do .	May, 18
areela	Bundanoon	Ada J. Hewison	do	do .	Feb., 18
Leewong Lemp's Creek	Michelago	W M. Cunningham	do	do .	Jan., 18
emp's Creek	Michelago	Jeanne Beachim	do	2в	*Sept 18
likiamah	Thuddungra	Charles T. Allen	do	Nıl	Jan., 18
alleigh	Yeoval Inverell	Samuel E. James Grace Carroll	do do	do . do .	Nov., 18 July, 18
Tulki akelands	A 1	Marion F. Gaudry	do	do .	July, 18
amb's Valley	Lamb's Creek	Nellie Drinan	do	do .	Sept.,18
eaning Oak .	Merrendee	Mary Moore .	do	3c Prov.	July, 18
eniston	Murray Hut	Eliza Williamson	do	Nıl	Jan , 18
esterfield	Coolamon	Susan M Namara	do	3c .	Sept.,18
incoln	Wellington	John P. Clements Eleanor Leslie	do do	Nil . do	Jan., 18 Feb., 18
oanga omolong	Bendemeer	Bridget M'Grath	do	do .	Oct., 18
oombah	Bungendore Yeoval	Edward Neville	do	do .	Nov., 18
ord Howe Island	Lord Howe Island .	E B. Cavave	do	do .	Feb., 18
[acleay River Heads	Beachport	Arthur J. Wheaton	do	do .	Jan., 18
lajura	Queanbeyan .	Silas E Clifton .	do	do .	Feb., 18
Ianar Ianoa	Manar Narramine	Isobel Weston Alice Gibson	do	do	Aug., 18
Ianoa Ianuka .	Uralla.	Mary L Fearby	do	3B	July, 18
lanuka . laude	Maude	Charles B. Plumptre	do,		Jan., 18
lcDonald's Hole	Capertee	C. A. Webb	do	do .	Oct., 18
[eangora .	Nerriga	Susan A. M'Hugh .	do	do	Mar., 18
leglo	Tuena	William F. Emery .	do	do	
Iemagong Ierrigan Creek	Young Tarago	Margaret Richardson Annie Curtis	do do	do	Oct., 18
licalo Island	Palmer's Island	Amy E. M'Donald	do	do .	
lickie's Plains	Forbes	Alice Cochrane	do	do .	Feb., 18
Iiddle Dural	Dural	Lucinda White	do	do .	f July, 18
lilbang	Breadalbane	Mary M'Manus	do	3c Prov	
Iill Creek	Wiseman's Ferry	Lucy M Watkin	do	Nıl .	Mar., 18
Iodbury Creek Ioggendoura	Braidwood Moruya	Mary Barthelemy Jessie Dwyer	do do	do .	. Mar., 18 July, 18
folley .	Narrabri .	Amos Bridge	do	do	
Iclong Creek	Kangaroobie, via Orange	Lillian E. Grace	do	do .	Mar., 18
Jolroy	Bingera	Elizabeth M'Cabe	do	do	Feb., 18
Iona Vale .	Manly .	Lissie N. Giles	do	do do .	May, 18
longa	Braidwood Muttama	Catherine Agnew .	do do		July, 18 Jan , 18
Mooney Mooney . Moorong	Muttama Wagga Wagga .	Sophie M. Gardiner Mary A. Pentland .	do	do   3c .	July, 18
Moorwatha	Howlong .	M. Lange	· qo	Nıl .	Aug., 18

* Services not continuous.

259
APPENDIX XXIII—continued.

Name of School	Post Tourn	1940-1	D. d.	Classifica	Date of Entry
Name of School	Post Town	Teaching Staff	Position	tion	into Service
Mountjoy Mount Wilson	Jugiong	Emilie Johnson	Teacher	Nıl	Sept ,1889
Mowenbah, Lower	Mount Wilson Jindabyne	Lucy Winchcombe James F Ryan	do do	do	Aug , 1891 July, 1886
Mullaly	Gunneďah	William Fairley	do	do	Sept ,1890
Mundarlo Munyabla	Adelong Crossing : .	Sarah Irving	do	do	July, 1898
Muscle Creek	Pleasant Hills Muswellbrook	Amelia Westendoy Katie F Stuart	do do	do 3B Prov	April, 1891 May, 1884
Nanama	Murrumbateman	William P Fauldei	do	Nil	Nov , 1887
Nanega1 Narraburra	Chatsworth Island Temora	Ada A Morrison	do	do	July, 1887
Narrangerie	Denison Town	Amy Mullany W R Matchett	do do	do do	July, 1888 Sep., 1889
Nashua	Tıntenbar	Hemy Talbot	do	do	May, 1891
Neila Creek Neilson's Creek	Cowra	Emily Twiss	do	do	July, 1888
Nelson's Bay	Jerry's Plains Nelson's Bay	Mary Cantwell A McLennan	do do	do do	Nov , 1886 Nov , 1889
Nethercote	Eden	Walter S Kebby	do	do	Jan , 1887
Never Never Newrea	Never Never	John Davis	do	do	Dec , 1891
New Vale	Newrea Lithgow	Mary Clements Hannah Morris	do do	do do	May, 1880 Mar , 1887
New Valley	Tingha	Esther Warrell	do	do	May, 1884
Noonbar Creek	Coonamble	Winified A Hennessy	do	do	April, 1884
Noraville Numulgi	Wyee Lismore	Charles H Rackwitz W J Bodkin	do do	do do	Oct , 1891
Oakborough	Cudgegong	Herbert E James	do	do	Aug ,1890 Mar , 1890
Obley	Obley	Alexandria Sutherland	do	do .	July, 1889
Ollera Overton	Wandsworth Overton	Mary Lockrey Nina M. Phelan	do	do	Aug , 1890
Owendale	Broke	William F Cox	do do	do do	Nov ,1888 Jan , 1888
Oxley's Peak	Merriwa	William A Manning	do	do	July, 1890
Page s River	Gundy	Elizabeth Barnes	do	do	April, 1885
Peabody Pearce's Creek	Peabody Wollongbai	Margaret Adram Eliz ibeth L. Hunter	do do	do do	Dec , 1867 April,1890
Pee Dee	Bellbrook	Clark R Davis	do	do	July, 1891
Pelican Creek	Wyrallah	Hugh Munro	do	do	April, 1891
Pikedale Pine Mount	Junee Junction Woodstock	Edward Lunn Margaret R Kerin	do do	$_{ m do}^{ m do}$	Jan, 1890
Piney Range	Grenfell	Margaret T M'Govern	do	do	Nov , 1884 Jan , 1890
Plain Creek	Murrumbidgerie	Beatrice H Plummer	do	do	June, 1885
Pleasant View Pooncarie	Moonbah, via Cooma Pooncarie	Alexander D Willis D T Patton	do do	do 3a	May, 1890 *June,1879
Puen Buen	Veiona	David Rea	do	Nıl	Oct , 1891
Pulginbar Creek	Copmanhurst	Annie E Hosking	do	do	Feb , 1890
Ramsay Razorback	Coolamon Picton	George Clarke Benoni C Humphreys	do do	do do	Oct , 1887
Reinville	O'Connell	Finlay D Munro	do	do	April, 1890 Aug, 1888
Rhyanna	Goulburn	Margaret Strong	do	do	Jan , 1891
Rıley Rosebank	South Woodburn Lismoie	Blanche A Cravigan Emily J Cook	do	$_{ m do}^{ m do}$	May, 1887
Rouchel Vale	Rouchel	Harnet E S Thomas	do do	ao 3c	Jan , 1891 Sept ,1888
Saddler's Tlat	Bmgara	Jacob J Schaefer	do	Nıl	Aug , 1891
Savernake Seal Rocks	Corowa   Bungwall Flat	Robert C Hughes Celia S Williams	do	do do	Jan, 1890
Smelley's Legoons	Buriowa	Margaret Quinlivan	do do	do	Mai ,1888 Aug ,1886
Snaphook	Moruya	Annie Stormon	do	do	May, 1888
Soldier's Flat Spring Ridge	Canowindra Quii indi	W J M'Donald	do	do	Aug , 1891
St Helena	Blackville	Henrietta C J M'Cully William Clarke	do do	do do	June, 1890 Sept ,1871
Staggy Creek	Inverell	Mathew J White	do	3cProv	July, 1883
Station Point Stony Batter	Stuart Town Rocky Hall	John Blackhall	ob	Nil	Sept ,1891
Stony Pinch	Captain's Flat	William Wrightson Margaiet M'Grath	do do	do do	Aug ,1891 Aug ,1881
Store Creek	Store Creek .	Mai ietta Blundell	do	do	Aug , 1887
Strathbogie Streamville	Emmaville Bigga	K R Bergin Thomas Lake	do do	do do	Aug , 1891
Sugarloaf	Wallabadah	Charles Frape	do	do	July, 1890   June, 1890
Suntop	Wellington	Bridget A Ryan	do	do	Sept ,1886
Swallow Creek Swanbrook	Cadıa Inverell	Morfudd Davies Mary M Caldow	do	do	Mar ,1890
Swan Peak .	Elsmore	Mary Lockrey	do do	do do	Jan , 1889 Sept ,1891
Swan Vale	Glen Innes	Christina M'Callum	do	$d\mathbf{o}$	Mar , 1887
Tabulam Taloumbi Station	Tabulam Maclean	Ida Pittendrigh	do	do	July, 1891
Taicutta, Lowei	Tarcutta	Flora M'Lean William A Carter	do do	do 3 в	July, 1889 April,1888
Tarlo Gap	Goulburn	Agnes Kenny	do	Nıl	Sept ,1885
Taylor's Arm Taylor's Flat	Nambucca Reid's Flat	Minnie Collins	do	do	Mai , 1890
Termeil	Termeil	G T Dawes Annie H M'Donald	do do	do do	April,1888 Jan , 1887
Terrible Vale	Currabubula	E Murray	do	do	Mar , 1889
Terry hie hie	Moree	Annie Daley	do	do	Nov , 1885
Thompson's Creek Thornvale	Burraga Baerami	Edward W Bolus David Stevenson	do •	do do	Sept ,1890   Oct , 1880
Гіа	Walcha	Rhoda Kent	do	do	Mar, 1891
Tiara Tiara	Walcha	Lizzie Johnston	do	$_{ m do}$	May, 1891
Tıntot Tomanbıl	Graman Bandon, Forbes	Mary Lake Mary A Maneary	do do	do do	May, 1885
Tong Bong	Rylstone	Annie M Kersley	do	do	Oct , 1881   Jan , 1891
Tongul	Hay	Ada Sheeban	do	do	Jan , 1885
Tootal	The Rock	Margaret Inving	ob	do	Feb , 1890
Tootal Toothill Towallum	South Grafton South Grafton	Florence Apsey Marion Cowan	cb ob	do do	July, 1890 Nov., 1887

260
APPENDIX XXIII—continued.

Urangeline	Deep Čreek Punkalla	Ethel M. Green	Teacher do do do	Nil do do	Sept.,1891 Sept.,1889
Urangeline	Urangeline CreekBraidwoodHickey's CreekDeep Creek Punkalla	Mary O'Brien Amy Mayne Christina Faichney	do	do	Sept., 1889
Uridux Urulgurra Valla Wagonga	Braidwood	Amy Mayne		7	
Urulgurra Valla Wagonga	Hickey's Creek Deep Creek Punkalla	Christina Faichney	do		Oct., 1886
Valla Wagonga	Deep Čreek Punkalla			do	Jan., 1889
Wagonga	Punkalla		do	do	0 1 1000
		E. E. Smith	do	do	31 1001
	Walla Walla	Agnes Kirkpatrick	do	do	37 1000
	Wangat	Mary Kelly	do	do	Aug., 1883
	Bega	Lizzie Caldwell	do	do	July, 1890
	Hickey's Creek	Mildred Blundell	do	do	Mar., 1891
	Condobolin	Minnie Griffith	do	do	April, 1891
	Willow Tree	Susan E. Burgess	do	3c	Feb., 1888
	Koorawatha	John A. M'Kean	do	Nil	Jan., 1889
	Macksville	Charles Caldwell	do	do	Nov., 1891
Warroo	Forbes	Josephine Keogh	, do	do	Nov., 1888
	Ginninderra	Helen Downing	do	do	Mar., 1884
	Wee Waa	Annie E. Hawthorn	do	do	
	Delegate	Emily E. Spring	do	do	April, 1888
	Hay	Sarah E. Fayle	do	do	Oct., 1891
	Eureka	Annie Curtain	do	do	April, 1887
Widgiewa	Narandera	Alice Ellis	do	do	May, 1890
	Wingello	Emily M. Lockett	do	do	Aug., 1891
	Clarence Town	Jeannie E. Morcom	do	do	Aug., 1885
	Uralla	Clara Gentle	do	do	Oct., 1886
Woodfield	Queanbeyan	Bridget Neville	do	do	June, 1888
Wooram	Tatham, via Casino	Denis M'Fadden	do	do	Aug., 1884
	Casino	Lizzie M'Gettigan	do	do	
	Gulgong	E. Thompson	do	3a Prov	July, 1888
	Wybong	K. A. Arthur	do	Nil	Sept., 1886
	Wyee	Winifred Payne	do	do	
	Gilgandra	Henriette Wittstock	do	do	Aug., 1889
	Walcha	Selina A. Newman	do	do	May, 1889

APPENDIX XXIV.

Half-time Schools in Operation at the end of the year 1891, with Teaching Staffs, Classifications, &c.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Armidale District. Aberfoil	Guyra	10	Robert Stewart	Teacher.	Nil	July, 1890
Bell Flat	Armidale	10	W. A. Stark	do	do	April, 1888
Blackville	Yarraman	9	William G. Rae	do	do	July, 1886
Cameron's Creek	Armidale	Nil	Charles Jones	do	do	Mar.,1886
Cashel	Pilliga	Nil	William Hagan	do	do ,.	July, 1890
Chandler	Wollomombi	9	Hugh Stuart	do	do	July, 1890
Colly Blue	Colly Blue	9	Ada A. Lumby	do	do	Sep., 1888
Glen Arm	Walcha Road	9	Alfred J. Edwards	do	3c	Nov.,1888
Hermitage	Carroll	9	John Thompson	do	3A .	April, 1887
Keepit	Breeza	10	Duncan M'Lennan	do	Nil	Mar.,1891
Piallaway {   Riley's Flat }	Armidale	9	William Winn	do	3c	April, 1888
Sobraon						
Arkstone	Arkstone	10	Hugh T. Jones	do	Nil	Jan., 1891
Blossom Vale	Walli	10	Eudora Stevenson	do	do	Feb., 1888
Boree Cabonne	Cheeseman's Creek	9	John M'Camley	do	do	April, 1889
Cave Creek	Budgerabong, via	10	Albert G. Rubie	do	3в	May, 1884
Carraboblin \ Bungerellingong \	Forbes. Goolagong	9	Joseph J. Treglown	do	Nil	Nov., 1885
Kangarooby Creek ( Campfield)	Trunkey	10	Archibald M'Kellar		do	
Hadsonville { Cranbury}	Cranbury	9	Marion Jenkins	do	do	
Mogong	Wattle Flat	9	Ambrose J. Bourke		3в	35 1004
Wheatfield			Archibald M'Innes	do	3A	
Mount Lawson Essington	Judd's Creek, Rockley	İ				
Hillington	Essington	10	Patrick T. Clyne			
Porter's Retreat \	Oberon	1	Herbert Bayliss	do ·	do	1
Reedy Creek	Parkes	10	Mara Bryant	do	do	July, 1884

261
APPENDIX XXIV—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica-	Date of Entry into Service.
Bathurst District—co	ontinued.	-				
Good Forest }	Lowther	10	William Larnach	Teacher	Nil	Jan., 1885
Hazelgrove	Tarana	9	Arthur W. Greville	, do	3в	Oct., 1883
Kadina	Parkes	10	Mary E. Dudley	. do	Nil	·
Ten-mile Ridges (May View)	Lake Cudjellico		Edith Griffith	do		July, 1888
Murrin \ Mount Stromboli \						
Tanner's Mount } Norway }	O'Connell	9	Walter Murphy			May, 1884
Vulcan	Oberon	9	H. S. Hart	do	3c Prov.	Sépt.,1891
Upper Turon	Palmer's Oakey	9	Alice M. Phillips	do	Nil	Sept., 1884
Bowral District. Abercrombie)					1	
Yorkborough	Taralga	Nil	Isaac Hewitt	do	do	Aug., 1886
Argyle, East	Marulan	9	Charles J. Coombs	do	3c	Aug., 1877
Bamarang	Nowra	9	Alfred A. Morris	do	3в	May, 1880
Bimlow	Burragorang	9	Winifred Bourke	do	3в	Feb., 1883
Brooman)	Brooman	9	Jeremiah Mahoney	do	3в	
Clydesdale	Wandandian					1
Jannung		10	James Byron	do	Nil	
Jerralong	Windellama	Nil	Denis Kennedy	do	do 4.	May, 1885
Diamond	Crookwell	9	William Hill	do	<b>3</b> c	Feb., 1886
Diamond Swamp Redground	Laggan	9	George N. M'Kinnon	do	3c	Dec.,1883
High Range	Mittagong	9	Daniel C. Sullivan	do	Nil	Aug., 1884
Huskisson, North \\ New Bristol \	Tomerong	9	John J. Emery	do	3A	Jan., 1886
Innescliff	Picton	8	John Duck	do	3в	l
Williamswood } Jooriland	Upper Burragorang		`	_		
Piedmont} Windellama, East }	`		James Hanly	do	1	Feb., 1887
Windellama, West \	Windellama	10	William Rumph	do	3A	Sept., 1883
Goulburn District—Alum Creek)	A 3		T 10111	,		7 1 1000
Bolairo	Adaminaby		Joseph Collings			July, 1889
Whinstone Valley (	Whinstone Valley	9	Michael A. Sullivan	do	Nil	June, 1888
Back Creek	Charleyong	9	John T. Steele	do	3A	Sept.,1884
Ballalaba	Braidwood	9	John Ahern	do	3A	Aug.,1881
Berlang	Major's Creek	9	J. J. M'Shane	do	Nil	Mar.,1889
Bettowynd	Araluen	10	James W. Cram	do	******	April, 1888
Black Creek	Bungendore	9	Edgar H. Laws:	do	3c	
Thornhurst	Countegany	10		_		!
Good Good	}		Ernest Chave	do		Oct., 1889
Burra Creek ( Bourndø, North)	Coolac	9	Ellen Lowry		3в	•
Bournda, South(	Merimbula	8	Henry A. Watson	do	3в	Oct., 1885
Brown's Swamp }	Delegate	9	Charles R. Nissen	do	3в	Oct., 1881
Burra	Queanbeyan	10	Thomas Caffrey	do	3вProv.	April, 1884
Canberra	Queanbeyan	9	Harrie Knoblanche	do	Nil	Nov.,1889
Carrick	Carrick	9	Thomas J. Wallace	do	3A	May, 1888
Carwoola	Molonglo	9	Thomas M. M'Donald	do	3A	
Foxlow	Frogmoor	9	Edward J. Egan	do	Nil	1
Graham			,			Ļ
Curia Creek Coolringdon	Cobargo	9	William R. Tynan	do ·	do	
Jillimatong	Cooma	10	Charles E. Clarke	do	do	Sept., 1884
Currowan	Nelligen	9	Michael Byrne	do	Зв	July, 1885
Cuttagee	Wapengo	10	F. C. Brassington	do	Nil	June, 1890
Deua River, Lower ) Deua River, Upper (	Araluen	10	Arthur Lake	do	do	May, 1888
Diggers' Flat ) Gorham	Rye Park	9	George Elliott	do	do	
Eaglehawk)	Adaminaby	1	W. E. Williams		Зв	
Hemsby		9	*** 12. ** IIII@III%	i uo	, an	1000., 1000

262
APPENDIX XXIV—continued.

			AMI V—continuew.			
Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Goulburn District—c	ontinued.					
Elizabethfields } Toual	Yass	9	Alexander S. Wheatley	Teacher	3в Prov.	Jan., 1887
Farringdon	Braidwood	9	Denis Louis	do	3c	Aug., 1867
Ferncliffe	Gunning	10	John Claney	do	Nil	Sept., 1887
Gidleigh	Bungendore	9	M. A. Sullivan	do	do	June, 1889
Neil's Creek { Hoskingtown }	Hoskins' Town	8	Richard Rex	do	3A	Dec., 1881
Rossi	[		Daniel Walker	do	3A	Dec., 1884
Thoko	Nimitybelle	.9				
Numbla	Buckley's Crossing	9	William McCready	do	3c Prov.	·
Jingera	Braidwood	9	Thomas Hewitt	do	Nil	July, 1888
Kalkite } Townsend	Jindabyne	9	John M. Millward	do	do	Mar.,1886
Kybean	Nimitybelle	9	Henry E. Elphick	do	3BProv.	Feb., 1887
Larbert	Braidwood	10	Gabriel Barthelemy	do	3c	Aug.,1883
Little Gundary )	Goulburn	8	John P. Crimmings	do	3a	April, 1882
Shaw's Creek { Meroo Flat }	Braidwood	9	Joseph Taylor	do	3A	Sept., 1885
Monkittee \\ New Line, East \\			1 0	do		May, 1890
Werriwa	Bungendore	10	H. E. Warren			
Snowy River	Berridale	9	William England	do	3c	Mar., 1883
Rob Roy	Williamsdale	8	Oliver C. Barberie	do	3A	April, 1883
Rock Flat	Cooma	9	George G. Bailie	do	Nil	Mar.,1887
Tanto	Cobargo	8	Charles G. Anstey	do	2A	Dec., 1880
Tombong	Delegate:	10	A. E. Watson	do	(Honors) Nil	May, 1890
Willow Glen \ Umaralla \ White's Point \	Numeralla	8	Sidney H. Fuller	do	2aProv. (Honors)	July, 1883
Grafton District—					i` í	
Blaxland's Flat }	South Grafton	9	Joshua Ford	đo	Nil	April, 1886
Bonville	Coff's Harbour :	Nil	R. H. Johnston	do	do	July, 1890
Bucca Creek Moonee Creek	Moonee Creek	9	John Fraser	do	do	June, 1888
Bungabee	Lismore	Nil	John A. Carradice	do	do	May, 1891
Camden Haven (	Camden Haven	9	Arthur M. Jones	do	3cProv.	Mar., 1889
Stewart's River { Forbes River }	Yarras	9	Wallis W. Taylor	do	Nil	Feb., 1890
Upper Hastings \\ Hanging Rock \	Lansdowne	9	M. J. Connors	do	3 _B	
Lansdowne { Kangaroo Creek }	1					
Pretty Gully	Pretty Gully		Alexander H. Moyes	do -	Nil	
Lavadia	Ulmarra	9	Arthur G. Gilchrist	do	3A	Apl., 1886
Maitland District— Big Creek	Vacy	9	William G. Hall	do	3c	Aug., 1882
Campsie	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					Sept., 1885
Dusodie	Dungog	1	Hector A. McLean	do	]	
Bungaree \	Bulladelah	9	P. C. Luney	do	do	-
Bow Ridge	Merriwa	9	Thomas Hardcastle	do	do	Feb., 1885
Bylong	Bylong	9	Terence P. Rogers	do	do	July, 1886
Carrabolla	Eccleston	9	John T. O'Brien	do	do	Feb., 1884
Cattle Creek Cooba Bulga	Cassilis	8	Edmund Burgess	do	3в	April,1884
Collaroy	Merriwa		James Ridley	· do	3в	April, 1887
Munmurra { Cox's Gap }	Wybong		William G. Roberts	do	Nil	
Spring Creek { Dairy Arm }		l		đo	do	
Mount Finch S Glen Martin	Laguna		Alexander Lochrin			
Limeburner's Creek \	Limeburner'sCreek		Jane Hackett	do	do	
Mount Terrell	Kar's Springs	9	Stuart H. Black	do	3в	Sept.,1887
Putty	Howe's Valley	9	James C. Blunden	do	3c Prov.	Jan., 1888
Timor	Timor	9	John Couch	do	Nil	Jan., 1887
Turill)	Cassilis	ļ	R. M. Johnson	do	3c	Feb., 1886
Wagoribil	]	١	l	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>

. APPENDIX XXIV—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.
Sub-Metropolita Central Colo No. 1 ) No. 2 {	n District :— Upper Colo, via Richmond.	10	Walter E. Brown	Teacher	3AProv.	April,1887
Island Flat	Mangrove Creek	10	David L. Jones	do	Nil	June, 1889
Higher M'Donald \ WallambyneCreek \	St. Albans	8	Robert W. Bickford	do	3A	May, 1887
Wagga Wagga Dista Adelong Grove )						
Kalafat	Adelong	8	R. G. Burkinshaw	do	3в	Aug. 1885
Berry Jerry, North Berry Jerry, North, Lower.	North Berry Jerry	8	Matthew Walsh	do	3л	Aug., 1885
Cocomingla Mount Collins	Cowra	9	Alexander Elliott	do	3в	April,1883
Darlow's Creek } Greenbank	Adelong	- 9	Arthur Seymour	.′ do	Nil	April,1890
Emu Reefs } Jones' Creek }	Gundagai	10	J. F. Ruane	do	do	Jan., 1887
Eurandelong Xathella	Harefield	8	John C. Lansdowne	do	3в	Jan., 1886
Jingellic, East Ournie	Jingellic	9	Charles W. Thompson	de	3c	May, 1888
Manus	Tumberumba	Nil.	Donald M'Eachern	do	Nil	April, 1891
Uplands	Adelong	9	Henry Fitzgerald	đo	3A	Sept.,1885
Wellington District -	· ·					
Avisford	Windeyer	9	·James H. Bell	do	Nil	April,1881
Ballimore	Dubbo	9	Arthur T. B. Clements	do	3A	Oct., 1880
Belarbigill	Belarbigill	9	Andrew J. Brailsford	do	Nil	July, 1886
Ben Buckley Bimbijong	Goolma	9	Patrick Brophy	do	3c	Feb., 1886
Boomey	Molong	9	Bernard M'Hugh	do	3A	Mar.,1883
Brightling Park Ironbarks	Gulargambone	9	Kempple M'Donough	do	3c	April,1882
Brogan's Creek }	Rylstone	9	Joseph Rigg	do	3в	July, 1886
Burrendong \	Burrendong	10	William Moran	do	Nil	Sept.,1887
Carwell	Rylstone	8	Peter M'Cabe	do	3в	Oct., 1884
Lower Spicer's Creek & Windora	Comobella	9	Alfred F. Kensett	do	3c	Mar., 1883
Crudine Creek Sally's Flat	Sofala	9	Ellena Roberts	do	Nil	June,1888
Dabee	Rylstone	8	Charlotte A. Hough	do	3в	Nov., 1884
Ford's Bridge	Bourke	10	John M'Lennan	do	Nil	Jan., 1890
Gulgowra	Havilah	9	William Mahon	do	1	*Sept. 1872
Havilah	Mudgee	8	George H. Vitnell	do	3A	July, 1886
Murragamba {   Piambong }	Two-mile Flat	9	Thomas Ryan	do		Oct., 1887
Rat's Castle' {   Pinnacle Swamp }	Rylstone	9	Charles A. Matthews	do		Feb., 1884
Rawdon	-				- '''	

^{*} Services not continuous.

### APPENDIX XXV.

House-to-house Schools in operation at the end of the year 1891, with Teaching Staffs, Classifications, &c.

Aliwal         Rockley         John M'Pherson         Teacher do do         Nil         Nov., 1891           Apple Tree         Mundooran         Arthur Robinson         do         do         July, 1884           Apple Tree Clump         Narrabri         Frances Squire         do         do         May, 1891           Apsley Grange         Laggan         Edmond Reidy         do         do         July, 1888           Bannaby         Taralga         Joseph Ambler         do         do         Sept., 1887           Baradoc         Never Never         Charles E. Bennett         do         do         Oct., 1889           Berrigal Creck         Narrabri         Henry W. Strangways         do         3c         Nov., 1882           Biamble         Merrygoen         Henry G. Hardy         do         Nil         Nov., 1889           Billeroy         Billeroy         Elizabeth Leitheid         do         do         Oct., 1886           Blowclear         Forbes         H. C. Newnham         do         do         April, 1588           Bollol Creek         Boggabri         William Kennelly         do         do         June, 1890           Bone Bone         Mundooran         William E. Croxon         do	Name of School.	Post Town.	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.	
Boundary Gate Tenandra William Jerdan do do July, 1890 Bourton Tercace Whitton Mary A. Beaumont do do April, 1891	Apple Tree Apple Tree Clump Apsley Grange Bannaby Baradoc Berrigal Creek Biamble Billeroy Blowclear Bollol Creek Bone Bone Bonville Boundary Gate	Mundooran Narrabri Laggan Taralga Never Never. Narrabri Merrygoen Billeroy Forbes Boggabri Mundooran Coff's Harbour Tenandra	Arthur Robinson Frances Squire Edmond Reidy Joseph Ambler Charles E. Bennett Henry W. Strangways Henry G. Hardy Elizabeth Leitheid H. C. Newnham William Kennelly William E. Croxon Robert Johnston William Jordan	do do do do do do do do do	do do do do do do do do do do do do do	July, 1884 May, 1891 July, 1888 Sept., 1887 Oct., 1889 Nov., 1889 Oct., 1886 April, 1888 June, 1890 Sept., 1890 July, 1890	

264
APPENDIX XXV—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entr into Service.
Box Ridge	Sofala	Richard Strong	Teacher.	Nil	June, 1886
Bredbo North		P. J. Maher	do	do	April, 188
Broken Bridge	Marulan	W. J. Davidson	do	3BProv.	Mar., 188.
Buckenbour	Nelligen	Joseph Old	do	Nil	May, 189
Bullenbolong	Berridale	Bride Nolan	do	do	Mar., 189
Bundella	Bundella	Edward C. Browne		do	Jan., 189
ampbell's Creek, Upper		Joseph Ambler	do	do	Sept.,188
anangles	Cargo	Ernest W. Keech	do	do	July, 1896
Collendina		Laura A. Rixon	do	do	Aug., 188
Collie	Collie	Isaac Dawe	do	do	Oct., 189
Coolootai	Wallangra	Bruce Webster	do	do	Mar., 189
Cradock	Graman	Lydia Pigott	do	do	July, 189
Cungegong, North	Cungegong	Margaret Kenneally		do	July, 188
urraweela	Curraweela	Sarah A. M'Donald		do	Aug., 188
Dappo Springs Darke's Forest	Narramine	James Carmichael Clara A. Morgan			April, 188   Aug., 189
	Helensburgh Condobolin	William J. Helm		do	Jan., 188
Derriwang Dun Dun	Hargraves	John W. Cassidy		do	April, 189
Erasa	Forbes	Charles E. Gardiner	do	Nil	Oct., 189
Eualdrie	Grenfell	Pelson Winch	do	do	July, 189
Forest View	Captain's Flat	Dolleina Ross	do	do	Nov., 189
Hencoe	Warialda	William J. Crisp	do	do	July, 189
dowengreen	Stuart Town	William F. Webster	do	do	Nov., 189
Frabben Gullen	Wheeo	Thomas Bourke	do	3c Prov	
dundillion	Krawarree	A. E. Chapman	do	Nil	Sept., 189
Holy Camp		Mary Lynch	do	do	Jan., 188
ulong	Binda	Frederick Nicholls	do	do	Mar., 188
Kerbin	Mundooran	William E. Croxon	do	do	Aug., 189
Kildary	Wagga Wagga	Simon J. Quigley	do	do	Nov., 189
Kyamba	Kyamba	Frances J. Galvin	do	do	Feb., 189
alla Rookh	Yerong Creek	Florence Gifford	do	do .	Feb., 189
Limestone	Parkes	Arthur F. M. Johnston	do	do	*Jan.,188
Long Swamp	Trunkey Creek	Angus M'Innes	do	do	May, 188
Medway	Cobborah	May Barker	do	do	Sept.,189
Millie West	Wee Waa	Thomas A. Tarrant	do	do	Oct., 189
littagong Cottage Homes		Elva M. Grange	· do	do	Sept., 189
Mount Parnell	Quirindi	John M'Farlane	do	do	Jan., 188
Aurragang	Tabulam	Alexander H. Moyes	do	do	Oct., 188
Vanama	Goolagong	J. Callaghan E. J. Wilkins	do do	do	July, 188
Vile Lacan	Glen Alice	Caroline White	do		Mar., 189   Nov., 188
Notherwono Lagoon Nowendoc River	Wagga Wagga Wingham	John A. Parker	do	do	Jan., 189
Oak Creek	Hargraves	Augustine Daly	do	do	May, 188
Olive Mount	Wiseman's Ferry	Louise Ryder	do	do	July, 189
andora's Pass	Cassilis	David J. Spargo	do	do	Dec., 188
Piambong, Lower	Two-mile Flat	Edwin Tomkins	do	do	Oct., 189
Pian Creek	Wee Waa	William J. Cahill	do	do	Dec., 189
Pine Ridge	Trunkey Creek	Frank Twemlow	do	do	Feb., 188
Pinewood	Tamworth	Annie Selwin	do	do	
Purlewaugh	Coonabarabran	James W. M'Gregor	do	do	Aug., 189
Rockwell	Warialda	Abner Hadfield	do	do	Jan., 189
Rocky Gully	Bendemeer	R. C. Ingall	do	do	Oct., 189
Rosemount	Denman	Jessie M. Miller	do	do	Jan., 189
Somercroft	Newrea	Margaret Irving	do	do	Feb., 189
pickett's Creek	Brierfield, Bellinger River			do	Sept.,189
pring Vale	Narrabri	George N. Cantrell		do	
arrabran	Denison Town	John J. Müller	do	do	
`igrah	Cundle Flat	Charles Eggins	do	do	Jan., 189
l'oogimbie		J. L. Shropshire	do	2B	Nov., 18
[ori	Balranald	Georgina Crichton		Nil	July, 18
Varge Rock	Warge Rock	William B. Brophy		do	April,18
Vemmera	Narandera	Lillian Ellis		do	Oct., 18
Wilga	Nevertire	Agnes J. Ewens		do	
Wilpataria	Wentworth	Alice Cummings		do	Dec., 189 Jan., 189
Vorld's $\operatorname{End}$	Merrendee	John J. Ryan			

^{*} Services not continuous.

### APPENDIX XXVI.

EVENING Public Schools in operation at the end of the year 1891, with Teaching Staffs, Classifications, &c.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classifica- tion.	Date of Entry into Service.	
Adamstown Blackfriars Broken Hill Castlereagh-street Coonabarabran Miller's Forest Paddington Redfern Smith-street, Balmain Surrey Hills South Yarrunga	George-street West, Sydney Broken Hill Sydney Coonabarabran Miller's Forest Paddington Redfern Balmain Surrey Hills, Sydney	George E. Lees	do do do do do do	1B 1A 2A . 3A 1B 2B 2A	Aug., 1863 Oct., 1891 July, 1871 July, 1874 Jan., 1873 April, 1862 Sept., 1873 April, 1878	

### APPENDIX XXVII.

# REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

Department of Public Instruction,

Sydney, 1st July, 1891.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, for carrying out the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, being made in accordance with the 37th section of that Act. These Regulations are intended to supersede those of 12th February, 1886, and of subsequent dates.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Application for the establishment of a Public School must be made in the following form:

Application for the establishment of a Public School at

Post Town,

The undersigned, on behalf of the residents at hereby request that a Public School may be established at that place, under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act.

	1	••	•••	••	•••				••	٠.	٠.	٠.		٠.		٠.		٠.,			٠.				
On behalf of the residents.		•••	• • •	••	••		٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.			٠.		٠.		٠.		
	1	••																							
	- [	• •				•••																			
	Ĺ	•••	<b>.</b>	••	••	• • •	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	••	••	٠.	••	٠.	٠		• •	٠.	٠.	٠.	•••	• •	

Information to be supplied by applicants.

(1.) Describe the position of the proposed school, namely:-

County,-

Parish,-

Post Town,-

Distance from Post Town,-

- (2.) What other schools, maintained or aided by the State, are within 2 miles of the site of the proposed school?
- (3.) If none are within 2 miles, give the name of and the distance to the nearest State School.
- (4.) Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the State, within 2 miles of the proposed school? If so, of what character, and how many children attend?
- (5.) State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of 2 miles of the site of the proposed school:—

BoysGirls	
Total	<del></del>
Religious denominations— Church of England Roman Catholie Presbyterian Wesleyan Other	

(6.) Is there a building available in which the school could be opened at once? If so, describe it.

Total .....

(7.) What land is available for a site on which school buildings may be erected by the State, if necessary? Give a description, and, if possible, a plan of the ground.

Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School at

WE, the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of Children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at , hereby undertake that our Children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said School regularly and punctually.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (To be written by himself.*)	Distance from proposed School.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Full Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
		•			
				-	

^{*} If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by one of the Promoters of the School.

2. A Public School may be established in any locality where a regular attendance of twenty children between the ages of 6 and 14 years is guaranteed.

### Inscription.

3. In the case of every Public School, whether the property be vested in the Minister or not, the words "Public School," shall be put up on the outside of the building in a conspicuous position.

Post Town Remarks. (* See note below.) Teacher.

FORM A.

District :--

NOTE.—All arrears of School Fees must be included in this Return, unless special authority has been received for cancelling the debt; i.e., this Keturn should show the total amount of School Fees due up to the date of its preparation. of Address Total

1 State here form in which remittance is made. Number of Free Pupils in attendance during Month

No. of RECEIPT.

1st week.

1st week.

†No.

RETURN

School

Children who paid 3d. per week :--

Children who are members of

Amount remitted to Cashier on

2nd week.

*No.

Payment on account of arrears

paying 1/- per week per family :-

2nd week.

†No.

Children in attendance who have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back

RETURN of FEES for the Month ending

3rd week.

*No.

3rd week.

tNo.

Payment on account of arrears

School at

* Here insert the number of Children who have actually paid 3d. per week.

† Here insert the number of families who have actually paid 1s. per week.

Less Commission on P. O. Order Registration Fee (if any), and postage on Forms A and B

4th week.

*No.

4th week.

†No.

I Certify the above Satement to be a true return of all Fees received by me for the period stated.

189 .

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Total.

*No.

children at 3d.

Total.

No.

5th week.

*No.

families of five children and upwards,

5th week.

†No.

^{*} Note.—If the School is closed for any portion of a month, the period and cause of closing should be stated in the "Remark" column.

Should the fees not be collected for any week that the School is in operation, an explanation should also be given.

If this is the first Fee Return furnished by you for this School, state in the "Remark" column the date of your entry on duty. † In the event of your removal before the last Friday in a month, you should forward the fees up to the date on which you leave the School

NOTE	No.			No. of Receipt— DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			Form Al.	Fee, s mont	To the as sh	Men
the d				RETURN of Fees for the Week ending			•	* The and Po	De En	ÔRÁÑ
ebt;		N		School at				sum stage is for f the is V	shien parti close in m	Mitag.
i.e., this		Name,	RETU		£	s. d.	Remarks. See Note below.*	stated I on form is to remitt.	nent of ment of d here pence, k	ANDUM from Post To
retur			RN	Children at 3d. per week				here s s A ar s he j	Pub with wing n to	wn.
es must n should		-	of Sch					hould to d B.  for war is made d be f	lic Ins is the the A:	
be in show			chool 1				•	ded a sin so	bruct sun nour coun	
clude v the			Fees	Children who are members of families of five children and upwards, paying 1s.	İ		,	net a to the Stam; rded this f	ion, n of it of tant	
d in t		Addres	in ar	per week per family				moun cas cas cas cas cas cas cas cas cas cas	Sydn * Fees of to	
his re		ress.	arrear,	Payment on account of arrears		,		t colle	.ey. collected -day's da	ij ja
NOTE.—All arrears of School Fees must be included in this return, unless special authority has been received the debt; i.e., this return should show the total amount of School Fees due up to the date of its preparence.			with the	Less Commission on P.O. Order Registration Fee (if any), and postage on Forms A and B				with the 1 with the 1 er must be ed to the 1 OT require	ьу te.	Form B. Teacher of the
special Fees di	Ħ	G 19	Amount due	Amount remitted to Cashier on by+				Date ayment registe Accounded in d	pour me for ti	ne
e up t	Total	Number of Children.	nt du	† State here form in which remittance is made.				of cor llecter red. tant,	nds he mo	
ority ha	£45		e in e	Number of Free Pupils in attendance during week				nmissic	month e	
us been reate of its			ach case	Children in attendance who have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back:				on on P.C the Las riday in	nding	
ргерс ргерс		Amount	е.	I Certify the above Statement to be a true Return of all Fees received by me for the period st	tated.			). Ord 8r F1		S.
d for ex tration		unt.		189 .	٠.		m - 1	er, Re LIDAY	shillings	School :
ancell					" colum	191	Teacher.	189 Registra DAY in e		t t
ing.	J. 1.	Į		* Note.—If the School is closed for any period, such period and the cause of closing should be stated in the "Remark" If this is the first Fee Return furnished by you for this School, state in the "Remark" column the date of y	our enti	y on duty	<i>.</i> .	tion	and	•

### 268

FORM B 1.

Post Town

MEMORANDUM from

Teacher of the

School

ati

To the Cashier,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.

pounds

shillings and

Enclosed herewith is the sum of * pence, being the amount of Fees collected by me for the week ending

as shown in my return to the Accountant of to-day's date.

£*

Date

189 .

*The sum stated here should be the net amount collected after payment of commission on P.O. Order, Registration Fee, and Postage on forms A and B.

When personal payment, or by Messenger, is made, the Departmental receipt should be obtained from the Cashier at the time of such payment.

[This form is to be forwarded to the Cashier, with the Fees collected, on Friday in each week. If the remittance is made in Stamps the letter must be registered.]

Relief from Payment of School Fees.

8. Application to be relieved from payment of school fees shall be made according to the following form :-

### APPLICATION TO BE RELIEVED FROM PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FEES.

(CLAUSE 13 OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.)

I, the undersigned, residing at hereby apply to be relieved from payment of School Fees r my named in the margin, for a period of months, dating from on the grounds that for my

Information to be furnished by Applicant:-

Occupation-

Amount and source of income-

Total number of children in family-Number between ages of 6 and 14 years-

Date 189 (Signature of Applicant.) .

Report of Teacher.

Memo. to the District Inspector.

Having inquired into the circumstances of this case, I consider that the applicant is School Fees, and that, therefore, h request should be . A full report is given a able to pay . A full report is given at the back of this form.

(Signature.) (School.)

189

189

Memo, to the Teacher. from payment of School Fees for the child You are hereby authorized to relieve Mr. months from named on the margin hereof, for

months from
By order of the Minister of Public Instruction.

District Inspector.

Note.—Supplies of these forms will be sent to Teachers of Schools under this Department, from whom only they can be obtained by p rents or guardians of children.

### SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

9. Any Public School may be declared a Superior Public School, if, after due inquiry, it shall be found that the attendance thereat is sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than twenty pupils, who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a Fourth Class.

10. In addition to more advanced work in the ordinary subjects, lessons in other branches shall be

given to the highest class, as under:—

To Boys.—In Mathematics, Latin, Science, and Drawing.

To Girls.—In French, Drawing, and Sanitary Science.

Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the Minister may from time to time

Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the Minister may from time to time consider expedient.

11. No special fee shall be charged.

12. Necessary text-books shall be supplied by the Minister.

13. In cases where the regular staff is unable to teach any prescribed subject efficiently, the Minister may employ a special teacher for such subject, and pay him such salary as he may deem expedient, provided that the special class so taught shall be drafted from the highest class, and contain not less than twenty pupils.

not less than twenty pupils.

14. The course of instruction to be carried out in the highest class of a Superior Public School shall be that prescribed for a fifth class in the Standard of Proficiency; and such portions of the course shall be studied each year as will coincide with the subjects prescribed annually for the Junior or Senior Examinations of the Sydney University.

### EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

15. Application for the establishment of Evening Public Schools must be made by petition to the Minister of Public Instruction in the form quoted after Regulation 30.

### Signatures to Petition.

16. Every such petition must be signed, on behalf of not fewer than ten persons, by the parents, guardians, or other residents of the locality in which it is desired to establish an Evening Public School.

### Persons not eligible to be Pupils.

17. No person below the age of fourteen years shall be received as a pupil in any Evening Public School, until such person has received a certificate under section 35 of the Public Instruction Act; and ro teacher or pupil-teacher employed in any school established or maintained under this Act shall be eligible for admission into such Evening Public School unless authorised by the District Inspector.

### Appointments of Teachers.

18. Teachers of Evening Public Schools will be appointed by the Minister, but no teacher can be appointed unless he has been trained and classified.

Place

#### Place of holding Evening Public Schools.

19. An Evening Public School may be conducted in any Public School-room, in any class-room attached thereto, or elsewhere in a suitable place.

### Furniture and Apparatus.

20. The ordinary school furniture and apparatus of any such Public School may be used in the management of an Evening Public School.

#### Books.

21. Necessary supplies of reading books will be granted to Evening Public Schools.

#### Time of Meeting.

22. The pupils of an Evening Public School shall meet for instruction three times weekly at least, and every such meeting shall be of not less than two hours' duration.

#### Course of Instruction.

23. The course of instruction shall comprise Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, and such other subjects as the Minister may from time to time determine.

#### Instruction to be Secular.

24. The instruction imparted must be secular, in accordance with section 7 of the Public Instruction Act.

### Fees.

25. Every pupil in an Evening Public School shall pay to the teacher weekly, in advance, a fee not exceeding one shilling; but the Minister may relieve any pupils from the payment of school fees where inability to pay is satisfactorily shown, and shall make good the payment to the teacher.

26. The salaries of teachers of Evening Public Schools shall be at the following rates:—
For an average attendance of 10 to 15, £20 per annum.

		7 F L OO GOOT	
,,	,,	15 to 20, £26	,,
12	,,	20 to 30, £32	,,
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20 to 40 £28	
27	**	30 to 40, £38	3.2

### Fuel and Light.

27. The expense of providing fuel and light must be borne by the Teacher.

#### Registers.

28. A class roll for recording the attendance of pupils, and a lesson register, shall be kept in every Evening Public School.

#### Returns.

29. Quarterly and annual returns shall be furnished in the same form as in Public Schools.

#### Inspection and control.

30. Evening Public Schools shall be subject to the same inspection and control as Public Schools.

#### FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction.

The petition of the undersigned parents, guardians, and other residents, humbly showeth:—
That your Petitioners desire that an Evening Public School may be established at in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

That your Petitioners guarantee the regular attendance for a period of months at such school, when established, of the persons named in the annexed Schedule.

That your Petitioners undertake, on behalf of the said persons, that they shall conform to the Regulations for the conduct of Evening Public Schools now in force or that may hereafter be framed by authority. authority.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

SCHEDULE showing the names of persons who will attend an Evening Public School at

Full Name.	Age next birthday.	Occupation (if any).	Signature of parent, guardian, or employer.
-/			,

### PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

31. Examinations for admission to Public High Schools as well as for Scholarships and Bursaries shall be held half-yearly, in June and December, and at these examinations Scholarships and Bursaries may be awarded to those who gain the most marks and show the requisite proficiency, as follows:—

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

- 15 (7 to boys and 8 to girls in June; 8 to boys and 7 to girls in December), Sydney High School.

  5 Bathurst Girls' High School.
- 10 (5 to boys and 5 to girls), Maitland High School.

### BURSARIES.

- Bursaries.

  10 half bursaries for Metropolitan and Sub-metropolitan children tenable at the Sydney High, Grammar, or Superior Schools.

  5 full bursaries (2 to boys and 3 to girls in June; 3 to boys and 2 to girls in December) for country children tenable at the same schools.

  2 full bursaries in June and 3 in December, Maitland Girls' High School.

  2 full bursaries in June and 3 in December, Bathurst Girls' High School.

  5 full bursaries, Maitland Boys' High School.

  In the case of children whose parents reside within convenient access of the country schools only half bursaries will be awarded, and no child so residing will be permitted to compete for a Sydney bursary. Vice versa, no Sydney child may compete for a country bursary.

  Every applicant for either a scholarship or a bursary must state in his application what school he intends to enter.

  Country children are expected to attend the High School nearest by a practicable route to their places of residence. In exceptional circumstances, however, the Minister may, on application being made, sanction a departure from this rule. The application should accompany the form notifying intention to compete.

82. There shall be two groups of subjects for examinations, one for Scholarships and one for Bursaries. They are

### FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

- (1.) Grammar.—To parse the more difficult words in a passage of about six lines. To distinguish the true subjects and the true predicates in sentences. To correct inelegant or ungrammatical expressions. To exemplify the correct usage of picked words.
- (2.) Dictation.—To write a passage of about fourteen lines, dictated from some standard author or from an ordinary newspaper, with correct spelling and punctuation.
- (3.) Arithmetic.—To solve questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Interest and Discount.*
- (4.) French (for girls) As prescribed for Fifth Classes in Public Schools, First Half-year.
- (5.) Euclid (for boys only).—Book I, Definitions, &c.; Propositions 1 to 20 inclusive.
- (6.) Algebra (for boys only).—First Four Rules.

#### FOR BURSARIES.

- (1.) Grammar .- As for Scholarships.
- (2.) Dictation.—As for Scholarships.
- (3.) Arithmetic.—As for Scholarships.
- History.—Henry VII to Victoria inclusive, as prescribed for fourth classes in Public Schools; History of Australia as taught in Public Schools. (4) History .-
- (5.) Geography.— Europe, Asia, America, and Australia, as prescribed for third and fourth classes in Public Schools.
- (6.) Drawing and Music.—As prescribed for third and fourth classes in Public Schools.
- Candidates shall be eligible for admission to a High School who pass satisfactorily in the subjects numbered (1), (2), and (3), and in one other subject selected from Nos. (4), (5), and (6) in either group.
- 33. A Scholarship will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books and to free education in a State High School. A bursary will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books and to free education in Sydney High School, in a Sydney Superior Public School, or in the Sydney Grammar School, or in one of the Country High Schools. When a pupil holding a Bursary must necessarily board away from home in order to attend one of these schools, an allowance not exceeding £30 a year, in addition to free education and text-books, will be made.
- 34. No pupil will be awarded a Bursary whose parents or guardians are in a position to pay for his education; but, subject to this proviso, the examination for Bursaries will be open to all boys and girls under fourteen years of age who have attended a Public School with reasonable regularity for the two years preceding the date of examination.
  - 35. The examination for scholarships will be open to all boys and girls under fourteen years of age.
- 36. Candidates who compete for a Bursary or Scholarship more than once will be eligible for a Bursary or Scholarship only for the period remaining out of three years from the date of their first competition, and no candidate will be permitted to compete after having attended a High School.
  - 37. The fee to be charged at a High School shall be £2 2s. per quarter payable in advance.
- 38. The fees shall in no case be the property of the teachers but shall be forwarded to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
- 39. The parents or guardians of candidates for Bursaries or Scholarships must fill in and forward to the Under Secretary the necessary forms of application at least six weeks before the date of examination. Such forms may be obtained at this office.

### STATE BURSARIES FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

- 40. Ten Bursaries, six to boys and four to girls, tenable for three years at the Sydney University, will be awarded annually on the position of candidates at the March Matriculation Examination.
- 41. Candidates must be under eighteen years of age, and must have attended a State High School, a Public School, or, as State Bursars, the Sydney Grammar School, for the year previous to the examination; and they must produce satisfactory testimonials of character from the headmasters of the schools they have attended.
- 42. They must satisfy the Minister of Public Instruction that their own and their parents' means are unequal to the expense of the University education. To a successful competitor who resides at such distance from the University as to be unable to travel to and fro daily a full bursary will be awarded, while to one who resides in the metropolitan or sub-metropolitan inspectoral district, within easy access of the University, part of a Bursary only will be awarded. The candidate's status as to whether he can be deemed eligible for a full Bursary or part of a Bursary will be decided by the Minister before his admission to examination. admission to examination.
- 43. A Bursary shall entitle pupils to text-books and free education, together with an allowance not exceeding £20 per annum to those who need not board away from home, and not exceeding £50 to those who must necessarily do so.
- 44. Every Bursar must matriculate at the University and attend lectures; and he shall continue to hold the Bursary only on condition that his conduct be good, and that he pass creditably the examination at the end of the first and second years after his matriculation.
- 45. The parents or guardians of candidates must fill in and forward to the Under Sccretary the necessary forms of application for University Bursaries at least six weeks before the date of the Matriculation examination. Such forms may be obtained at this office.

### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

- 46. Application for the establishment of a Provisional School must be made in the form shown after Regulation 55.
- 47. A Provisional School may be established in any locality where not fewer than twelve, but not more than nineteen, children between the ages of six and fourteen years can regularly attend such school: provided that no Provisional School shall be established within four miles, by the nearest route practicable for children, of any existing Public, Provisional, or Half-time School.

40 mi
48. The necessary school buildings and furniture for a Provisional School, as well as the requisite books and apparatus, will be provided at the cost of the Department, subject to the following conditions:—  (a) That the grant in aid of the building and furniture shall be limited to £45, when, in the opinion of the Inspector, the average attendance will be from 12 to 15, and to £60 when the average attendance is likely to be 18; that payment shall not be made until the building has been erected, and reported by an Inspector or other officer of the Department of Public Instruction to be ready for occupation.
<ul> <li>(b) That the building shall be placed on Crown lands, if a site thereon central to the school population and otherwise suitable can be obtained, and that, if built on private land, the right-of-way shall be secured, and the property leased to the Minister of Public Instruction for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, at a peppercorn rent, the Minister having the right to remove the building before or at the expiration of that term.</li> <li>(c) That where the average attendance is expected to range from 12 to 15, the schoolroom</li> </ul>
shall measure 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace; two out-offices must also be provided, and the following articles of furniture supplied, viz.:—  2 desks, each 10 feet 6 inches long.  2 forms, each 10 feet 6 inches long.
1 book-press or box. 1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet. 1 chair.
(d) That when the average attendance is expected to be 18, the schoolroom shall measure 17 feet in length, 14 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace; two out-offices must also be provided, together with the following articles of furniture, viz.:—  4 dosks, each 7 feet 6 inches long.  4 forms, each 7 feet 6 inches long.
1 book-press or box. 1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.
1 chair.
(e) That the applicants for a Provisional School state, on the usual form of application, the arrangements which they deem best for having the building creeted, and the furniture supplied, with the least possible delay.
49. Teachers of Provisional Schools will be appointed by the Minister, after their competency for the office has been ascertained.
50. To ensure the continuance of a Provisional School, the provisions of the Public Instruction Act must be duly observed, and an average attendance of not less than 12 pupils maintained.  51. Provisional Schools shall be classified in the following manner:—  Schools with a server of the description of the provisional Schools with a server of the description.
Schools with an average attendance below 20, but not below 18.  First-class Provisional Schools.
Schools with an average attendance below 18, but not Second-class Provisional Schools.
Schools with an average attendance below 15, but not Third-class Provisional Schools.
52. The Salaries of Teachers of Provisional Schools shall be at the following rates:— In First-class Provisional Schools, £96 per annum. In Second-class Provisional Schools, £84 per annum. In Third-class Provisional Schools, £72 per annum.
53. School fees shall be paid at the same rate as prescribed for Public Schools, and the sums received shall be paid to the Consolidated Revenue.
54. Provisional Schools must be conducted in every respect as Public Schools, and be subject to all the provisions of the Public Instruction Act with respect to religious instruction.  55. The course of secular education shall embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History, with needlework for girls, whenever practicable; and the instruction must be imparted in accordance with the prescribed standards of proficiency.
Schedule.
Form of application for the establishment of a Provisional School at  · Post Town,  Date,
The undersigned, on behalf of the residents at school may be established at that place, in accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.
On behalf of the residents
Information to be supplied by Applicants.
Where is the proposed school situated? In what county? In what parish? Distance from post town?
What other schools, maintained or aided by the Minister of Public Instruction, are within four miles of the site of the proposed school by the nearest practicable route?  If none are within four miles, give the name of, and the distance to, the nearest State school.  Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Minister, within four miles of the proposed school? If so, what is their character, and by what number of pupils are they attended?  State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of the proposed school:—
- Boys Girls
Religious denominations—
Church of England
Roman Catholic Presbyterian
Wesleyan Other
Total

If a school building has been provided without cost to the Department, or can be rented, describe it.

Can

Can a suitable and central site be obtained on Crown land? If not, is there a site on private property that can be rented by the Department for a term of years at a peppercorn rental, on the understanding that any building erected by the Minister may be removed before or at the expiration of that term?

What arrangements are deemed best for having the requisite building erected and furniture supplied with the least possible delay, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations for Provisional

Annex to Application for the establishment of a Provisional School.

WE the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of childre residing within the undermentioned distances of the proposed Provisional School at , hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school regularly and punctually:—

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by) himself.)	Distance from proposed School.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Age.	Religious Denomination.

If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by one of the local promoters.

### SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY ITINERANT TEACHERS.

### (A.) Half-time Schools.

56. Wherever twenty children, between the ages of six and fourteen years are residing within an estimated radius of 10 miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than ten children in each, the Itinerant Teacher shall visit two such places only, and the schools so established shall be designated Half-time Schools.

57. Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools must be made in the form appended; but aid will not be granted towards the maintenance of such schools unless suitable school-houses be provided by the applicants.

provided by the applicants.

58. No schoolroom shall be approved unless it be at least 10 feet in width, be floored, be provided with a fireplace, and be properly lighted and ventilated.

59. A full supply of furniture and school books shall be granted as a first stock to all schools newly established, and further grants will be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient.

60. The same Registers are to be kept, and the same Returns furnished as in Public Schools.

61. Every teacher must divide his time between the schools under his charge, in such a way as to effect the largest amount of good. Where practicable, he is to devote the mornings to the teaching of one school, and the afternoons to the teaching of the other; but, if found more suitable, other arrangements may be adopted, under the authority of the Inspector charged with the supervision of the schools. The parent or guardian of each child is to be supplied by the Teacher with a time-table showing the hours at which school opens and closes.

62. Half-time Schools shall be classified in the same manner as Public Schools, according to the total average attendance of pupils at the stations at which teacher gives instruction.

63. Teachers shall be paid the full rates of salary attached to the classification of their schools.

64. The scale of fees for Half-time Schools shall be, for five days teaching—

For one child in a family, three pence.

For one child in a family, three pence.
For two children in a family, six pence.
For three children in a family, nine pence.
For four or more children in a family, one shilling.
The sums received shall be forwarded by the Teacher to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated

Revenue.

65. Teachers shall be paid an annual allowance of £10, where necessary, for forage, in addition to the salary attached to their schools.

66. As regards instruction, every Half-time School is to be conducted in all respects as a Public School.

67. Teachers are required to insist on the carrying out of a systematic course of Home Lessons.

68. Teachers shall be held directly responsible to the Inspectors under whose supervision they are placed. are placed.

69. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by Teachers to the Inspector.

Application for the establishment of Half-time Schools at Post Town

Date

Sir. beg to apply to the Minister of Public Instruction for the establishment of Half-time and under the 23rd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880. Schools at have the honor to be,

The Under Secretary,
Department of Public Instruction.

Your most obedient Servant,

Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Describe the position of the proposed schools and their distance from each other.

What other schools maintained or aided by the Minister are within two miles of the site of the

proposed schools, respectively?

If none are within two miles, give the name of, and the distance to, the nearest State school.

Are there any Primary Schools not aided by the Minister within two miles of the proposed schools? If so, of what character, and how attended?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two

miles of the site of each of the proposed schools :-

f At	$\mathbf{At}$	
Boys	•••••	•••
Girls	***************************************	•••
<del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Total	Total	•••
Religious Denominations— Church of England	***************************************	•••
Church of England	4**************	•••
Roman Catholic		•••
Presbyterian	***	• • •
Wesleyan	**************************************	•••
Other		•••
<del></del>		
Total	Total	• • •

What is the character of the proposed school building at each place?

Annex

Annex to application for establishment of a Half-time School at

WE, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Half-time School at hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by himself.)	Distance from proposed School.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Name of child.	Religious Denomination.	Age.
		_			

* If the parent or guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed.

#### (B.) House-to-house Schools.

- 70. Teachers not necessarily trained may be employed in house-to-house teaching; they must be persons of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education.
- 71. The mode in which their time shall be apportioned between the several families visited by will be determined by the Minister, on information furnished by the Inspector.

  72. The subjects of Instruction shall be limited to Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Arithmetic.

  73. It is required that the teacher shall supplement his oral instruction by a systematic course of
- 74. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by the Teacher to the Inspector.

- 75. The remuneration of teachers engaged in the work shall be at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance, up to a maximum salary of £100 per annum.

  76. In addition to such remuneration, they shall be allowed, where necessary, a sum of £10 per annum as forage allowance. Application for payment should be made at the end of each quarter.

  77. As a condition to payment of salary, they must keep a record of the pupils' attendance in a satisfactory manner, and furnish punctually and accurately such returns as may be required by the Department. Department
- 78. Necessary text-books and materials will be supplied on requisition, as in the case of other schools.
- 79. The school fees payable shall be at the same rate as prescribed for half-time schools, and the sums received shall be forwarded to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Revenue.

Application for the appointment of an Itinerant Teacher for the District of

Place. Post Town, Date

Sir.

We hereby request that the Minister of Public Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the Public Instruction Act, will be pleased to appoint an Itinerant Teacher to instruct the children residing in the vicinity of , and within 10 miles of , and within 10 miles of that place.

The information necessary for the Minister's decision is appended hereto.

We remain, Sir, Your obedient Servants.

Information to be supplied by Applicants for the appointment of an Itinerant Teacher. NAMES of Teaching Stations, their distances from the most central position, and the number of children to be instructed at each :-

		Name.	Distance.	No. of Children.
1R	esidence of	f	***************************************	*********************
2.—				***************************************
3.—	T) o		******************************	
4	T)	-		***************************************
5	The			*********************
6	Do	*******************	*********************	***********************
		***************************************		************************
Nature of prov	ısıon made	e at each station	for school accommodation	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Local provision	towards	the support of	Teacher	

WE, the undersigned, hereby promise that we will place under the instruction of the Itinerant Teacher to be appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, the children whose names are inserted in the subjoined Schedule, and send them regularly and punctually to school:—

Place.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Children's Names.	Religious Denominations.	Ages.	Parents' Signatures.
		A			

### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Grants of School Books, &c.

80. Grants of school books and apparatus shall be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, to all schools under supervision of the Minister, in proportion to the average number of children in attendance. A full supply will be granted to schools newly established.

Requisitions for School Materials.

81. Requisitions for supplies should be forwarded at the end of a quarter only.

Character of School Books:

82. Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Minister shall be used in any school for ordinary instruction.

-2 M

### 274

Apparatus.

83. The term Apparatus shall be held to include maps, diagrams, pictures, black-boards, easels, ball-frames, and Kindergarten appliances.

Registers, &c., to be kept.

84. The undermentioned Registers and Forms shall be kept, according to directions supplied with them, by every teacher: (a) Admission Register, (b) Class Roll, (c) Daily Report Book, (d) Punishment Book, (e) Lesson Register, (f) Time-table, and (g) Programme of Lessons for each Class.

#### Returns.

85. Quarterly and Annual Returns shall be furnished from every school. Each Quarterly Return must be neatly made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the teacher as a record, and the other to be furnished to the Inspector on the last Saturday preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations, and in other cases on the last Saturday in the months of March and September. The Annual Return must be forwarded, with the Quarterly Return, immediately after the close of the December quarter.

#### Default as to Returns or Registers.

86. Negligence in compiling or sending Returns, or in keeping School Registers, shall render a teacher liable to a fine, or, if repeated, to a loss of classification. Any teacher guilty of fraudulently making false entries in any Register or Return will be dismissed.

### Appointment and Training of Teachers.

87. Every applicant for employment as a teacher, unless he be a University graduate, or a person holding a certificate from a recognized training institution, must show that he has gained in the Colony, either as a pupil in a State School, or otherwise, a sufficient experience of the established Public School system to warrant his employment. Every untrained applicant must undergo a course of training before being permanently appointed, and he must sign an undertaking to accept such employment in any locality indicated by the Minister.

### $Position\ of\ Teachers.$

88. Teachers employed under the Department of Public Instruction are Civil Servants of the Crown, and are entitled to the advantages and subject to the restrictions of that position.

### Teachers not to seek Outside Influence.

89. Teachers are appointed, promoted, and removed on a due consideration of their claims and merits. They are, therefore, prohibited from seeking the interest of influential persons outside the Department to obtain promotion, removal, or other advantage. Any infringement of this Regulation will be severely dealt with.

#### General Qualifications.

90. As a general rule, no person will be appointed as a teacher unless he has been examined and classified. In some cases a teacher may be appointed provisionally who has not undergone examination; but his appointment will not be ratified until his competency has been tested in that manner.

### Examination and Classification.

91. The attainments of Teachers, Students of the Training Schools, and Candidates for employment as Teachers, shall be tested by written and oral examinations, and their skill in teaching determined by their ability to manage a school or class; and, according to such attainments and skill, they will be classified in the following grades:—The first, or highest, class, will have three grades, distinguished as IA with Honors, IA (without Honors), and IB; the Second Class will have three grades, distinguished as IIA with Honors, IIA (without Honors), and IIB; and the Third Class will have three grades, distinguished as 3A, 3B, and 3C. A classification awarded to a Teacher, a Student of the Training School, or a Candidate for employment, after his first successful examination, shall be provisional only, and he confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination if the Inspectors' reports upon and be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination if the Inspectors' reports upon his school work be fully satisfactory: provided that the classification of any Teacher in the School Service shall be liable to reduction or cancellation for inefficiency, gross neglect of duty, or serious misconduct on the part of the person holding such classification.

### Commencement of duty.

92. When a teacher is appointed to a school, he must report to the Inspector of the District the fact of arrival at his post, and the date of commencing duty.

### Resignation of a Teacher.

93. A teacher is required to give not less than one month's notice of his intended resignation, which shall take effect on the last day of the month indicated. Before receiving salary for the last month, he must hand over to a person duly authorized all school property belonging to the Minister, and make out, in duplicate, an inventory of the same: one copy, to be forwarded to the Inspector, the other to be left with the School Records.

### ${\it Teachers \ not \ to \ engage \ in \ other \ Occupations.}$

94. Teachers in the service of the Minister are prohibited from engaging in any occupation not having a distinctly educational character, unless the sanction of the Minister has been previously obtained.

### Duties of Teachers.

Duties of Teachers.

95. The duties of Teachers shall be:—
To observe faithfully these Regulations.
To carry out the suggestions of Inspectors.
To teach according to the Course of Secular Instruction.
To maintain the discipline prescribed in the Regulations.
To keep the School Records neatly, and to furnish Returns punctually.
To see that the undermentioned documents are kept posted in a conspicuous place in the school-room, namely:—(a) The Regulations; (b) Notice to Visitors; (c) Course of Secular Instruction; (d) Time-table; (e) Programme of Lessons; (f) Scale of Fees; (g) Proclamation as to obligatory attendance; List of Public School Board.
To take charge of the school buildings and all property belonging to the Minister, and to be responsible for keeping the school premises in good order and tenantable repair—reasonable wear and tear excepted—and to see that they are not used for any private purposes without the Minister's permission.

### Teachers' Wives.

96. In a school containing female children but no female teacher, it will be the duty of the teacher's wife to teach needle-wook to the girls during at least four hours in each week. In forming an estimate of the efficiency of a school, the competency and usefulness of the teacher's wife, and the time she devotes to school duties, will be taken into account.

Assistant

#### Assistant Teachers.

97. Assistant teachers may be appointed to schools in which the average daily attendance exceeds seventy. They may be (a) persons who have served for four years as pupil-teachers, or, (b) persons who have been examined and classified.

#### $Pupil \cdot teachers.$

98. Pupil-teachers may be employed to serve for not less than four years in any school in which the average attendance has not been less than fifty for the preceding quarter, provided that the teacher holds a classification not lower than Class II.

### Conditions of Appointment.

99. Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher must be not less than thirteen nor more than seventeen years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness. They must also pass an examination in the subjects specified in Regulation 101.

#### Remuneration.

100. The remuneration of a pupil-teacher will consist partly of instruction to be given by the teacher, for at least one hour on every school day, and partly in a yearly salary.

#### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

101. The subjects in which teachers and pupil-teachers shall be examined for classification are those stated hereunder.

### FOR A THIRD-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 800 marks. Prose and Poetry.

Writing and Dictation—Full value, 1,000 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting in round hand, half-text, and small hand.

and small hand.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings and Applications of Words, Saxon and Latin Prefixes and Affixes, and Composition.

Text Books—Lennie's Grammar and Lauric's Composition. For special study—the Text-book prescribed for the Junior University Examination of the current year.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Europe and Australia in detail. Mapping in connection with those Continents.

those Continents.

those Continents.

Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

Geography of New South Wales (Wilkins').

History—Full value, 600 marks. Outlines of British History from the Conquest to the reign of Victoria inclusive; date of Accession of each Sovereign; leading Men; and most important events. General sketch of Australian History.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

History of Australia.

School Management—Full value, 800 marks. Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools—in outline.

in outline

Text Books-Gladman's School Method.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
-(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks. Plain Needlework, Food, Clothing, Domestic Economy

Household Management.

Text Book—Hassell's Domestic Economy.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Black-board, Freehand.

Text Books—As prescribed in the Standard of Proficiency.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course to Step IV inclusive, or

Stimpson's Standard Class Book Stimpson's Singing Class Book.

### FOR A SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry.
 Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-lines, Ornamental Writing.
 Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The full Course, with Elementary Mensuration.
 Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males), Chaps. I to XVII, omitting Chap. VI.

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Derivations, Meaning and uses of Words, Composition, and Analysis.

Text Books—Hunter's Grammar.

Meiklejohn's Book of English.

Subject for Special Study—Same as that prescribed for the Senior University Examination of

the current year.

-Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Europe, Australasia, and North America, in detail.

Geography-

Mapping within these limits.

Text Books—W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography, and
W. Hughes' Physical Geography, or
Geikie's Physical Geography.

History—Full value, 600 marks. British History, from the Conquest to the present times.

Text Books—Ransome's Short History of England.

Text Books—Ransome's Short History of England.
Australian History.

British Literature—Full value, 600 marks. Period for study—Elizabeth to Cromwell, inclusive.

Text Books—Smith's Smaller History of English Literature.

Smith's Specimens of English Literature.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 1,000 marks. Organization, Discipline, Method, and Instruction of Schools in greater detail.

Text Books—Gladman's School Work.

Public Instruction Act and Baryleting.

In greater detail.

Text Books—Gladman's School Work.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Sanitary Science (Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings. D. awing—Full value, 500 marks. Geometrical and Model Drawing.

Text Books—Nesbit and Brown's Handbook of Model and Object Drawing.

Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.

```
Tusic—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation, with increased proficiency.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course to Step VI inclusive, or

Dunstan's Teacher's Manual of Music.

Köhler's Elements of Music.
                                                 (Stainer's Rudiments of Harmony, Chaps. I to IV.
                                                                                * Alternative Groups for Males.
                                                                                                         Group I.
  Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. First three Books of Euclid's Elements, with Deductions.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
                                                    Todhunter's Euclid.
                                                                                                     - Group II.
   Latin-Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar: De Bello Gallico, Books I to IV
                       Text Books-Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar. Ihne's Latin Syntax.

    Euclid—700 marks. Books I and II, with deductions.
    Algebra—700 marks. To Quadratics, without Surds.
    Science—600 marks. Any one mentioned in Group IV for Females.

                                                                              * Alternative Groups for Females.
                                                                                                         Group I.
                                                   ,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Translation from an easy author.

-(For translation.) Book prescribed for Junior University of current year.

Havet's French Class Book (complete), or
  French-Full value, 2,000 marks.
                      Text Books-
                                                    Hallard's French Grammar.
                                                                                                        Group II.
  Latin-Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Books I, II.
                      Text Books-As for Males.
                                                                                                       Group III.
  Euclid-Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I and II, with easy Deductions from them.
                      Text Books—As for Males.

-Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratics, omitting Surds.
   Algebra-
                      Text Books-As for Males.
                                                                                                       Group IV.
                                                                          Any two of the following Sciences:-
  Experimental Physics—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.
  Chemistry—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.
                     Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Geikie's Class Book of Geology.

Wilkinson's Notes on the Geology of New South Wales.
   Geology-
  Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

Physiology—Full value, 1,000 marks.
                        Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.
                                                                             FOR A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
 Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing, Ornamental Printing.

Arithmetic—Full value, 900 marks. The whole theory and practice.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Colenso's Arithmetic (as revised by Hunter).

Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males only). Chaps. 1 to 32.

Grammar—Full value, 900 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Composition, Prosody, and Derivations.
  Text Books—Mason's English Grammar.

Meiklejohn's English Language.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Astronomical Geography. Map Drawing.

Text Books—Geikie's Physical Geography.
 Lockyer's Astronomy.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 900 marks. Organization, Method, Discipline, with a knowledge of the Constitution of the Human Mind.

Text Books—Bain's Education as a Science.
Text Books—Bain's Education as a Science.

Morell's Mental Philosophy.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Sanitary Science—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. To complete the full D Certificate.

Text Book—Dennis' Perspective.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music and Elements of Harmony, either notation.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or same as for Class II, with Stainer's Rudiments of Harmony, Chapters 1 to 8.

History—Full value, 700 marks. History of England in detail. History of Australia.

Text Books—Smith's Student's Hume. (Brewer.)

Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.

History of Australia.

English Literature—Full value, 800 marks. Elizabeth to Anne.

Text Book—Morley's English Literature. Chapters VII to XI inclusive.

For Special Study—Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

Milton's "Paradise Lost." Book I.

Addison's Essays, 12 (Clarendon edition), Nos. 3, 15, 25, 61, 105, 106, 135, 159, 165, 409, 458, 487.

Bacon's Essays, 6. Civil and Moral. Blackie's edition.
                                              Bacon's Essays, 6. Civil and Moral. Blackie's edition.
```

^{*} Note.—These groups of subjects are styled Alternative, because candidates are allowed to choose from them the Group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are required to confine themselves to one group.

Alternative Groups for Males.

Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—Colenso's Algebra, as revised by Hunter, or

Hamblin Smith's Algebra.

Euclid—Full Value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions

Text Books—Mackay's Euclid, or

Todhunter's Euclid.

Plane Trigonometry—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Todhunter's Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges.

* Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil, first two Books of Æneid; Livy, Book 21. Horace's Odes, Books I, II. Questions on Grammar. Composition.

Text Books—Dr. Smith's Larger Latin Grammar.

Abbott's Latin Prose through English Idiom.

Greek—Full Value, 1,000 marks.

Greek—Full Value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—Xenophon's "Memorabilia." Books I and II.

Smith's Smaller Greek Grammar.

Abbott's Greek Prose Composition.

French—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for Senior University Examination of the current year.

Havet's French Grammar.

Hallerd's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

-Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for Senior University Examination of the current year. Otto's German Grammar.

†Group III.

Physics—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Ganot's Physics.

Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Roscoe's Class Book of Elementary Chemistry (Macmillan).

Geology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Jukes' or Geikie's Geology.

Botany-

-Full value, 750 marks. *Text Book*—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology.

Sanitary Science—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene.

Euclid – Full value, 1,000 marks. Books, I to VI, with Deductions.
Text Books—As in Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Latin-Full value, 1,000 marks. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. First two books. Virgil's Æneid. Book I.

Text Books—As in Group II.

Group V.

Euclid-Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books-As in Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

And any two Sciences of the Science Group already specified in Group III. Full value, 1,000 marks.

Group VI.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil's Æneid. Books I, II.
Livy. Book XXI.
Horace's Odes. Books I, II.
Grammar and Composition.
Text Books—As in Group II.

Together with any two of the Sciences in Group III. Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books-As in Group III.

Alternative Groups for Females.

Group I.

-Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for the Senior University Examination of the current year.

Havet's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

German—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Latin-Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition

Text Books-As for Males.

Group IV.

Euclid-Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to IV, with Deductions.

Text Books—As for Males.

-Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations including Surds. Algebra-Text Books-As for Males.

Group

### Group V.

Any two of the following Sciences:

```
Experimental Physics-Full value, 1000 marks.
Experimental Physics—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Chemistry—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Physiology—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—As for Males of First Class.
```

Text Books—As for Males of First Class.

Note 1. In lieu of the Alternative Subjects of examination herein prescribed for a Second-class or a First-class Certificate, the subjects of the Sydney University Arts' Course (as set forth in the By-laws and annually published in the Calendar) shall be taken up in the Training Schools by those students who have passed the University Matriculation Examination and who may desire to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the special privilege of remaining a third year in Training and proceeding to the final examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Note 2. Graduates of any recognised British or Colonial University of not more than five years standing may be exampted from examination in the Alternative Groups for Class I or Class II.

Note 3. Any Teacher who can show, to the satisfaction of the Minister, that he is unable to take Music or Drawing, may substitute for each or either of these any one of the Sciences specified in Group IV, Class II.

Note 4. Certificates issued to Teachers and Pupil Teachers by the Technical Education Branch in the undermentioned subjects, will exempt the holders from further examination in such subjects:—

Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Physiology.

Freehand Drawing (first year)—any grade—for Teachers and Pupil Teachers.

Freehand Drawing (first year)—any grade for Teachers and Pupil Teachers.

Model Drawing (first year)—any grade; Perspective Drawing (first year)—any grade—Section 1. Geometrical Drawing (first year)—any grade.

#### SUBJECTS OF STUDY FOR PUPIL-TEACHERS.

### Before Appointment—Candidates.

Reading-Full value, 100 marks. To read an advanced Class Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with ease, fluency, and expression, to spell well, and to understand the meaning of the passage read.

ting—Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of penmanship, not less than two lines, in round and

Writingsmall hand.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. As for a Fourth Class.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the rules in Vulgar

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the rules in Vulgar Fractions, Proportion, and Practice.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse and Analyse correctly a passage taken from an ordinary Class-book; to know the Elements of Grammar, including Prefixes, Affixes, and Common Roots.

Geography—Full value, 100 marks. To understand the Geographical Terms, to have a general knowledge of the Map of the World, and the Outlines of the Geography of Australia.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Tests, as prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency

Proficiency.

Proficiency.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. As prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.

Skill in Teaching—To Teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

### Pupil-teachers-Class IV.

Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To read the Fifth Reading Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject matter; to repeat from memory 50 lines of Poetry.

Writing—Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of copy-setting.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. Coutie's Word Expositor, to page 41.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To work questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks.

and Practice.

Text Book—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, and Composition.

Text Book—Lennie's Grammar (revised).

Special Text Book—Same as prescribed for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Cycle of Study for Pupil-teachers of all classes. Outlines of each continent, together with—

1890—Africa and South America, in detail. Physical Geography, Chaps. I to VI.

1891—Asia and North America, " " Chaps. VII and VIII.

1892—Australia and Polynesia, " " Chaps. IX to XI.

Chaps. XII to end. 1892—Australia and Polynesia, 1893—Europe, and so on in cycles of four years.

Note.—One question at least may be given on the Geography of New South Wales in each year, and Mapping within the limits of each year's study.

Text Books—Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales.

W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Releases will classes will be expected to her chief chest of all classes.

W.

Laurie's Kindergarten Manual.

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. 1. In Paper, cut out and tack drawers, chemise, and pinafore. 2. A Sampler, showing the various stitches in needlework as done by pupils in Classes 1,

pinafore. 2, and 3. Pupil-teachers—

^{*} From female pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has had no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question:—

Latin, or Fucilia and Algebra.

As for Males.

### Pupil-teachers-Class III.

To read with improved intonation and expression.

Specimens of Penmanship; three hands.

Coutie's Word Expositor to page 81.

rks. Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, and Square Root—as in Reading—Full value, 100 marks. Writing—Full value, 100 marks.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. Co. Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.

Text Books—Lennie's Grammar (revised), and Text Book for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle in Class IV.

Text Books—As for Class IV.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History. Australian History. See Cycle for Class IV.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

History—Full value, 50 marks. Erechard Drawing.

Erechard Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Erechard Drawing.

History of Australia.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. IX to XII inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. With easy deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value—100 marks. Fractions and Simple Equations, to Chap. XIV inclusive (H. Smith).

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina to Exercise 48; Appendix II, pages 200 to 205; Appendix V, page 226.

*French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Exercises pages 77-103. Grammar, pages 1-19. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-17.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten. Laurie's Kindergarten Manual.

School Managemen.—1 att. and, 5.

Kindergarten Manual.

Needlework (for Females). Full value, 50 marks. 1. A the stitches required from pupils in Classes 4 and 5. Full value, 50 marks. 1. A small shirt or dress. 2. A sampler, showing all

### Pupil-teachers-Class II.

Pupil-teachers—Class II.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Cube Root, Discount, Stocks, Proportional Parts—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.

Text Books—Lennie's Grammar and Special Text-book as for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle for Class IV.

History—Full value, 50 marks. English History and Australian History: see cycle for Class IV.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Model Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chaps. XIII to XV inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Simple Equations, to Chapter XIX inclusive (H. Smith).

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina to Exercise 72; appendix 2, pages 206-210; appendix V, page 227.

*French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Grammar, pages I to 38. Exercises, pages 104-140. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-43.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lauric's Kindergarten Manual).

(Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 56 marks. 1. Cut out young child's dress in paper, and tack.

2. A patch in calico print and flannel. 3. A sampler as for last year, but showing greater skill.

## Pupil-teachers—Class I.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read with ease and expression from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Application of Rules and Principles. Mensuration of Surfaces.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Todhunter's Mensuration. Chapters 7 to 17 inclusive.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.
Text Book—Lennie's Grammar, and Special Text-book for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Sec Cycle in Class IV.
History—Full value, 70 marks. English History, and Australian History. See Cycle for Class IV.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Advanced proficiency expected in the three sections.

Focal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XVI to end.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I, II, and III, with deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI, inclusive, omitting Chapter XXII.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina, to exercise 93; Appendices 2 and 5. Easy translations.

Cassar, De Bello Gallico. (Chaps. I to III).

*French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Macmillan's
First French Reader, pages 1–73.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Mindergarten Timerpo (Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. 1. A young child's dress, showing gathering and stroking, ornamented with various stitches as shown in former samplers; tucks to be run, frill-whipped and hem-stitched to be used as a trimming. Also cut out any garment required as in former classes. 2. A six-inch sampler done in coloured silk with threads drawn showing all the various stitches used in needlework various stitches used in needlework.

Nore 1.—The course herein prescribed is for all pupil-teachers alike. It is recommended, however, that the Sydney University Matriculation subjects (as set forth in the by-laws and annually published in the Calendar) be also studied by those pupil-teachers who may desire or intend, after admission to the Training School, to present themselves at the Matriculation examination and to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the privilege of remaining three years in training and proceeding to the final examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Nore 2.—Any pupil-teacher who may have passed the Junior or the Senior University examination in Euclid, Algebra, Latin, or French may be exempted from further examination in such subject or subjects in Classes IV, III, and II.

Nore 3.—Drawing must be taken by all candidates for scholarships, even though the standard has been previously satisfied.

satisfied.

Note 4.—See also Note 4, at end of Subjects of Study for Teachers.

102. An examination of teachers shall be held yearly in each Inspector's district. Teachers who desire to be examined, with a view to promotion, must apprise the Inspector of their wish at least one month before the date of examination, and furnish him with a list of the alternative subjects, if any, upon which they are prepared for examination.

Promotion

^{*} From female pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examince has had no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question:—

**Euclid and Algebra.**

**As for Males.**

**As for Males.**

### Promotion for Good Service.

103. Teachers can be promoted from one class to another by examination only. But in each class a teacher may, without examination, be advanced to a higher grade for good service, counting from 1885; that is to say, if in the last five years during which he has held his classification, his school has increased in efficiency, if the Inspectors' Reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the Report for the fifth year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his general conduct has merited the Minister's approval.

### Promotion by Removal.

104. Teachers desirous of being promoted to more important schools must intimate their wishes to the Inspector of the district, in writing. A list of such teachers will be kept in the Department of Public Instruction; and, except in special cases, promotions will be made in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority.

#### . Efficiency of Teachers.

105. In judging of the efficiency and usefulness of Teachers and of their claims to promotion, the successful work carried on by them in connection with (a) the initiation and management of School Savings' Banks, (b) the planting and beautifying of school grounds, (c) the instructing and drilling of Public School Cadet Corps, and (d) the passing of pupils at the Junior or Senior Examinations, will have full value awarded to it.

### Classification of Schools.

106. Primary schools established or maintained under this Act shall be classed as follows:-

#### First Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than six hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Second Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than four hundred children nor more than six hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Third Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than three hundred nor more than four hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

### Fourth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than two hundred nor more than three hundred in two departments, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

### Fifth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

### Sixth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than fifty nor more than a hundred children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

### Seventh Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than forty nor more than fifty, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

### Eighth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than thirty nor more than forty children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

### Ninth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than twenty nor more than thirty children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

### Tenth Class Schools.

All Public Schools in which the average daily attendance does not reach twenty.

### Condition of Retention in Class.

107. Where a school fails to meet the conditions above specified, the Minister may remove such school to a lower class.

### Eligibility of Teachers for appointment to certain Schools.

108. Teachers who have gained their classifications by examination, or by promotion under Regulation 103, shall be eligible for appointment to any school or department, in accordance with the following Schedule:-

Class of School or Department.	Teacher's Classification.
_ I	I.A.
II	. 1.B.
III , ,	II. A. with Honors.
IV	II. A.
V	II. B.
VI	II B.
VII	III. A.
VIII	III B.
IX	
x	

109. A teacher may be removed from the school in which he is employed to another of a lower class, should he fail, through any default on his part, to maintain the requisite number of pupils in average attendance, or to satisfy the conditions of the standard of proficiency.

#### Teachers' Emoluments.

110. The salaries	of male t	eachers shall	be according to the following scale:-	
For a teacher	in charge	of a school of	the First Class	£400
$\mathbf{D_o}$	do ¯	do	Second Class	336
$\mathbf{Do}$	đo	_ do	Third Class	252
$\mathbf{Do}$	do	do	Fourth Class	240
$\mathbf{Do}$	do	do	Fifth Class	228
$\mathbf{Do}$	do	do	Sixth Class	216
$\operatorname{Do}$	do	do	Seventh Class	180
$\operatorname{Do}$	do	do	Eighth Class	156
$\mathbf{Do}$	do	do	Ninth Class	132
$\mathbf{Do}$	do	do	Tenth Class	108

In schools ranking below the fourth class, the salaries of unmarried male teachers, of married teachers who are not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation 96, and of female teachers in charge, shall be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

111. In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, shall be provided for classified male teachers in charge of classified Public Schools; but a residence rented for a teacher shall be as near as practicable to his school practicable to his school.

#### Mistresses.

112. The salaries of mistresses shall be according to the following scale:-
For a mistress in charge of a girls' or infants' department of a
School of the First Class

1001 01	the First Class	£300
Do		252
$\mathbf{Do}$	Third Class	204
Do	Fourth Class	109
Do	Fifth Class	100
20	£ 11011 C1035	1.80

#### Assistant Teachers.

### 113. Salaries shall be paid to assistant teachers as follow:

To a First Assistant, holding a First Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class To a Second Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the	Male. £250	Female. £168
First Class	150	120
To a Third Assistant, holding a Third Class Certificate in a school of the		
First Class.	108	100
To a first Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the		
Second Class	180	144
To an Assistant holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Third,		
Fourth, or Fifth Class	150	114

#### Pupil-teachers.

### 114. Salaries shall be paid to Pupil-teachers at the following rates:-

T1 . 01	Male.	Female.
First Class	£72	£48
Second Class	60	36
Third Class	. 10	
Figure 1. Class	40	30
Fourth Class	42	24

### Work-mistresses.

115. Work-mistresses may be appointed to schools of the first and second classes; and their salaries shall be at the following rates:-

In a First Class School with an average daily attendance of not fewer than 250 girls.  In a First Class School with an average daily attendance of fewer than 250 girls.	ብ ነበር
In a Second Class School	
In First Class Schools with an attendance of 250 girls In First Class Schools with an attendance of fewer than 250 girls In Second Class Schools	1.

117. Each Work-mistress shall be required to keep a record showing the names of the pupils, as well as the dates of commencing and completing each piece of work. The record is to be preserved for the information of the Inspector, and of the Directress of Needlework.

118. The regular Teachers of such classes as may be receiving instruction in Needlework will be expected to assist the Work-mistress in the performance of her duties.

### TRAINING SCHOOLS.

### Classes of Candidates.

Classes of Candidates.

119. The Minister may authorize to be received into the Training Schools, annually, three classes of candidates, namely, First Class, or Scholarship Candidates—Thirty pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and who have obtained the highest marks among those passing the entrance examination successfully; Second Class, or Half-Scholarship Candidates—Twenty pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and who have obtained, after the first thirty, the next highest marks among those passing the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay half the cost of their maintenance while in training; Third Class, or non-Scholarship Candidates—Other Pupil-teachers whose terms of service have expired, untrained teachers who have had charge of schools, and persons entering the teaching profession for the first time, who have passed the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay the whole cost of their maintenance while in training.

### $Qu\^alifications.$

120. Candidates must apply for admission in a form prescribed by the Minister. They must, except in the case of pupil-teachers, be not less than twenty years of age, and, as a general rule, not more than thirty; they must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as teachers, and be persons of active habits and unblemished reputation. They must also satisfy the Minister as to their previous history and their qualifications.

### Conditions of Admission.

121. Before admission, every candidate must make a declaration that he intends, in good faith, to tollow the profession of a teacher in schools under the Minister, and that he will accept a situation in any district, as the Minister may see fit. He must also procure a guarantee from two responsible persons that the whole expense of his training defrayed by the State will be refunded, if, from any cause whatever, he shall not enter the service of the Minister, or shall leave it in less than three years from the date of his first appointment.

Terms

1—2 N

### Terms of Training.

122. Entrance examinations shall be held yearly in December; and the periods of training will be one year, two years, or three years, as may be found expedient.

#### Allowances during Training.

123. The following allowances may be made to students who satisfy the aforementioned conditions and pass successfully the prescribed examinations:—To scholarship students, £6 per month; to half-scholarship students, £3 per month. When the school is prepared to receive students into residence, these allowances are not paid, board and lodgings being provided instead.

### Practical Training.

124. The students shall be trained in the practical management of schools by attendance at the Practising School.

#### Examinations.

125. Oral examinations of the students shall be held periodically to test their attention and progress; and written examinations shall take place yearly, in December, when classifications will be awarded according to attainments and teaching skill to students who have completed their course. No certificate shall be given until the Inspector's Report shows that the student is successful in the management of a

#### GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

#### Public School Boards.

126. The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools; but, for other purposes, he will avail himself of the assistance of Public School Boards, wherever suitable persons are found to fill the office.

127. Every Public School Board, at the first meeting thereof, shall elect from the members a Chairman, whose duty it will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may depend expedient

may deem expedient.

128. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty, prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the schools placed under the supervision of the Board; and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board, who will, if necessary, report to the Minister.

129. The grounds upon which any Public School Board shall exercise the power conferred on it by the section beforementioned to suspend a teacher for misconduct, shall be the following:—Unfitness on the part of such teacher to perform his duties from intemperance, immoral conduct, gross neglect of duty, or continued absence from duty without leave.

130. Public School Boards shall, before leaving the school under visitation, report to the Minister any case in which a teacher is suspended by them, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such school by letter. may deem expedient.

any case in which a teacher is suspended by them, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such school by letter.

131. Public School Boards are expected to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and to report the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children, for which purpose necessary forms will be provided.

132. When the course laid down in Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient, application may be made by parents or guardians to the Public School Board of the district; and, if satisfied as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months, and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.

133. In fixing the hour for special religious instruction, in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school, as laid down in the Regulations, is not unduly interfered with.

134. In addition to the powers conferred on such Boards by the Public Instruction Act, the Minister entrusts to them the following duties:—(a) To take care that the school buildings are not used for any improper purpose. (b) To see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided. (c) To take precautions for excluding from the school, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister. (d) To inspect periodically the School Registers and Records. (e) To see that the school is open on all the usual school days, and that the teacher is present at his work. (f) To observe whether the teacher discharges his duties, to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault, and to protect him from vexatious complaints.

### Inspectors of Schools.

135. Inspectors and other persons deputed by the Minister to visit any school shall be furnished with proper credentials. Every teacher is required to treat such persons with deference; to carry out their suggestions for the improvement of the school; and to obey their instructions in all matters relating to the Public Instruction Act and these Regulations.

### Duties of Inspectors.

136. Inspectors are to enforce observance of the provisions of the Public Instruction Act and of the Regulations; but their decisions shall be subject to appeal to the Minister. They are to examine into condition of the schools, and to inquire into all matters which it may be expedient to report to the Minister. They are authorized to determine all questions of school management, and to take the teaching of a class or of a school into their own hands for a time, to show the teacher how defective methods may be improved.

### Annual Inspections.

137. Once at least in the year, every school in each Inspector's district shall be visited by him and the pupils be examined as to their proficiency in the several branches of instruction as authoritatively prescribed. He shall, within six days of such inspection, send a report thereupon to the Minister, together with such observations on the state of the school generally as shall appear to him to be called

### Conduct of Inspectors.

138. In their intercourse with teachers, Inspectors should be guided by feelings of respect for the teacher's office, and of sympathy with his labours. They should exhibit towards teachers every possible courtesy, treating them at all times with the consideration and kindness which the difficulties of their position demand. position demand.

### Observati Book.

139. The Inspector's remarks upon the state of a school visited by him, shall, at the close of the examination, be entered in the Observation Book of the school, which, as a record, is to be carefully preserved. Entries therein must not be erased or altered.

School

#### SCHOOL ROUTINE AND DISCIPLINE.

#### Punctuality.

140. With a view to the proper training of their pupils, teachers must conduct the operations of their schools with punctuality and regularity.

#### Cleanliness.

141. Habits of personal neatness and cleanliness are to be encouraged among the pupils, not only by precept, but by the personal example of the teachers, and, if necessary, may be enforced. Teachers are also responsible for keeping the schoolrooms and furniture clean and arranged in an orderly

#### Order and Conduct.

142. Teachers are to instil into the minds of their pupils the necessity for orderly and modest behaviour, as well as for obedience to teachers and to the rules of the school. Pupils should also be trained to exhibit respect for the property of others, whether public or private; to regard the feelings of their fellows; to be honest and truthful, attentive under instruction, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

### Government of Pupils.

143. In the government of pupils a teacher must avoid all degrading punishments. His discipline should be mild but firm, his manner kindly, his demeanour cheerful, and his language marked on all occasions by strict propriety. While overlooking no offence, his aim should be to prevent the necessity for punishment by effecting the improvement of the offender.

### Corporal Punishment.

144. Corporal punishment may be inflicted, but by the principal teacher only, or by an assistant with his approval. It should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases; and the teacher must keep a record of the time and place of punishment, its amount, and the nature of the offence.

### Expulsion of Pupils.

145. No pupil shall be expelled from any school except by the authority of the Minister.

146. A pupil may, nevertheless, for gross insolence, persistent disobedience, profanity, or immoral conduct, be, by the teacher, forthwith removed from the school: provided that, in every such case, the matter shall be reported without delay to the Minister; and, until its settlement by him, the pupil shall not be re-admitted.

#### Playground Supervision.

147. The conduct of pupils in the playground must be carefully supervised by the teacher; and he must see that, in proceeding to school and returning from it, their behaviour is orderly.

### Religious Views of Pupils or of Parents.

148. Nothing must ever be said or done by any teacher, in a pupil's hearing or presence, calculated to offend the religious views of that pupil, or of any other in the school, or of the parents of any such pupil.

#### Daily Routine.

149. In all schools maintained or aided by the Minister, the daily routine shall be that specified hereunder: Provided that, by permission of the Minister, the time of assembling may be half an hour later than so specified; in which case, the several times stated will be later in the same proportion.

## Morning.

At 8:45. Pupils to assemble in the playground. All school materials to be prepared for lessons.

At 8:55. Pupils to be arranged in ranks, inspected as to cleanliness, and marched into school.

At 9. Lessons (or Special Religious Instruction) to commence; as noted in the Time-table prescribed by Rule 150.

At 10:30. Recess for ten minutes, to be spent in the playground by pupils and teachers. At 10:45. Lessons to be resumed according to the Time-table. At 11:55. Class-roll to be called and marked.

At 11:55. Class-roll to be called and marked. At 12. The school to be dismissed for mid-day recess.

### Afternoon.

From 12 to 1·20. Recess for dinner and recreation, under the superintendence of the teachers At 1·20. At 1·25. At 1·30. Lessons to re-commence as noted in the Time-table.

At 3·25. The Roll to be called and marked.

The representation of the superintendence of the teachers Pupils to re-assemble in the playground. School materials to be prepared for lessons. Pupils to be arranged, inspected, and marched into school.

Lessons to re-commence as noted in the Time-table.

The Roll to be called and marked.

At 3.30. The school to be dismissed.

### Time-table.

150. The Time-table to be observed in the schools is the following, except that, in cases within the proviso to the preceding Regulation, the time in each instance will be half an hour later than specified:—

From 9 to 10. Special Religious Instruction; or, in Public and Provisional Schools, where no Religious Teacher is in attendance, Ordinary Instruction.

From 10 to 12. Ordinary Instruction.

From 12 to 1:30. Recess for dinner and re-assembling.

From 1:30 to 3:30. Ordinary Instruction.

### Special Religious Instruction.

151. Where the time specified for special religious instruction is inconvenient, some other hour may be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board, the teacher, and the person giving such instruction.

### · acations and Holidays.

152. The vacations sanctioned by the Minister are—three weeks at Christmas, one week at Easter, and a fortnight at Midwinter. The holidays allowed, other than those occurring in vacation, are—the Anniversary of the Colony, of the Queen's Birthday, and of the Prince of Wales' Birthday; and Good Friday.

Teachers are to enter on their Time-tables these Vacations and Holidays.

### Closing Schools.

153. No school is to be closed upon any school-day without the written direction of the Minister or other person duly authorized by him on that behalf.

### ${\it Infectious~Diseases}.$

154. The attendance of any pupil suffering from any contagious, offensive, or infectious disease, may be temporarily suspended by the teacher under rules approved by the Minister.

Instruction

### Instruction in Schools.

Course of Instruction.

155. The Course of Secular Instruction, as the term is defined in the Public Instruction Act, shall he as follows for each class :-

#### INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

(Course, 2 years.)

Reading-Primer and Reader I-" Australian School Series."

Reading—Primer and Reader I—"Australian School Series."
Writing—On slates, from copies and dictation.
Arithmetic—Notation to four places, and Simple Addition on slates; casy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction, and the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."
Object Lessons—Familiar Objects, Domestic Animals, Common Vegetables, Common Materials.
Form—Lines and Angles, Three and Four-sided Figures, Curved-line and other Plain Figures,
Colour—Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Colours; Combination, Shades and Tints.
Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.
Drill—Inspection Drill, Free Exercises, Gallery Exercises, Marking Time.
Drawing—On Slates, Lines, Angles, Parallels.

### FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

First Class.

(Course, 11 year.)

Reading—Primer, Reader I—A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series as far as Book II, Section III, Lesson 8. Writing—On slates from copy.

Dictation—From Lessons read.

Arithmetic— } As in Infants' Department.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons; Old Testament, No. 1.

Object Lessons -

As in Infants' Department. Drawing-

Needlework—Hem, top-sew, make holland or calico work-apron or sachet. Name to be marked.

Second Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader II, A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book II, with Sequel I.

Writing—On slates from copy; in copy-books.

Dictation—From Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation; Simple Rules; Mental Arithmetic—Simple Rules, Tables, Money.

Object Lessons—Domestic Animals, Common Objects, and Materials, Common Animals, and Vegetables.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear; Scale Exercises, Two and Three Pulse Measures.

Scripture—I.N.B., Old Testament No. I; Moral Lessons.

Drawing—Freehand, on Slates; Simple Right-lined and Curved Figures.

Drill (for Boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Squad Drill with Intervals; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26; Marching, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, and 50; Exercises, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Drill (for Girls)—Dressing with Intervals; Turnings by Numbers; Free Exercises and Body Flexions (six exercises); Marching in Single Rank.

Needlework—Hemming, Top Sewing, Feather Stitch, Satin Stitch; a Pinafore, Pillow-slip, &c.; Seams top-sewed and felled-finishel with tapes.

Third Class.

(Course, 2 years.)

Reading - Readers III and IV, A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series, Books III and IV; Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition of Poetry, 130 lines.

Reading—Readers III and IV, A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series, Books III and IV; Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition of Poetry, 130 lines.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—From the Reading Lessons, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Arithmetic—Compound Rules and Reduction; Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens and Scores, Exercises in Buying and Selling Transactions, and in Proportion.

Grammar—All the Parts of Speech; Accidence, Parsing and Analysis of Simple Sentences; the Rules of Syntax; Composition—Letter-writing, description of places and events.

Geography—School Locality, Cardinal Points, Definitions, Map of World; Outlines of the Geography of Australasia and Polynesia; Physical Geography, and Towns of New South Wales and Europe; Mapping.

Object Lessons—Animal and Plant Life, with Special Reference to Agriculture; the Human Frame and Laws of Health; Elementary Physiology; Important Manufactures.

History—Nelson's Brief History of England; History of Australia; Outlines of English History.

Singing—Part-singing; Notation, Pitch, Accent, Length of Sound; Double, Triple, and Quadruple Measures; Time Signatures; Scale, &c.

Drawing—On Paper; Freehand Exercises from Models and Common Schoolroom Objects; Geometrical Figures, with Rulers and in Freehand.

Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament No. 1; New Testament No. 1.

Needlework—Plain Under-garments, Stitching, Herring-boning, Eyelet and Button Holes, Felling, Running, Darning, &c.; Sampler showing various stitches used in needlework.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Physical Training, section V, Exercises 5, 6, 7; Marching—Sections 7, 8, 10, 11, 20, 21, and 22; and Squad Drill, sections, 37 to 50.

Drill (for girls)—File Marching; Wheeling in File; Marking Time; Changing Step; Free Exercises while Marching and Marking Time.

Fourth Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading-Reader V to Lesson 56, AS. Series; or I.N.B. Fourth Supplement, to page 155. Repetition Reading—Reader V to Lesson 56, A S. Series; or I.R.B. Fourth Supplement, to page 100.

of Poetry—100 lines.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—From any portion of books read, with punctuation.

Arithmetic—Practice Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Interest; Discount, Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surface Mental Arithmetic.

Common Accidence Parsing and Analysis generally: framing Sentences: simple Essays.

Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; framing Sentences; simple Essays.

Geography—Physical features and Chief Towns of Asia and America; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As in Third Class (advanced), with the Chemical and Physical principles involved in

Agriculture; Health Elementary Physical Science.

History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, Henry VII to Victoria; History of Australia. Also Work of Class III. Singing.

Singing—As in Third Class; Sharps, Flats, Transition, Staff Notation, Key and Time; Signatures and Intervals fully; Three Part Songs; Easy Passages at Sight.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing, from copies of common objects, which should be enlarged or reduced from the example; Drawing Plans and Elevations of Plane Figures and Rectangular Solids, in simple positions; Drawing Geometrical Figures with Instruments; Drawing to Scale in a limited

manner. Scripture—I.N.B. Whole Series.

Scripture—I.N.B. Whole Series.
Euclid—Book I, to Proposition XII.
Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Company Drill; Formation and Movements—Sections
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22.
Drill (for girls)—Marching in line; Balance Step, with and without advancing; Body and Limb Flexions; Pole Exercises; Dumb Bells (\frac{1}{2} \text{lh.}).

Needlework—The Work of the Previous Standards, with advanced skill; Patching in Calico, Flannel, and Print; Cutting out Garments, and Setting Work. Ornamental Work and Knitting to be introduced when standard of plain needlework prescribed for the Third Class has been completed.

### Fifth Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—As prescribed for University Junior Examination.

Writing—As in Fourth Class.

Dictation—On unruled paper, ordinary prose—15 corsecutive lines.

Arithmetic—Full Course, from Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent. Mensuration—Regular Surfaces and Solids.

Geography— S As prescribed for Junior and Senior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.

Natural Science-Physics or Physiology, or one of the Science Subjects prescribed for University Examinations or

Cooking : For girls

Cooking: For girls

Geometry—Euchd, Books I and II, with easy exercises.

Algebra—Hamblin Smith's Algebra to Chapter 13.

Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina," to page 53, with the first conjugation and the verb sum.

French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course to the end, with Macmillan's "First Reader," to page 28, or an equivalent.

Needlework—As for Fourth Class; Child's Frock in Washing Material; Cutting out and Fixing Work Fancy Work and Knitting at discretion of Work Mistress.

Drill (for boys)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

Solventy — Similar to Class IV, but of greater difficulty; Drawing from Common Objects and from Casts of Ornaments in Light and Shade; Plans and Elevations of Circular Solids, with sections.

Music—As in Third and Fourth Classes; Major and Minor Modes; Inversions, &c.

Scripture—As in Fourth Class.

Note 1.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in third half-year, it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced; also Euclid Book III; Algebra to Quadratics.

Note 2.—Where there are not as many as ten pupils to form a Fourth Class or a Fifth Class, as required, the Fourth Class and Fifth Class courses are to be taken as additions to the courses of the Third and Fourth Classes respectively.

# THE STANDARDS OF PROFICIENCY FOR THE SEVERAL CLASSES IN SCHOOLS SHALL BE AS FOLLOW:—

### FOR INFANTS' SCHOOLS.

### First Half-year of Enrolment.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—To read Primer, Part I (Australian School Series), to Lesson 20.

Writing—To write on Slates—i, u, n, w, v, r, w.

Arithmetic—To count and read up to 10; to know ball-frame exercises in Addition, and Addition of other Concrete Quantities as far as 10.

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects.

Form—The different kinds of Lines and Angles.

Colour—First (Primary) Colours.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—Inspection Drill for Cleanliness; Free Exercises; Gallery Exercises.

Drawing—On Slates—Lines, Angles, and Parallels.

### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—To read Primer, Part I, to the end.

Writing—To Write on Slates all the Letters of the Alphabet, with easy combinations.

Arithmetic—To Count and Read as far as 20; Addition, in single column, to 20; to add and subtract mentally numbers not involving results higher than 20.

mentally numbers not involving result Object Lessons—Domestic Animals.
Form—Three and Four Sided Figures.
Colour—Secondary Colours.
Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.
Drill—As for last half-year.
Drawing—As for last half-year.

### Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—Primer, Part II, to the end.

Writing—To Write on Slates from Copies.

Dictation—Words from Lessons Read.

Arithmetic—To Read and Notate as far as 100; Addition to three places—three addends; Mental Arithmetic up to 30; tables to "4 times."

Object Lessons—Common Vegetables.

Form—Curved Line Figures.

Colour—Tertiary Colours.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Serioture—Narratives and Moral Lessons

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—As for last half-year.

Drawing-As for last half-year.

#### Fourth Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—Australian School Series—Reader I, to the end.

Writing—On slates from copies.

Dictation—From lessons read, 8 lines.

Arithmetic—To read and notate up to 1,000; Addition, 4 places, 4 lines; mental operations in Arithmetic and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Object Lessons—Common materials.

Object Lessons—Common materials.
Form—Other plain figures.
Colour—Combination; shades and tints.
Singing—Simple melodies by ear.
Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates—lines, angles, and parallels.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.
Drill—As for previous half-years, with marking time—(1) with left foot; (2) with right foot; (3) with left foot and right foot alternately.

Drawing-As for previous half-year.

#### Values of Subjects taught in Infants' Schools.

Reading			•••					• • •		•••	100
Writing			•••	•••		•••					60
Arithmetic	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	100
Object Less	ons	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	30
Form	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••		•••	•••	20
Colour				•••		• • •	• • •	•••	•••	•••	20
Singing		•••	•••	•••			•••	***	•••	•••	40
Scripture	•••	•••			•••		•••	***	•••	•••	30
Drawing	•••	•••	•••		•••		***	•••	•••		40
Dictation	•••	•••				•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	60
Drill			•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	60

FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

#### FIRST CLASS.

### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent :-

1. Australian School Series: Primer I, to Lesson 40.

2. I. N. B.: Book I, to Sec. II, Lesson 12.

Writing—To write on slates, from the blackboard, the following letters, with their combinations, in words of four letters—i, u, n, m, o, a, c, e, v, w, r, t, d, l, b, h, j, f, y, g, p, q.

Arithmetic—To count and read any number as far as 20; to add in single columns numbers not involving a higher result than 20; to notate as far as 20; to add and subtract, mentally, numbers not involving results higher than 20.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing, on slates—lines, angles, and parallels.

Object Lessons—As for Infants' Schools; oral lessons on form and colour, on the properties of common

object Lessons—As for Infants Schools; oral lessons on form and colour, on the properties of common objects and materials, and on common animals and vegetables.

Needlework—Hem 2-inch Strips with coloured cotton.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.

Scripture—Narratives (Old Testament No. 1)—Moral Lessons. (First and Second Classes may be taken together.)

Drill—As for Infants' Schools, first half-year.

### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading-1. Australian School Series: Primer II, to the end.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Frimer 11, to the end.

2. I. N. B.: Book I, to the end.

Writing—To write on slates from copies.

Dictation—Words from lessons read.

Arithmetic—To read and notate easy numbers as far as 100; to work sums in Addition—three addenas; to add, mentally, numbers involving results not higher than 30; Multiplication Tables to "4 times."

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

Needlework—Hem and top-sew together strips with coloured cotton, and plain hems.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons; Old Testament, No. 1.
Drill—As for Infants' Schools, first half-year.

### Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader I, to the end.
2. I. N. B.: Book II, to Section III, Lesson 8.
Writing—On slates from copies.

Writing—On slates from copies.

Dictation—From lessons read.

Arithmetic—To read and notate numbers as far as 1,000; to work sums in Addition to 4 places, 4 lines; to perform easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times." 
Drawing—As for first half-year.

*Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.

*Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons: Old Testament, No. 1.

Drill—As for Infants' Schools, fourth half-year.

Needlework—Make Work-apron or Sachet with holland or calico. Name to be worked.

### Values of Subjects taught to First Class.

Reading (Rea	ding, 60	); Sp	elling, 2	Ο; <b>Μ</b> ε	anings	20)	•••				100
Writing			•••	•••					•••	•••	60
Dictation			• • •	•••		•••			•••	•••	60
Arithmetic (N	otation	, 20;	Slate-w	ork, 60	); Mei	ital Ope	rations,	20)	•••	•••	100
Singing				•••	•••			•••	•••		50
Scripture	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••		•••		30
Object Lesson	S		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		30
Drawing			•••	•••	•••	•••					30
Drill	• •••		•••		• • •			•••			60
Needlework	***					• • •			•••	•••	60
											SECOND

Note.—The enrolment of each pupil in the several classes of an Infants' School must show the time of such pupi in the school and not in the class.

*In small schools, the First and Second Classes should he combined for Object Lessons and Scripture, and should receive in each subject not less than one half-hour lesson per week; the inspection to be conducted on the lessons actually given.

#### SECOND CLASS.

### First Half-year of Enrolment.

One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:
1. Australian School Series: Reader II, to Lesson 50.
2. I.N.B.: Book II, to the end.

Writing—In copy books.

Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation as far as six places, three lines; Subtraction; Multiplication by two digits; Mental

Arithmetic; More difficult operations in Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to

"12 times."

Singing-Simple melodies by ear; Easy Exercises on the Modulator.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear; Easy Exercises on the Modulator.

*Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates, of simple right-lined and curved figures.

*Object Lessons—Properties of common objects and materials, common animals, and vegetables.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Squad Drill with intervals; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4,6, 25, 26; Marching, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, and 50.

Drill (for girls)—Dressing with intervals; turnings by numbers; free exercises and body flexions (six exercises); marching in single rank.

Needlework—Hem and top-sew a 9-inch sampler of jaconet with coloured cotton, and feather-stitch all round. Initial or name in satin-stitch.

### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading-1. A. S. S.: Reader II, to the end.

2. I. N. B.: Sequel I, to the end. Writing—In copy-books.
Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.
Arithmetic—Notation to 9 places, 3 lines; Multiplication in full; Short Division; Mental Arithmetic; Exercises in simple Rules; Tables—Money.
Singing—Tonic Sol-fa Notation—Scale Exercises (without accidentals); two and three pulse measures (without subdivision of pulse); simple melodies.
*Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1; Moral Lessons. (Moral Lessons to be given orally.)
Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates, of simple right-lined and curved figures.
*Object Lessons—As for previous half-year.
Needlework—Make a plain pillow-slip, pinafore, handkerchief, or similar useful article; seams to be top-sewed and felled-finished with tapes.
Drill—As for previous half-year; and Physical Training, section 5; Exercises 1, 2, 3, and 4.

#### Values of Subjects taught to Second Class.

Readi	ng (	Reading	g, 60	; Spellin	g, 20	; Mean	ings, &	c., 20)		•••			100
Writin	ıgʻ		•••		•••		•••	·,		•••	•••	•••	100
Dictat		•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••		•••	100
			tion,	10; Sla	te wor	k, 60 ;	Mental	, 30)		•••			100
Objec	t Le	ssons				•••	•••		•••		•••		60
. Singin	g (8	inging,	30;	Theory,	20)	•••	•••	•••		• •••	•••		50
Script		•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••		•••			30
Drawi	$_{ m ng}$	• • •	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	30
Drill Needl		 	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	60
Neear	ewoi	·K.			•••	•••							60

### THIRD CLASS.

### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:

1. Australian School Series: Reader III, to Lesson 20.

2. I.N.B.: Book III, to Lesson 30.

Repetition from memory of twenty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy books.
Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation, Long Division, Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money; Mental Arithmetic—Easy Exercises; Tables—Weights and Measures.

Geography—To know the school locality and the cardinal points; and the names and positions of the Continents, Oceans, and chief divisions of land and water marked on a Map of the World.

Grammar—To define the noun, pronoun, adjective, and verb, and to distinguish each in easy sentences.

†Singing—Tonic Sol-fa Notation: scale exercises; easy time exercises; two, three, and four pulse measures (pulse, half-pulse, hold marks, and rests); simple two part songs and rounds.

History—Celtic Period to Henry II; to page 21, Nelson's Brief History of England.

Drawing—On paper, from simple rectangular and circular models, and from common objects about the school-room; also simple geometrical figures, to be drawn with rulers and in free hand.

Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1; Moral Lessons.

Object Lessons—Lessons on animals and plants, with special reference to agriculture; on the human frame, and laws of health; on elementary physiology; and on important manufactures.

†Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Physical Training as for Second Class; Marching—Sections 7, 8, 10, 11, 20, 21 and 22.

Drill (for girls)—File marching; wheeling in file; marking time; changing step; free exercises while marching and marking time.

marching and marking time.

Mework.—A plain chemise, gathered at neck into a stitched band, ornamented with feather-stitching; or similar useful article which can be completed by stitches already taught.

### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader III, to the end.
2. I.N.B.: Book III, to the end.

Repetition from memory of thirty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the reading lessons.

Arithmetic—All the Compound Rules; Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar—To distinguish readily all the parts of speech.

Composition—To write a letter of not less

Geography-To know the outlines of the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

^{*} In small schools, the First and Second Classes should be combined for Object Lessons and Scripture, and should receive in each subject not less than one half-hour lesson per week; the inspection to be conducted on the lessons actually given.

[†] Note.—In Schools below the Sixth Class, the standard in singing for Second Class shall also be that for Third Class ‡ Note.—In schools below the Sixth Class, the standard for drill will be that for the Second Class.

Object Lessons—As for previous half-year.

History—To death of Richard III; to page 44 of Nelson's Brief History of England.

Singing—Staff Notation (movable doh system); Treble Clef; Pitch and Time; Names; Relative Value of Notes; Two-part Songs and Rounds from Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

Drawing—As for previous half-year.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889;" Physical Training, section 5; Exercises, 5, 6, and 7; Squad Drill, sections 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—A linen sampler, with threads drawn, showing the various stitches used in Needlework, namely: top-sewing, stitching, herring-boning, various feather-stitching, eyelet and button-holes, small square of darning, loops; name done in satin-stitch. Third Half-Year of Enrolment. Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 30.
2. I. N. B., Book IV, to end of Section II. Repetition from memory of forty lines of poetry. Repetition from memory of forty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the Reading Lessons.

Arithmetic—Reduction; Miscellaneous Exercises in Simple and Compound Rules; Mental Arithmetic;

Easy Questions in Buying and Selling.

Grammar—Parsing of Simple Sentences; Accidence, and Analysis of Simple Sentences. Composition—

To write on paper a letter of not less than twelve lines.

Geography—New South Wales—Physical Features and Chief Towns; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

History—Nelson's Brief History of England, to page 70; Outlines of English History, to the Abdication of James II. of James 11.

Singing—Staff Notation—\(\frac{2}{4}\) and \(\frac{3}{4}\) times; Time Exercises on Minim and Crochet (with corresponding rests); Scale Exercises on the Staff; Two-part Songs and Rounds from Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Drill (for boys)—Same as second half-year.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—1. Sampler as in last half-year.

2. A pair of drawers tucked finished with button-holes in hand; or similar useful articles. 2. A pair of drawers, tucked, finished with button-holes in band; or similar useful article. Fourth Half-year of Enrolment. Reading—1. Australian School Series; Reader IV, to the end.
2. I. N. B., Book IV, to the end.
Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition from memory of forty lines of poetry. Writing—In copy books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the Reading Lessons, on paper.

Arithmetic—Simple and Compound Proportion, with Miscellaneous Exercises in back Rules Mental Arithmetic. Arithmetic.

Grammar—Parsing and Analysis of Sentences, with a knowledge of the Rules of Syntax; Composition.

Geography—Europe—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

History—English History; Nelson's Brief History, to the end; Outlines of English History to the present time; History of Australia.

Singing—Staff Notation, ²/₄, ³/₄, and ⁴/₄ Times; Time Exercises on Minim, Crochet, and Quaver' (with corresponding rests); Scale Exercises on the Staff, introducing fe and ta; Two-part Songs and Rounds, from Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

Drawing—As for first half-year. from Tonic Sol-ta Notation.

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Needlework—1. Running and felling seams with tucks run and gathered into band, in chemise or similar useful article; name or initial in satin-stitch.

2. Darning in stocking-web material.

3. Button-holes in cloth.

Drill (for hors)—Same as for second half-year. Drill (for boys)—Same as for second half-year.
Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year. Values of Subjects taught to Third Class. Marks. Reading (Reading, 60; Poetry, 20; Meanings, &c., 20) 100 100 Writing ... ... ... ... • • • ••• 100 100 ••• Geography ••• ... ... ••• ... ... ... ... Object Lessons ... ... ••• • • • 60 ••• ... ... ... ... ... • • • 50 ... ... ... ... ... ... ••• 60 ••• ... ••• • • • ... ... ••• Needlework ... ... ... ... ... Note 1.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fourth Class, the standard prescribed for the first half-year in the Fourth Class shall be that for the fifth half-year in the Third Class.

Note 2.—The work prescribed in Object Lessons, Scripture, and Drawing, is for the whole period pupils remain in the Third Class. The examination will be on the subjects taught.

Note 3.—When the standard of plain needlework prescribed for the Third Class has been completed, ornamental work, or knitting, or both, should be introduced. FOURTH CLASS. First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:—

1. Australian School Series: Reader V, to end of Lesson 22.

2. I. N. B.; Fourth Supplement, to page 63.
Repetition from memory of fifty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Twelve consecutive lines from Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Practice; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Mental Arithmetic—the full course, as treated in any Standard Work.

Grammar—Parsing passages from Reading Lessons; Accidence; Analysis of a Compound Sentence; Composition.

Geography-

Geography—Asia; Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country; Mapping.
Object Lessons—Lessons on Animal and Plant Life, and on the Chemical and Physical Principles involved
in Agriculture; more Advanced Lessons on Third-class Subjects, with Light, Heat, and Air in
relation to Health; also Lessons on Elementary Physical Science.

History—English History: Nelson's "History for Junior Classes"—Henry VII to James II; revision
of Third-class Work; Australian History.

Singing—Staff Notation only; Key Signatures, C, F, and G; Structure of Scale, Tetrachords, Common
Marks of Expression, Abbreviations, and Symbols. Time Signatures, ²/₄, ³/₄, ⁴/₂, and ⁶/₃ Times; Easy
Accidentals; Time Exercises on Minim, Dotted Minim, Crotchet, and Quaver (with corresponding
rests); Three-part Songs and Rounds; very easy passages at sight.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing, from copies of Common Objects, which should be enlarged or reduced from
the example; Drawing Flans and Elevations of Plane Figures and Rectangular Solids, in simple positions; Drawing Geometrical Figures with Instruments; Drawing to Scale in a limited manner.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series (Fourth Class and Fifth Class may be taken together).

Euclid—Definitions of, Book I.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series (Fourth Class and Fifth Class may be taken together).
Exclid—Definitions of, Book I.
Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Company Drill; Formation and Movements—Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22.
Drill (for girls)—Marching in Line; Balance Step, with and without advancing; Body and Limb Flexions; Pole Exercises; Dumb Bells (\frac{1}{2} \text{ lb.})
Needlework—1. Sampler with greater skill than before.
2. A petticoat with tucks run, gathered and stroked into band; or similar useful article.
3. Darning and button-holes, as in last half-year.

### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading-1. Australian School Series: Reader V, to end of Lesson 56.

2. I. N. B., 4th Supplement, to page 155. Repetition from memory of fifty lines of poetry.

Myriting—As for last half-year.

Dictation—Selected passages of twelve consecutive lines from books read.

Arithmetic—Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces.

Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; Simple Essays.

Geography—America; Physical Features, and Chief Towns of each Country.

Object Lessays—As for first half-year.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

History—English History (Nelson's "History for Junior Classes")—William III to present time;

History—English History (Nelson's "History for Junior Classes")—William III to present time;
History of Australia.

Singing—Staff Notation only; Key Signatures, B.D. D. E.D. A; Time Signatures fully; Time Exercises as in last half-year, with Dotted Notes, Ledger Lines, Accidentals, Definitions of most common Musical Terms; Three-part Songs and Rounds; Easy Passages at Sight,

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series.

Euclid—Book I, to Proposition 12.

Drill (for boys)—As for first half-year.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—1. A plain night shirt, showing top sewing, stitching, button-holes, and gathers, and finished with gussets; or a night-dress tucked and trimmed, or any similar article.

2. Patching in calico and flannel.

3. This class will be expected to set their own sewing, with the advice of the Workmistress; and pupils over 14 years of age should be able to cut out and fit garments specified in Third Class.

### Values of Subjects taught to Fourth Class.

D 1: (75	7.	a - T			_						Marks.
Reading (Re	eaung,	60; F	oetry,	20; M	eanings	s, &c., 20	)	•••			100
Writing	•••	•••	•••				·				100
Dictation						•					100
Arithmetic (Slate Work 70. Mental 30)											100
~	2200	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, 0, 11	circar, o	, o ,		•••		• • •	• • •	100
Grammar (À	cciden	ce, 20	; Pars	ing, 40;	Analy	rsis, 10;	Com	position	ı, 30)		100
Geography								•	·		60
Object Lesso	ons										60
		• • • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	
History			.4.			•••					60
Singing (Singing, 30. Theory 30)											60
Drawing`	0 0,	,	0,	.,					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
		•••	***	• • •	• • •	• • •			•••	•••	60
Scripture	• • •	• • • •			• • •		•••		•••		60
$\mathbf{Euclid}$											60
Drill								• • • •	• • • •	•••	
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •		•••	• • •		60
$\mathbf{N}$ eedlework	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••		•••	60

Note.—When there are not ten pupils to form a Fifth Class, the standard prescribed for the first half-year in Fifth Class shall be that for the third half-year of the Fourth Class.

### FIFTH CLASS.

### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—The Text-book prescribed for the University Junior Examination. Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Passages of ordinary prose, fifteen consecutive lines.

Arithmetic—Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, as treated in Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent; Mensuration; Area of Regular Surfaces.

As prescribed for the Senior or Junior Public Examinations at the Sydney University. History-

Natural Science-Physics or Physiology, or one of the Science Subjects prescribed for the University Examinations or

Cooking: For girls.
Euclid—Book I.•

Euclid—Book I.

Algebra—As shown in Hamblin Smith's Algebra, up to Chapter 6, omitting Exercises 15 to 32.

Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina" to Exercise 21, page 29.

French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course, to Lesson 25.

Drawing—Similar to Class IV, but of greater difficulty; Drawing from any Common Objects and Casts of Ornaments, in Light and Shade; Drawing Plans and Elevations of Circular Solids with Sections.

Music—Key and Time Signatures fully; Time Exercises on all the ordinary notes and Rests, with Dots, Triplets, Simple Passages at sight, Syncopation, Modulation, Double Dotted Notes, Double Sharps and Flats, Three-part Songs.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series. (The C ass may be taken with Fourth Class in this subject.)

Drill (for boys)—

Drill (for girls)—

As for Fourth Class.

Needlework—

- Needlework-1. Patching in print, flannel, and cloth.

  2. A linen sampler as in Third and Fourth Classes; also a child's dress made of washing material.
  - 3. The pupils will be required to cut out and fix their own sewing; also any garment named in former classes.

#### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

```
Reading
            As for last half-year.
Dictation
```

-The full course, as treated in ordinary Text-books, such as Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic; Mensuration—Regular Surfaces and Solids.

Grammar Geography-History Natural Science-As for last half-year. Music-

Scripture Lessons-

Drawing—

Euclid—Books I and II, with easy Exercises.

Algebra—Hamblin Smith's Algebra, to chapter 13.

Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina," to page 53, with the first conjugation and the verb sum.

French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course to the end, with Macmillan's "First Reader," to page 28, or an equivalent.

Needlework—As for last half-year.

Drill (for boys)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

### Values of Subjects taught to Fifth Class.

			-	•			-				Mark
Reading (Re	eading	,·30; I	Derivati	ons, &c	., 30;	Poetry	, 20)	•••			80
Writing `							•••				80
Dictation											80
Arithmetic											100
Grammar (A	Accide	nce, <b>1</b> 0	; Parsi	ng, 20	; Anal	ysis, 10	; Pros	ody, 10	; Com	posi-	
tion, 30	0)										80
Geography	·		•••			•••	•••	•••		•••	50
History				•••		•••		•••			50
Natural Science			•••								70
Geometry (1	Euclid	, 70 ; I	Exercise	s, <b>3</b> 0)	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	100
Algebra		٠				•••		•••	•••		100
Latin			•••	•••			•••	•••			100
French						•••	•••	• • •	•••		100
Drawing		• • • •				•••		•••			60
Music (Sing	ing, 30	); The	ory, 30		•••						60
Scripture	•••							• • •	•••		60
$\mathbf{Drill}$						•••		•••	•••	• • •	60
Needlework					•••	•••	• • •	•••		•••	60

Note 1.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in third half-year, it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced; and provided the pupils are able to work as far as page 104 of Todhunter's "Trigonometry for Beginners," full marks (100) will be awarded. (Euclid in the third half-year, Book III; Algebra to Quadratics.)

Note 2.—Music—In separate boys' and girls' departments the sexes may be combined for singing lessons at the discretion of the teachers; but the teachers of the respective departments will be held responsible for instruction in the theory of music.

Note 3.—Dnul—In all schools under one teacher, the standard for the second-class shall be the highest required for any class. Subject to this provision, rifle drill should be taught to third and higher classes whenever not fewer than ten pupils can be assembled.

Note 4.—Writing—All writing will be rejected as a failure if there is no attempt made to imitate the copies set.

Note 5.—Arithmetic—Pupils of girls' schools will not be expected to work Discount, Stocks, or Cube Root.

### Provisional Schools.

156. The last preceding Regulation, with all others respecting routine, discipline, and inspection, shall apply equally to Provisional as to other schools.

### Special Religious Instruction.

157. No pupil is to be required to receive Special Religious Instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given.

## General Religious Instruction.

158. Where any parent or guardian objects to a pupil receiving the General Religious Instruction prescribed in the Course of Instruction, notification to this effect shall be made to the teacher in writing.

### Denominational Books.

159. The Teacher, in all schools under the superintendence of the Minister, shall see that the religious books employed in the Classes for Special Religious Instruction are confined to the time and place of such instruction, and not left in the way of children whose parents may object to them.

## Methods of Teaching.

160. Every Teacher shall make himself acquainted with improved methods of teaching, and practise them in his school; and, as the efficiency of Teachers will be judged of by the attainments, as well as the moral improvement of their pupils, results, as well as the mode of instruction, should be kept in view.

## Teaching power to be justly distributed.

161. Teachers shall provide for the equitable distribution of their time through all the classes, so that the instruction of no pupil be neglected.

### Person's visiting Schools.

162. Visitors shall have access to every school maintained or aided by the Minister, during the hours of Secular Instruction—not to take part in the business or to interrupt it, but simply to observe how it is conducted.

## Duty of Teachers to Visitors.

163. Every Teacher shall receive courteously visitors seeking to inspect his school, and afford them access to the schoolroom, and liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children or on the desks, what tablets are on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but teachers shall not permit any person to interrupt the business of the school by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers, or in any way diverting attention from the usual business.

Official

#### Official Visits.

164. The restriction expressed in the preceding Rule will, of course, not interfere with the provision in Section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, whereby access is afforded to Religious Teachers for the purpose of communicating Special Religious Instruction.

#### Visitors' Book.

165. Every Teacher shall have the "Visitors' Book" lying upon his desk, in which the visitors may enter their names, and, if they think proper, any remarks. Teachers are by no means to erase or alter any remark so made.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

THE following Instructions, issued for the information and guidance of Principal Teachers of Schools and of Mistresses of Girls' and Infants' Departments, are also to be acted upon as far as practicable by Teachers generally.

## I. Instructions relating to Principal Teachers only.

The Principal Teacher will keep a Teachers' Time Book, and will see that all Teachers enter therein the time of their arrival at and departure from school.

2. He will report to the Inspector all Teachers absent from duty without leave, and any who are

habitually unpunctual.

habitually unpunctual.

3. He will visit the other School Departments once a day at least, to ascertain that the Teachers are at their posts and are observing the Time-tables. He will see that all documents required by the Regulations are exhibited in their proper places. It is not intended that he shall interfere with the teaching, the discipline, or the internal management of the other Departments; nor is he at liberty to remove children therefrom to his own Department without the sanction of the Inspector; but he is empowered to decide questions relating to the general order and routine of the entire school, subject to appeal to higher authority.

4. He will, with the concurrence and aid of the Heads of Departments, arrange for the regular cleaning of the schoolrooms, will see that the water-closets and all external premises are kept clean, and that the fences and gates are uninjured by the pupils. He will report promptly any damage done to the school buildings, as also any necessity for emptying the water-closets. If the water for the use of the pupils should become bad, the Inspector should be informed to that effect; and, in dry seasons, care is to be taken to prevent any persons, other than the pupils or the Teacher's family, from obtaining water from the school tanks or wells.

5. He will receive all letters addressed to Teachers at the School, and deliver them to the owners.

from the school tanks or wells.

5. He will receive all letters addressed to Teachers at the School, and deliver them to the owners as soon as convenient. At the same time he will impress upon Teachers that having private letters addressed to them at the school is an inconvenient arrangement, justified only by urgent circumstances. Letters intended for pupils, and non-official letters addressed to Pupil-teachers, should be forwarded to the purpose convenient. the parents of the persons concerned.

6. Persons visiting the School, or calling upon Teachers, should in the first instance be brought to

6. Persons visiting the School, or calling upon Teachers, should in the first instance be brought to the Principal Teacher.

7. He will receive and investigate complaints from perents and others. It is expected that he will attentively consider such complaints, that he will endeavour to ascertain whether they are well founded, and that he will afford the redress which their nature may require or suggest.

8. The Principal Teacher will register all children applying for admission to the School, and will determine the Department for which they are fit.

9. Under the heading in the Annual Return, "Number of Scholars on the Records," pupils who have left, but who have subsequently been re-enrolled in the same school during the year, should only be counted once. A School with two or more Departments is to furnish but one Annual Return, in which children transferred from one Department to another during the year are only to be counted once.

## II. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING ALIKE TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS AND MISTRESSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

10. He will give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the rooms, and will especially avoid an excessive degree of heat. At each recess the doors and windows should be opened so as to secure an effectual change of air. Windows should be opened, where practicable, by lowering them from the top; and children must not be allowed to sit in a strong current of air.

11. He will note the methods employed and the discipline maintained by the several Teachers under his immediate supervision, and will have power to interfere whenever he may consider either to be defeative.

to be defective.

to be defective.

12. He will arrange his classes, if four or more, in sections, each section to contain two or three classes; and will place in charge of each section an Assistant Teacher, who, when the staff admits, will be aided by a Pupil-teacher.

13. For all purposes of classification and examination, the actual attendance of a pupil in days shall determine his half-year in class, such half-year to consist of 110 days.

14. When a subordinate Teacher relinquishes the charge of a class or section, it should be examined by the Head of the Department in the presence of the outgoing Teacher and his successor. A record of the condition of the class or section, as elicited by such examination, should be entered in the Lesson Register, and be attested by the signatures of all the persons concerned.

15. A similar course should be followed with respect to the materials used by the class or section in charge of the outgoing Teacher.

16. He will carefully preserve in the School all completed records and duplicate returns, for the use of future Teachers.

17. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the Head of the school or Department.

use of future Teachers.

17. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the Head of the school, or Department, or—under his direction and responsibility—by an Assistant Teacher. Pupil-teachers are, under no circumstances, to be allowed to inflict corporal punishment. Careful attention must be paid to the Regulation which provides that corporal punishment "should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases." Failure or inability to learn is not to be regarded as an extreme case; and corporal punishment is not to be recognized as a proper aid to teaching. The boxing of pupils' ears is strictly forbidden, as is also the corporal punishment of female pupils twelve years of age and over; and no corporal punishment may be inflicted for neglect to prepare home lessons. All cases of corporal punishment are to be recorded, at the time the punishment is inflicted, in the Punishment Book supplied to all schools by the Department. Department.

18. Home Lessons:—

(a.) No home lessons or written exercises of any kind shall be given to children attending Infants'
Schools or First Classes in other schools.

Schools or First Classes in other schools.
(b.) Children in the Second Class shall have no written exercises of any kind; but they may be required to prepare lessons on Reading, Spelling, or Tables, provided such work take up not more than half-an-hour each evening.
(c.) Children in the Third Class may be given home lessons four evenings in the week, the subjects being left to the discretion of the Teacher; but each night's lessons must not take more than one hour to complete.
(d.) In the case of Fourth and Fifth Classes it is left to the discretion of the Teacher to give such home lessons as he may consider necessary.

home lessons as he may consider necessary.

19. Pupils shall not be detained in School for study or for punishment during any part of the

forenoon rece

forenoon recess.

20. The Teacher shall make the necessary arrangements for the proper oversight of the playground during recesses. It is competent for the head of a School or of a Department, the staff of which contains more than one Teacher, to so arrange that each helf of the staff shall be relieved of playground supervision during an equal portion of the recess for dinner. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments must undertake playground duty equally with the other Teachers.

21. He will construct Programmes of Lessons for classes in his Department taught by Pupilteachers, and will decide upon the suitableness of those framed by Assistant Teachers. His signature is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been examined by him and have received his approval.

received his approval.

22. He will devote a portion of his time weekly to the instruction of each class in his Department.

23. He will examine each class in his Department at least once a month, and will record the results, note the defects, and enter suggestions for their remedy in a book kept for the purpose. Such entries should be signed by himself and the Teacher of the class.

24. He will be responsible for the progress of all children in his Department, and for the condition of the Department in all other matters, excepting those points of organization for which he cannot reasonably be held accountable.

reasonably be held accountable.

25. He will devote at least one hour daily to the instruction of Pupil-teachers, and will see that all the prescribed subjects are duly studied by them. Suitable programmes are to be prepared, and a Register is to be kept showing (a) the time of commencing the daily lesson and the time at which it was concluded, (b) the exercise or home-lesson appointed for the day. It must be clearly understood that Mistresses of Departments are to perform a fair share of the work of instructing Pupil-teachers.

26. He will be responsible for posting Quarterly Returns on the last Saturday preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations; and, in other cases, on the last Saturday of the months of March and September. In country places, where no post leaves on Saturday or the preceding Friday evening, the Returns must be sent, without fail, by the first subsequent opportunity.

27. In making application for increased assistance, he will give attention to the following Rules, by which the numerical strength of Teaching Staffs is regulated.

In a mixed school, or in a sevarate Bovs' or Girls' Department, having an average attendance of—

In a mixed school, or in a separate Boys' or Girls' Department, having an average attendance of—50 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Pupil-teacher.

70 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Assistant.

80 to 110 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.

110 to 140 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.

140 to 180 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

180 to 220 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

220 to 270 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

270 to 310 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

310 to 350 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

350 to 400 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.

450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

1n every separate Infants' Department having an average attendance of—

450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

In every separate Infants' Department having an average attendance of—
60 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and a Pupil-teacher.
100 to 120 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.
120 to 160 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.
160 to 200 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.
200 to 240 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
240 to 300 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
300 to 340 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.
340 to 380 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
440 to 480 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.
480 to 550 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 7 Pupil-teachers.

28. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments, respectively, are empowered to grant leave 28. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments, respectively, are empowered to grant leave of absence to Assistants and Pupil-teachers employed under their supervision for a period not exceeding one day, subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 3 of the Rules regulating leave of absence. It must, however, be distinctly understood that such leave of absence can only be granted in cases where the necessity for it is clearly shown. In forwarding applications for leave of absence for more than one day, the Principal Teacher or Mistress of a Department, will state thereon the arrangements proposed for the performance of the duties of those applying; will express an opinion as to whether such arrangements are satisfactory; and will state what previous leave has been granted, and on what terms, during the past twelve months. Applications for sick leave for three or more days should be accompanied by medical certificates. medical certificates.

29. All correspondence and returns (except those relating to fees) should be sent to the Inspector under whose immediate supervision the school is placed. Salary abstracts should be sent direct to the

Accountant

Accountant.

30. Teachers of all ranks are required to abstain from participation in any public meetings or other gatherings on party, political, or sectarian topics, and generally to refrain from all action in such matters calculated to give offence to any section of the community or to impair their own usefulness as teachers; they must also abstain from public controversy upon the merits of the system of education now in force, and from acting as local preachers, lay readers, or local correspondents of newspapers.

31. It is incumbent on teachers to attend to directions given them by Inspectors, and all departmental orders issued to them must be strictly observed. Should a Teacher at any time feel aggrieved, he may appeal to the Minister for redress, but such appeal must be made in a proper and respectful manner. Pending an appeal, no Teacher will be justified in disobeying orders, nor in the course of an appeal shall he knowingly make unfounded charges or improperly introduce subjects foreign to the matter of appeal.

32. No Sectarian or denominational publications of any kind whatsoever shall be used in school, nor shall any denominational or sectarian doctrines be inculcated.

33. It shall be the duty of all Teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity, and falsehood; to instruct them in the principles of a free Government; and to train them up to a true comprehension of the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship.

## APPENDIX XXVIII. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

RECEIPTS,	DISBURSEMENTS.	
To Balance from 1890	MINISTERIAL OFFICE.  By Salaries , Repairs and furniture , Books, printing, and stationery , Miscellaneous expenses— Fuel and light Travelling expenses freecht  Travelling expenses freecht	£ s. d. 12,205 10 8 155 13 5 318 11 2
,, Amount received from Treasury on account of Loan Vote (Land)       25,000 0 0       0         , Amount received from Treasury on account of Public School Property Account       1,055 10 2         , Amount received from Treasury on account of Trust Funds       6 0 0         , Amount refunded by Crown Solicitor       186 3 8	Travelling expenses, freight, cartage, and cab hire 67 7 3 Adveitising 25 0 0 Sundry small expenses 13 16 5  EXAMINER'S BRANCH.  Salaries Rent, repairs, and furniture Fuel and light Books, printing, and stationery Lamination fees	189 19 11   12,869 15 2
	CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.  "Salaries "Ront, repairs, and furinture "Fuel and light "Books, printing, and stationery. "Travelling expenses "Sundry small expenses	25,159 S 11 496 9 6 85 6 7 255 13 7 7,464 0 3 14 2 0
	ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.  ,, Salaries ,, Rent, repairs, and furniture ,, Books, printing, and stationery ,, Travelling expenses  TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREEL. ,, Salaries and allowances	5,439 12 0 32 7 5 6 15 6 1,512 12 6 6,991 7 5
	,, Repairs and furniture ,, Books, printing, and stationery ,, Medical fees ,, Fuel and light Training School, Hurlstone.	5,275 14 8 110 9 9 312 7 0 32 10 0 43 14 0 5,774 16 2
	, Salaries , Repairs and furniture , Books, printing, and stationery. , House expenses , Cookery Instruction – Miscellaneous , Lectures , Travelling expenses , Medical fees , Advertising	1,758 14 3 414 4 2 178 7 7 987 19 2 10 13 8 100 0 0 232 16 0 53 11 0 2 7 6
	III SCHOOLS.  ,, Salaries ,, Rent, reparrs, and furniture ,, Books, printing, and stationery ,, Tra-elling expenses ,, Advertising ,, Cleaning allowance and fuel	6,542 10 7 1,103 18 7 170 1 4 0 19 5 51 5 0 45 3 6
	PI BLIC SCHOOLS.  , Salaries and allowances.  , Buildings, sites, repairs, rent, and furniture  , Cleaning allowance  , Fuel  , Books, printing, and stationery.  , Advertising  , Travelling expenses  , Medical fees  , Law costs  , Torage allowance  , Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous	440,297 19 10 179,665 17 3 7,984 17 8 873 6 6 8,643 9 5 369 7 5 2,185 7 10 103 9 9 68 17 6 29 12 6 10 19 5
	PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.  ,, Salaries and allowances . ,, Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture . ,, Fuel . ,, Books, printing, and stationery . ,, Forage allowance . ,, Tax-elling expenses . ,, Advertising .	26,134 3 8 3,271 4 7 65 11 6 656 19 3 15 0 0 289 13 10 13 1 3
•	HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.  ,, Salaries and allowances ,, Buildings, iepairs, rent, and furniture ,, Fuel ,, Books, printing, and stationery. ,, Travelling expenses ,, Forage allowance ,, Advertising	15,540 18 4 340 14 8 33 16 6 252 8 8 109 4 11 1,289 2 0 0 16 6
	HOUSE-TO HOUSE TEACHING. ,, Salarics and allowances. ,, Furniture. ,, Books, printing, and stationery. ,, Tranelling expenses ,, Forage allowance ,, Fuel ,, Advertising	6,549 11 9 0 15 0 164 5 10 59 4 5 590 5 0 11 15 0 0 12 0
	EVENING SCHOOLS.  ", Salaries ", Books, printing, and stationery ", State scholarships	276 11 4 4 14 8 281 6 0 1,318 11 6
£ 775,014 3 8	Balance	769,565 6 8 5,148 17 0 775,014 3 8

E. & O. E.

Department of Public Instruction,
22nd March, 1892.

, ROB. MUNRO,
Accountant.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

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

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

853—

[5s.]

.[1,085 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £253.]

## CONTENTS.

		·								PA	GE.
			··· ···	t of Dub	 Jia Sah	 oola ma		danina	 the re-	••	1
PPENDIX	I.—Application 1892.					re		uuring	yea	ar 	38
,,	II.—Applicatio	ns for aid to	Provisional	Schools,	receive						39
"	III.—Applicatio	ns for aid to	Half-time	Schools, r	eceived	during	the ye	ar 1892		••	<b>4</b> 2
"	IV.—Application			ltinerant	Teache	rs, rec	eivea (	luring	tne ye	ar	43
,,	V.—Applicatio		establishmen	t of Eve	ning Pu	 iblic S	chools,	receive	d durir	ng	TO
**	the ye	ar 1892		•••	•••	•••		•••	··· •		43
,,	VI.—General A										44
"	VII.—Attendanc ber. 18	892, or for th									45
,,	VIII.—Attendance	e of children	n at the Pr	ovisional	Schools	for the	he qua	rter end	ling 31	$\operatorname{st}$	
		ber, 1892, c		ist quarte	er durir	ng which	ch the	schools	were	in	05
	operat IX.—Attendanc		n at the H	alf-time	Schools	for th	 ie dnai	 ter end	 ling 31	et.	65
"		ber, 1892, o									
	operat	ion					•••		•••		69
"	X.—Attendanc										
	operat	iber, 1892, d	or tor the i	ast quare	er auri	ng wm	en the	SCHOOLS	were	711	73
<b>23</b>	XI.—Attendanc		at the Ever		ic Scho	ols for	the qua	rter en	ding 31	st	•
	Decem	ber, 1892, o									hr 4
	operat XII.—The Chief		Report with	its Anne		•••	• • •	•••	•••		74 75
".	Annex A.		Allpass and			••• rt					79
•	"В.		Thompson								80
	" C.		spector W.		_	•••	•••	•••	··· •	• • •	82
	" D. " E.		Hookins' Re		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	83 85
	भा े		Skillman's I nspector Bra		nort	•••		•••	•••	•••	87
	" G.		Blumer's Re				•••	•••		•••	89
	" <u>H</u> .		Beavis' Rep		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	90
	" <u>I</u> .		Parkinson's			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	91
	" J. " K.		nspector M'( Kevin's Rep		eport	•••	•••	•••		•••	93 95
	" L.		Thomas' Re			•••				•••	97
	. ,, M.		epector Joh		port	•••		•••		•••	99
	" <u>N</u> .		Lawford's F			• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • •	99
	" O. " P.		Baillie's Re nspector Cod		···	•••	•••	•••	•••		100 101
	" Q.		Willis' Repo			•••	•••				105
	", Ř.		Sheehy's Re		•••			•••	•••		106
	" S.		Durie's Rep		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		109
	" T. " U.		nspector Lob		port	•••	•••	•••	•••		$\frac{110}{113}$
	v		Nolan's Rep M'Clelland'		•••	•••		•••			114
	", <b>w</b>		nspector T.						•••		115
	", X.	Inspector	M'Cormack	's Report				•••	•••		119
	" Y.		Flashman's		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		$\frac{121}{123}$
	" Z. " Z1		Waterhouse nspector O'I				•••	•••	•••		$\frac{125}{125}$
	,, Z1	_	Wright's Re			•••		•••	•••		127
	" Z3	. Inspector	Friend's Re				•••		•••		128
	" Z4		Pearson's R		···	•••	•••	•••	•••		130
	" Z5 " Z6		nspector Loi Rooney's Re	ng's Kepo enort	rt	•••	•••	•••	•••		$\begin{array}{c} 132 \\ 134 \end{array}$
	" Z7		Smith's Re				•••	•••			136
	" Z8		Principal of		g Schoo	l, Fort-				•••	137
	,, Z9		Principal of	f Trainin	g Schoo	d, Hurl	lstone	•••	•••		139
"	XIII.—Report or		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		141 141
"	XIV.—Report or XV.—Report or		••• •••			•••		•••	•••		142
"	XVI.—Report or			•••	•••					•••	142
"	XVII.—Report or			•••	• • •		•••	•••	•••		143
	XVIII.—Architect XIX.—Board of		Report	•		•••	***	•••	•••		$\frac{144}{145}$
"	XX.—Report or			orce	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		146
"	XXI.—Report or	a Technical I	Education, w	ith Anne:			•••			•••	147
"	XXII.—Public Sc			92	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••		169
-	XXIII.—Amended XXIV.—Receipts a			 2 Toom 100		•••	•••	•••	•••		$\frac{170}{171}$
,, -	Trectible s	ma misonise	лиспир от ипс	year 10t	انتار	• • •			• • •	•••	

## REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To His Excellency the Honorable SIR FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

May it please your Excellency,—

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the Report of the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1892. The Report deals fully with the educational work carried on under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, and embraces summaries of similar work done in State-aided Institutions of an educational character.

The number of schools on the list in the year was 2,502, embracing 2,724 separate departments, with accommodation for 222,411 pupils. The gross enrolment of pupils was 239,364, the mean quarterly enrolment, 186,207, and the average attendance, 132,580. The staff of teachers, all grades included, numbered 4,636. By additions to 39 existing buildings and the erection of 136 new buildings, accommodation was provided for 10,541 more children than in 1891.

2,488 schools, comprising 2,717 departments, were inspected during the year. In Primary Schools, 142,109 pupils were examined—87,778 in the course of instruction for Classes I and II, and 54,331 in higher-class courses. 589 High School pupils were also examined. In the different classes of the Primary Schools, 81 per cent. passed in reading, 81 per cent. in writing, 72 per cent. in arithmetic, 78 per cent. in object and science lessons, and 74 per cent. in drawing. In Superior and High Schools subjects from 66 to 100 per cent. satisfied the standard, while in all the schools inspected the discipline was reported as satisfactory. During the year, 90 candidates were successful in obtaining Scholarships and Bursaries for secondary or higher education.

Cookery and needlework instruction for girls and manual training for boys were considerably extended. The number of School Savings Banks increased by 17, and the Cadet Force showed an enrolment of 6,221. The Technical Education Branch of the Department also made satisfactory progress.

The total expenditure of the year under the Public Instruction Act was £768,395 2s. 3d., and towards this sum school fees amounting to £77,524 9s. 10d. were collected and paid into the Treasury. The

853-A

cost of maintaining the Technical Branch was £37,873 16s. 9d., including £5,709 12s. 7d. spent on the Technological Museum. The sum of £4,388 14s. 9d. was paid as fees by students.

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

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

The total school population between the ages of 4 and 14 years, estimated on the basis of the last census returns, was 290,403; and of this number, 66,455 were from 4 to 6 years, and 223,948 from 6 to 14 years, the statutory school age. 2,502 schools, containing 2,724 departments, were in operation, as compared with 2,457 schools and 2,670 departments open in 1891. During the year, 141 schools, or 142 departments, were established, comprising 24 Public, 57 Provisional, 45 Half-time, 10 House-to-house, and 6 Evening Schools. Twentynine Provisional and 4 Half-time Schools were raised to the rank of Public Schools, and 15 Half-time and 6 House-to-house Schools to the rank of Provisional Schools; while 23 Public and 21 Provisional Schools were reduced to Half-time or House-to-house Schools. Ninety-six of the schools in operation during the whole or some portion of 1891 do not appear on the list of schools open in 1892, and of those actually in operation in that year 47 were closed before the last quarter. The number of schools open at the close of 1892 was 2,455, containing 2,677 departments. The net increase for the last quarter of 1892, as compared with the last quarter of 1891, was 68 schools, or 77 departments. The whole school accommodation available was equal to 222,411 places.

The schools in operation in 1892 were organised and classified as follows:—

1.	High Schools	3 :—					Schools.	, Į	epartments.
	$\mathbf{U}$ nclassed	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	5	•••	5
2.	Public School	ols and	Half-t	ime	Schools	·			
	In Class	I			•••	•••	38		115
		II			•••		34		102
	"	III			•••		21		53
	"	<u>IV</u>			•••		54	•••	96
	• ,,	V	•••		•••		117	•••	120
	27	VI	•••				195	•••	195
	"	VII	•••				222	•••	222
	΄ τ	/III	•••		·		315	• • •	315
	,,	IX	•••				665	•••	665
	"	X	•••		•••		283	•••	283
	$\ddot{\mathrm{Unclassed}}$	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	105	•••	105
3	Provisional	Schools	:						
υ.	Class I. " III.	)	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>34</b> 8	•••	<b>34</b> 8
4	House-to-ho	use Sch	ools :-	_					
Δ.	Unclassed						85	•••	85
5.	Evening Pu	blic Sc.	hools :-						
,	Unclassed		•••	•••		•••	15	•••	15 
	_	Total	•••				2,502	•••	2,724

Two hundred and fifteen applications for the establishment of new schools were received, namely, 34 for Public Schools, 123 for Provisional Schools, 28 for Half-time Schools, 21 for House-to-house Schools, and 9 for Evening Schools. Of these, 126 were granted, and 69 were declined, while 20 remained under consideration at the close of the year. The total number of children to be accommodated in the new schools granted is 2,795. The Department has erected, or is taking steps to supply, buildings for 1,524 children, while for the remaining 1,271 children the local promoters are to provide school-rooms. The schoolrooms to be erected by promoters are generally for small settlements, whose permanency is very doubtful.

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

Applications for the establishment of Schools.

Schools.		į	Number received.	Number granted.	Number declined.	Number still under consideration.
Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools House-to-house Schools Evening Public Schools	•••		34 123 28 21	13 76 23 8 6	16 37 2 11 3	5 10 3 2 0
Total			215	126	69	20

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

The number of schools in operation in 1881, the first full year during which the Department was under Ministerial control, as compared with the number open in 1892, is given in the following table:—

School	s.			Number of Schools in oper	or Departments	Increase.
				1881.	1892.	1881-1892.
High Schools		•••			5	5
Superior Schools			•	58	231	173
Primary Public School	$_{ m ols}$	• • •		1,042	1,699	657
Provisional Schools		• • •		246	348	102
Half-time Schools	•••	•••		93	341	248
House-to-house Scho	ois	•••	• -		85	85
Evening Schools	•••	•••	[	57	15	42*
Total	•••	•••	•••[	1,496	2,724	1,228
Accommodation		•••		. 98,721	222,411	123,690

* Decrease.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, Evening Schools excepted, all kinds of schools received very considerable increases in numbers for the period under notice. Primary Public Schools increased by 657 in the eleven years, and Superior Schools by 173. Provisional and Half-time Schools show increases respectively of 102 and 248, while of House-to-house Schools, first started in 1883, there are now 85. During the eleven years referred to the Evening Schools have decreased from 57 to 15.

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

School Premises and Sites.—The number of school sites acquired during the year was 165. Of these, 91 were Government grants; 36 were resumed under the Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37; 36 were purchased; and 2 were gifts from private individuals. The cost of the purchased sites amounted to £16,078 9s. 3d., and the sum of £531 3s. 5d. was paid on account of those resumed. The balance to be paid for the latter, when the claims have been settled, is approximately £9,611 17s. 3d. Full particulars as to the sites will be found in Appendix XXII.

Buildings.—At the close of 1892, existing school premises afforded room for 215,066 pupils, about 95 per cent. of this accommodation being invested premises. Of the school-places counted in 1891, about 4,783 were lost in 1892 by the closing of schools and by the giving up of old buildings. The net increase for 1892 was 7,045. Taking the building-work done in the last two years, it may be observed that, in 1892, 51 new schools and residences were erected under the Architect's supervision, as compared with 82 built in 1891; while the additions numbered 28, as compared with 19; the premises repaired, 418, as compared with 452; and the places provided, 7,511, as compared with 8,448, for the same period. It may also be noticed that the number of small school-buildings and residences erected under the Inspectors' supervision was 98, as compared with 75 put up in 1891, and that the number of places provided in 1892 was 3,030, as compared with 2,720 in the previous year.

At the close of 1892, the following additional works were in progress:—43 new buildings, 17 additions, and 13 buildings for small country schools, the whole to provide for about 6,973 children. Eight new weather-sheds were also in course of construction, and repairs and improvements were being carried out in 132 existing buildings:

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

Works completed.

	Number.	Places provided.	Total of not includ of sit	ing		Avera per b			Cost pla	
Vorks under Department's Architect :			£		đ.			d.	£ s	
New buildings		5,646	49,675		6	1,182			8 1	
Additions		1,865	8,139	5	0	290			4 '	7 8
Weather-sheds	. 17		1,625	3	8		11			• • •
Repairs	418		27,482	17	11	65				
Residences	9		5,061	17	0	562	8	6		• • •
Works under Inspectors' supervision:—			;							
School-buildings	94	2,836	4,367	15	10	46	9	2	1 1	0 9
Additions	. 11	194	459	14	9	41	15	10	2	7 4
Residences	4	1	574	0	0	143	10	0		
Weather-sheds	10		236	0	0	23	12	0		• • •
Repairs, &c	685		6,394	7	2	9	6	8	<b></b>	

Works in progress.

	Number.	Places provided.	Estimate not include of sit	ling		Avera per b				ost p	
Works under Department's Architect :-			£	s.	d.		s.		£		_
New buildings	28	4,151	30,233	3	2	1,079			7	5	8
Additions	16	2,242	12,747	<b>2</b>	6	796		11	5	13	8
weather-sheds	6		321	9	0	53	11	6	١.		
Repairs	100	***	10,456	1	2	104	11	2	Ι.	<i></i>	
Residences	15		8,247	15	5	<b>54</b> 9	17	0	] .		,
Works under Inspectors' supervision:-											
School-buildings	13	440	886	7	0	68	3	7	2	0	3
Repairs, &c	32		439	5	i		14		-		•
Additions	2			10	õ	49		ŏ	l		
Weather-sheds			53	ŏ	ŏ		<b>1</b> 0	-	'	· · · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	1		l			l 			l		

The amount expended on Public School sites, buildings, furniture, repairs, and rents in 1892 was £157,681 10s. 3d. The total expenditure on these items since 1880 is £2,277,006 1s. 3d.

School Attendance.—School returns for the year show a gross aggregate enrolment of 239,364, as compared with 233,719 under instruction in 1891. Deducting the usual 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments, it will be seen that the number of individual pupils at State Schools was 210,641. This number equals 17.7 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

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

	Years.		Gross Aggregate	Corrected Aggregate	In	crease.
	ı cars.		Enrolment.	Enrolment of Distinct Pupils.	Gross Enrolment.	Corrected Enrolment
1888		•••	212,150	186,692	2,992	2,632
1889		• • •	217,289	191,215	5,139	4,523
1890			221,864	195.241	4,575	4,026
1891	• • • •	••.	233,719	205,673	11,855	10,432
1892	•••		239,364	210,641	5.645	4,968

In addition to the 210,641 pupils enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act, there were 1,156 in attendance at other Stateaided Schools, namely:—

The Sydney Grammar School	•••		•••	 495
The Industrial Schools				 562
The School for the Deaf and Dr	umb and the	Blind		 99
Total				1 150

Estimating the mean population of the Colony for 1892 at 1,189,775, the population of the statutory school age was 223,948. Of this number, 174,230, or 77.8 per cent., attended State Schools, and 49,712, or 22.2 per cent., received instruction in Private Schools and at home, or else remained altogether untaught. From the latest returns of Private Schools attendance it appears that the total enrolment was 46,380. As of this enrolment 33,870 pupils were between the ages of 6 and 14, it will be seen that of the total statutory school population of 223,948 about 208,100, or 93 per cent., were enrolled at

State

State and Private Schools, while 15,848, or 7 per cent., were taught at home, had left school after satisfying the standards of the Act, or remained untaught. In addition to pupils of the statutory school age, 29,298 under 6 years of age, and 20,951 over 14 years, were also enrolled for school attendance—37,739 at State Schools, and 12,510 at Private Schools. Thus, of 315,062 children in the Colony between the ages of 4 and 15 years, 211,969 attended State Schools, and 46,380 attended Private Schools; while the remainder, 56,713 received instruction at home, had completed their education, or were untaught.

The average quarterly enrolment was 186,207, and the average attendance 132,580, showing increases respectively of 7,929 and 10,052. The regularity of attendance, as tested by comparing the average attendance with the enrolment, was slightly higher than in 1891.

In the first half of the year 125,316 pupils, and in the second half 132,554 pupils, attended the ordinary day-schools 70 days or more, while the number who attended 140 days or more in the year was 117,239.

The percentages of the enrolment attending 70 days or more in each half-year and 140 days or more in the year, since 1888, are as follow:—

1	70 days or more in first half-year.	70 days or more in second half-year.	140 days or more in the year.
1888	65.5 per cent. 68.8 ,, 58.4 ,, 57.9 ,, 67.7 ,,	76·1 per cent. 71·5 ,, 72·3 ,, 68·7 ,, 71·5 ,,	64.8 per cent. 67.8 ,, 65.7 ,, 65.7 ,, 63.3 ,,

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

## (a) Quarterly Enrolment and Average Attendance for 1892.

		Average A	ttendance.
Quarters.	Number enrolled.	Number.	Percentage.
March quarter	185,088 187,206 187,253 185,281	132,735·5 131,437·7 135,067·6 131,079·7	71·7 70·2 72·1 70·7
Year's average	186,207	132,580·1	71:2

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

			Average Attendance.				
Years.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.		
L888	186,692 191,215 195,241 205,673 210,641	160,919 164,701 170,357 178,278 186,207	112,220 114,569 116,665 122,528 132,580	60 11 59 92 59 75 59 52 62 94	69·73 69·56 68·48 68·72 71·20		

(c) Numbers who attended ordinary Day Schools 140 days or above in each year, for last five years.

	•		Attended 140 days or more.				
Year.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.		
1888	185,329 189,650 193,479 203,825 208,946	160,001 163,735 169,268 177,175 185,135	103,680 111,127 111,250 116,424 117,239	55·9 58·5 57·5 57·1 56·1	64·8 67·8 65·7 65·7 63·3		

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

	New Sou	th Wales.	Vie	Victoria.		South Australia.		Queensland:	
Years.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance	
1888 1889 1890 1891	160,919 164,701 170,357 178,278 186,207	69·73 69·56 68·48 68·72 71·20	185,208 190,497 191,175 195,478	69·02 68·69 69·97 72·19	38,595 38,504 38,540 38,974 *	73 40 73 28 71 65 76 48 *	53,269 56,860 57,640 60,962 *	73·07 72·43 70·84 73·82	

* Returns for 1892 not available.

The main facts relative to school attendance may be summed up thus: -208,100, or 93 per cent. of the statutory population, were enrolled for school attendance; 174,230, or 77.9 per cent., at State schools; and 33,870, or 15.1 per cent., at private schools. Of the ordinary school population between four and fifteen years-258,349, or 82 per cent., were at school; 211,969, or 67.3 per cent., at State schools: and 46,380 or 14.7 per cent., at private schools. 210,641 children attended schools under the Public Instruction Act; 173,942 being of the statutory school age, and 15,411 above it. The mean quarterly enrolment was 186,207, or 88.4 per cent. of the year's enrolment; and the average attendance was 71.2 of the quarterly enrolment. 63.3 per cent. of the quarterly enrolment attended school 140 days or more in the year. Of the average enrolment, 71.1 per cent. attended school 70 days or more in the last half-year. Comparing the year's attendance with that for 1891, the following points may be noticed:—The year's enrolment was increased by 4,968, or 2.3 per cent.; the mean quarterly enrolment was increased by 7,929, The percentage of the population enrolled quarterly, or 4.4 per cent. and the corresponding percentage in average attendance in 1892, were respectively 15.6 and 11.1, as compared with 15.3 and 10.5 in 1891.

Compulsory Clauses of the Public Instruction Act.—During the half-year ended 30th June, 1892, 22,555 children failed to attend school for 70 days, as required by the Act. As satisfactory excuses, however, were received from 15,189, the number of legal defaulters amounted to 7,366. The parents or guardians of 5,863 of these were cautioned, and prosecutions were authorised in 1,503 cases.

For the half-year ended 31st December, 1892, there were 18,619 children who failed to make the prescribed minimum attendance. Satisfactory explanations were received in regard to 12,624, the parents or guardians of 4,119 were cautioned, while in 1,876 cases legal measures were taken.

In view of the distress prevailing in the Broken Hill district, it was deemed expedient not to prosecute for the December half-year's default. The parents and guardians concerned have, however, been cautioned.

The default for the half-year ended 30th June amounted to 3.9 per cent. of the average enrolment for the year, while for the December half-year the percentage was 3.2.

There has been no increase in the staff of School Attendance Officers. These are stationed throughout the Colony as follow:—Metropolis, 4, and the rest in the undermentioned towns: Armidale, Tamworth, Bathurst, Goulburn, Grafton, Taree, Maitland, Newcastle, Wallsend, Bowral, Wagga Wagga, Wellington, Parramatta, Hay, Liverpool.

Although defects in the existing Act have been fully exposed in previous Reports, it is necessary to repeat that until the Act be amended as indicated, children's non-attendance at school and their employment in factories, &c., cannot be effectually dealt with. The more serious of those defects may be specified as follow:—

- I. Provision to deal effectively with children found idling about the streets during school-hours who are evading the law.
- II. Authority to ascertain conclusively the total number of children in the Colony of statutory age.
- III. Placing the onus of proof of age and of the fulfilment of minimum attendance on the parents or guardians.
- IV. The power to compel teachers of private schools to furnish accurate returns of enrolment and attendance.
- V. The inclusion of a clause making it penal to employ children of school age, unless educated up to standard requirements.

Collection of School Fees.—In regard to the collection of school fees, it may be mentioned that during the year leniency has been exercised throughout the Colony in dealing with arrears, particularly in regard to Broken Hill, where the recent labour troubles have somewhat interfered with the regular receipt of wages. It was found necessary to authorise legal action for the recovery of arrears in 163 cases, but debts in a considerable number of other cases have been cancelled. The total amount of fees collected during 1892, and paid into the Consolidated Revenue, was £77,524 9s. 10d.

## II.—Inspection.

The arrangements for carrying on the work of inspection are unchanged. The inspectoral staff comprises a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, 9 District Inspectors, and 26 Inspectors. Although this staff is sufficient to make a minute inspection of all

schools

schools once within the year, it is not strong enough to ensure a second inspection during the same period. Notwithstanding, it is satisfactory to be able to report that vigorous efforts were made to accomplish the latter result in the year just closed. Not only were all schools open at the time of the Inspectors' visits thoroughly examined, but nearly one-half were inspected a second time. The total number of inspections was 3,886, and the schools inspected 2,712.

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

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of Inspections.		No. of Pupils examined.	No. of Inspectors.
1890	2,627	2,587	704	3,291	40	127,515	35
	2,662	2,623	986	3,609	39	132,044	35
	2,728	2,712	1,174	3,886	16	142,109	<b>3</b> 5

The particulars for each district stand thus:-

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of Schools not inspected.	No. of Pupils examined.
Armidale	4	302	302	121	423		10,439
Bathurst	3	<b>2</b> 61	260	78	338	1	9,673
Bowral	3	223	222	69	291	1	7,266
Goulburn	4.	386	384	179	563	2	10,092
Grafton	3	292	286	75	361	6	10,507
Maitland	4	301	301	223	524		18,859
Metropolitan	4	188	188	188	376	******	40,714
Sub-Metropolitan		207	205	66	271	2	15,561
Wagga Wagga		332	331	103	434	1	11,796
Wellington	3	236	233	72	305	3	7,202
Totals	35	2,728	2,712	1,174	3,886	16	142,109

The inspected and the uninspected schools were:—

]	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,934	341	340	84	13	2,712
Uninspected	4	3	6	1	2	16
Totals	1,938	344	346	85	15	2,728

The Course of Secular Instruction and Standards of Proficiency.—Constant attention has been directed to the branches constituting the prescribed school course, to the time devoted to the teaching of the different subjects, and to the standards laid down for determining the degrees of proficiency required of the several classes in schools. Modifications, usually unimportant in character, have from time to time been made in these matters, and the general tendency of these modifications has been to give greater satisfaction to the teaching body, and to add to the efficiency of school instruction.

The working of the standards of proficiency will necessarily depend on the Inspectors applying them. It cannot be expected that these officers will in all cases agree in their estimates of the pupils' work, but it is expected that they will endeavour so to conduct their examinations as to ascertain as far as practicable the true value of the teachers' labours.

Estimated

Estimated Proficiency of Pupils in all Schools.

		E	stimated Proficienc	y
Subject.		Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—				
Alphabet		15,094	11,235	74
Monosyllables		32,067	25,626	79
Easy Narrative		40,617	32,972	81
Ω i' D	•••	54,331	46,370	85
${\bf Totals}\qquad \dots$		142,109	116,203	81
Writing-		<del></del>		
		$59,\!132$	47,478	80
In Copybooks and on Paper	•••	$82,\!152$	67,151	81
Totals	•••	141,284	114,629	81
Dictation	•••	112,152	83,448	74
Arithmetic—				
O' 1 TO 1		81,355	60,727	74
Δ * 1 D1		$34,\!457$	23,868	69
TT'. 1° TO1		$22,\!784$	15,913	69
m . 1		138,596	100,508	$\overline{72}$
Grammar—	•••			
T31 /	••.	26,105	19,131	73
Advanced	•••	28,703	$21,\!454$	74
Totals		54,808	40,585	74
Geography-	•••			·
731	•••	25.217	18,796	74
4.7		$29,\!594$	23,097	78
${\bf Totals}\qquad \dots$		54,811	41,893	76
History—	• • •			
English	•••	56,070	40,619	72
	•••	$13,\!325$	10,268	77
Scripture and Moral Lessons		$138,\!065$	105,104	76
Object Lessons	•••	$132{,}724$	104,153	78
	•••	138,209	102,479	74
Music	•••	$128,\!453$	98,036	76
French	• • • •	2,242	1,603	71
	•••	11,633	8,994	77
Algebra		5,359	4,085	76
Mensuration	٠	11,325	7,585	66
	•••	5,202	3,865	74
Trigonometry		221	172	77
Needlework		49,146	41,711	84
$\mathbf{Drill}$	• • •	135,466	105,455	77
Natural Science		8,514	6,678	78

Character of Pupils' Attainments and Progress in Learning.—142,109 pupils were present at inspection, being an increase of 10,065 scholars, or 7.6 per cent., over the number examined in 1891, and of 14,594 scholars, or 11.4 per cent., over the number in 1890. All were examined in reading, 99 per cent. in writing, 79 per cent. in dictation, 97 per cent. in arithmetic, 37 per cent. in grammar,  $38\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in geography, 39 per cent. in history, 97 in Scripture and moral lessons, 93 per cent. in object lessons, 97 per cent. in drawing, 90 per cent. in music,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in French, 8 per cent. in Euclid, 4 per cent. in algebra, 8 per cent. in mensuration,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Latin, 15 per cent. in trigonometry, 78 per cent. (of girls) in needlework, 95 per cent. in drill, and 6 per cent. in natural science.

Of the 142,109 pupils examined in reading, 10.6 per cent. were in the alphabet, 22.6 per cent. were in monosyllables, 28.6 per cent. were in easy narrative, and 38.2 per cent. in ordinary prose. Of 141,284

141,284 pupils examined in writing, 41.9 per cent. wrote on slates, and 58.1 per cent. in copy-books or on paper. Of 138,596 pupils examined in arithmetic, 58.7 per cent. were tested in simple rules, 24.8 per cent. in compound rules, and 16.5 per cent. in the higher rules. Of 54,808 examined in grammar, 47.6 per cent. were learning the elementary part, and 52.4 per cent. the advanced part of the subject. In geography, of 54,811 examined, 46 per cent. were tried in the elementary portions of the subject, and 54 per cent. in the advanced part.

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

	•	1891.	1892.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	Total number of pupils examined	132,044	142,109	7.6	
Percentages of pupils examined in	Reading, who were tested in ordinary prose	57·8 14·0 49·0 52·3 37·7 96·1 95·5	38·2 58·1 16·5 52·4 54·0 39·0 97·0 95·0 97·0 93·0	1·1 ·3 2·5 3·4 1·7 1·3 ·9 	······································

This table shows a decrease in the percentages of pupils examined in drill and object lessons. With these exceptions an increase is observable in all the subjects mentioned. Viewing the attainments generally, it will be seen from the information here given that, in addition to reading, which is taught to all scholars, more than 95 per cent. of the pupils in our schools are instructed in the following subjects:—Writing, arithmetic, Scripture and moral lessons, object lessons, drawing, and drill. Music is taught to 90 per cent., dictation to 79 per cent., 37 per cent. learn grammar,  $38\frac{1}{2}$  geography, and 39 per cent. history; 78 per cent. of the girls learn needlework, while other subjects such as can be taught to the elder pupils only range from 1 to 8 per cent.

With regard to the proficiency of the pupils examined, the results of inspection show that in reading 81 per cent. of the examinees passed, in writing 81 per cent., in dictation 74 per cent., and in arithmetic 72 per cent. The standard was satisfied by 74 per cent. in grammar, 76 in geography, and 72 and 77 per cent. respectively in English and Australian History. In Scripture and moral lessons 76 per cent. passed, 78 in object lessons, 74 in drawing, and 76 per cent. in music. In other subjects the percentages were:—French, 71; Euclid, 77; algebra, 76; mensuration, 66; Latin, 74; trigonometry, 77; needlework, 84; drill, 77; and natural science, 78. with last year, the above percentages show marked improvement. The proportion of passes was 1 per cent. higher in dictation, arithmetic, geography, music, trigonometry, needlework, and natural science; 2 per cent. higher in Scripture and French; 3 per cent. in writing, grammar, English History, and drill; 4 per cent. in object lessons; 5 per cent. in Australian History, drawing, Latin, and algebra; 6 per cent. in Euclid and mensuration. In every subject there was an increase in the number of passes. The

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

a. 4a.		Percentage up to or above the Standard.						
Class of Schools.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.			
Public	85	86	88	92 .	95			
Provisional	65	62	56	71	77			
Half-time	72	74	69	81	81			
House-to-house	67	<b>7</b> 3	70	81	76			
Evening Schools	87	90 ·	100	92	92			
All Schools	80	82	81	88	90			

These figures show that the results are much better than in 1891. While the percentage of schools up to or above the standard has remained the same as for last year in the case of Half-time and Evening Schools, there has been an increase in efficiency of 6 per cent. in Provisional and of 3 per cent. in Public Schools. The total efficiency of all schools was greater by 2 per cent. than in 1891, and very satisfactory progress has been made.

			Estimated	Profi	ciency of Pupi	ls.		
Subjects.	1881.		1891.		1892.		Increase 1881 to 189	
	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	In number examined.	In percent-
Reading— Alphabet Monosyllables Easy Narrative Ordinary Prose	11,704 27,509 23,667 22,311	64 71 70 78	14,023 31,477 37,562 48,982	73 77 80 85	15,094 32,067 40,617 54,331	74 79 81 85	3,390 4,558 16,950 32,020	10 8 11 7
Total	85,191	72	132,044	81	142,109	81.	56,918	9
Writing— On Slates On Paper	40,186 45,137	78 82	55,341 75,826	78 79	59,132 82,152		18,946 37,015	.2
Total	85,323	80	131,167	78	141,281	81	55,961	.2
Dictation			103,883	73	112,152	74		
Arithmetic— Simple Rules Compound Rules Higher Rules	55,765 15,256 7,376	54 46 51	74,258 31,361 18,011	73 68 67	81,355 34,457 22,784	74 69 69	25,590 19,201 15,408	20 22 18
Total	78,397	52	128,630	71	138,596	72	60,199	20
Grammar— Elementary Advanced	23,598 19,608	59 58	24,919 23,938	70 71	26,105 28,703	73 74	2,507 9,095	14 16
Total	43,206	59	48,857	71	54,808	74	11,602	15
Geography — Elementary	28,413 19,549	61 64	23,185 25,442	72 77	25,217 29,594	74 78	10,045	13 14
Total	47,962	62	48,627	75	54,811	76		14
History— English Australian			50,108 11,734	69 72	56,070 13,325	72 77		
Scripture and Moral Lessons Object Lessons Drawing French Music Euclid Algebra Mensuration	41,662 	72 66 65  73 57 57 68	126,924 126,283 127,903 2,586 119,354 8,552 3,045 7,298	74 74 69 69 75 71 71 60	138,065 132,724 138,209 2,242 128,453 11,633 5,359 11,325	76 78 74 71 76 77 76 66	115,420 51,712 96,507 69,559 8,494 3,187 10,758	4 12 9  3 20 19 2
Netural Science Trigonometry Needlework	1,126	62	2,858 6,741 111 46,381	69 77 76 83	5,202 8,514 221 49,146	74 78 77 84	4,076	12  5
Drill	49,050	66	126,121	74	135,466	77	. 87,416	11

Vocal Music.—Of 128,453 pupils present at inspection, 76 per cent. satisfied standard requirements in this subject, 1 per cent. more than in 1891. All the Metropolitan schools were examined by the Superintendent of Music, who reports "that there can be no doubt of the steady, if somewhat leisurely, advance our schools are making in the study of music and singing." During the year the test of singing at sight has been generally applied in the case of the upper classes, and in many schools fairly difficult passages, sometimes in two and three part harmony, staff notation, were rendered with an ease which cannot but be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the progress made. Similar tests in tonic-sol-fa were used in the lower classes with varying results. The attainments of the pupils range from "very fair" in the fifth and fourth to "fair" in the lower classes.

Discipline.—In estimating a teacher's usefulness and skill, great stress is laid by the Department's Inspectors on the character of the discipline that distinguishes the school under his charge. Unless the pupils are attentive under instruction and accustomed to yield a prompt and implicit obedience, satisfactory results in schoolwork cannot reasonably be looked for. It is gratifying to find that, with few exceptions, teachers fully recognise the importance of placing the discipline and moral tone of their schools on a sound basis, and that efforts in this direction have been attended with a large In no other department of school management measure of success. do our schools show to greater advantage. In general, the government is mild but firm, the teaching is carried on with a quiet earnestness, and correct moral principles are instilled into the minds of the pupils. Weak discipline is ordinarily associated with poor, ineffective instruction, and a teacher ignorant of the essentials and true value of good government can have but an imperfect perception of the higher functions of his office.

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

Drill.—Marked progress has been made in drill. Of 135,463 pupils examined, 77 per cent. were found to be up to or above the standard. This is an improvement of 3 per cent. upon 1891, and is a pleasing evidence of the attention paid to the subject. The Superintendent of Drill visited and examined every school in the Metropolitan District in military drill, calisthenics, gallery exercises, and physical drill, and reports that he is well satisfied with the efficiency exhibited by the scholars.

During the year instruction was given by Captain Mulholland twice a week to the Hurlstone College students in school drill, calisthenics, infants' drill, gallery exercises, dumb-bell and wand exercises;

also in marching, play-ground order, and orders for marching in and out of school. He reports that "the results of a twelve months' course of physical training upon the students is very marked, the carriage and deportment show very great improvement, and the physique generally is greatly improved." Instruction was also given by him on Saturdays to female pupil-teachers of the third and fourth classes in similar exercises.

High Schools.—The schools in operation were the same as in 1891. The total enrolment for the year was 882, and the average daily attendance 614.9. For 1891 the numbers were 878 and 624.3 respectively. The figures for each school are shown in the following table:—

School.				$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Total} \\ {\rm enrolment.} \end{array}$	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.
Sydney (Boys)		•••		352	277	252·1
., (Girls)	•••		•••	360	264	236.1
Maitland (Boys)		•••		75	54	48.8
" (Girls)		•••		50	47	40.3
Bathurst (Girls)	•••	•••		45	44	37.6
Total	s			882	686	614.9
Total	s for 1	391		878	695	624:3

At the beginning of the year the Sydney Boys' School took possession of the new buildings in Harris-street, Ultimo, erected in proximity to the Technical College premises. The excellent accommodation and the additional conveniences for teaching provided have increased the comfort of both the masters and the boys, and must conduce to the attainment of even higher results and greater efficiency than have been already realised by the institution.

The Girls' High School now occupies the whole of the premises between Castlereagh and Elizabeth Streets, and has ample accommodation.

The contract entered into for the erection of a new Boys' High School at East Maitland was completed in the first half of 1892, and on 26th July last the premises were formally declared open by the Minister. The buildings, which stand on a central and well-elevated site of 5 acres, afford adequate accommodation, and are fully equipped with all the accessories of a first-class school. A residence has been erected for the Principal Master, in which provision has been made for the reception of resident pupils.

At West Maitland more suitable premises than those at present in use have been secured for the Girls' High School, but, for various reasons, have not yet been occupied.

All the High Schools were fully examined by officers of the Department, who speak in high praise of the discipline and general management. The results of examination show that, as regards the attainments of the pupils, the schools maintain their prestige, the percentages of passes ranging from 65 for mensuration to 100 per cent. for botany, singing, and physiology. Other percentages are:—English,

87; geography, 86, French, 79; German, 94; drawing, 80; dictation, 78; Greek, 91; needlework, 94; history, 73; and geometry, 73. The average for all subjects was 83 per cent. The following table shows the results achieved in connection with the examinations conducted by the University:—

School.	No. of Passes Junior Examination.	No. of Passes Senior Examination.	No. of Passes Matriculation Examination.	Total Number of Passes.
Sydney (Boys) ,, (Girls) Maitland (Boys) ,, (Girls) Bathurst (Girls)	. 57 . 5 . 14	5 ,3  1 2	35 15 6 2 1	105 75 11 17 11
Totals	. 149	11 .	59	219
1891	. 113	16	30	159

As compared with 1891, the number of passes at the Junior Examination was greater by 36, and for Matriculation by 29. There was a falling off, however, of 5 as regards the passes at the Senior Examination. For all schools the total number of passes was 219, an improvement upon 1891 of 60.

These results are highly gratifying, the more so when it is remembered that they have been accomplished without any interference with the ordinary school-work, which, as has been already shown, evidenced a high state of efficiency.

Under the Bursary system, 6 candidates, 3 boys and 3 girls, were successful in obtaining Bursaries at the University Matriculation examination in March last.

The total expenditure on High Schools for the year was £8,950 9s. 4d., while the amount received from fees was £4,293 19s. The actual cost to the State was, therefore, £4,656 10s. 4d., or at the rate of £5 5s. 7d.

State Scholarships and Bursaries—Under the Scholarship and Bursary Scheme, examinations were held during the year, 98 candidates being successful. Of these, 26 males and 35 females obtained scholarships for High Schools and Superior Schools; 21 males and 10 females bursaries for High and Superior Schools; and 3 males and 3 females University bursaries.

Of the 61 successful competitors for High School Scholarships, 16 boys and 15 girls have since attended the Sydney High Schools; 10 boys and 11 girls the Maitland High Schools; 9 girls have attended the Bathurst High School. Of the 31 successful competitors for High School Bursaries, 7 boys and 5 girls have attended the Sydney High Schools; 8 boys and 2 girls the Maitland High Schools; 2 girls the Bathurst High School; 5 boys and 1 girl, Superior Schools; and 1 boy the Sydney Grammar School.

Ten University Bursaries are available annually. In 1892, however, only 6 candidates presented themselves for examination, 3 boys and 3 girls, all High School pupils. These were all successful.

In addition to the 98 competitors who obtained High School Scholarships and Bursaries, 920 candidates passed the examination for admission to High Schools. The total number of examinees was 1,095, and of these 92.9 were successful.

Superior Public Schools.—At the close of 1891 there were 78 Superior Schools in operation, and during 1892 that number was increased by 14, making a total of 92. These comprised 231 departments. The new schools are situated at Wollongong, Raymond Terrace, Croydon, Katoomba, Penrith, Granville, Woollahra, Bowral, Hurstville, Bega, Minmi, Plattsburg, Hamilton, and Annandale. The number of pupils attending Superior Schools for the last quarter of the year was 65,033, being an increase of 7,829 on the numbers for 1891.

There can be no doubt as to the very wide popularity of these schools, and their establishment throughout the country districts is a gratifying circumstance. There they not only supply the place of High Schools, but they become exemplars of good organization, good discipline, and good methods of teaching. To warrant a school being declared a Superior Public School, it must have an attendance thereat "sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than 20 pupils who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a fourth class."

All schools of this class underwent a searching examination during the year. Their condition, as disclosed by the Inspectors' reports, affords ground for much satisfaction. They are provided with the best educational appliances, are well organized and disciplined, and effectively taught.

The total number of successful pupils who attended the University Examinations from Superior Schools was 432, namely, 15 seniors and 417 juniors, while other Public Schools, not classed as Superior, sent up 5 seniors and 96 juniors. These give a total of 533, which is 33·3 per cent. of the aggregate number of passes. If High Schools be added, the passes from schools under the Public Instruction Act represent 43·2 per cent. of the whole.

Evening Public Schools.—Nine applications for the establishment of Evening Schools were received. Six were granted, and 3 refused. The total number of schools in operation was 15, but 7 collapsed before the end of the year. On 31st December, therefore, there were only 8 schools in existence, attended by 149 pupils.

The experience gained in regard to these schools shows that their usefulness is very limited. Even when established under the most favourable conditions, they maintain but a fitful existence. One quarter, or at the most two, is the usual limit of their continuance. Pupils must have attained the statutory age of 14 years to be qualified for admission, and those in operation are attended by males only. The course of instruction is confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and none but certificated teachers are eligible to conduct them.

House-to-house Schools.—Including 8 established during the year, the number of House-to-house Schools in operation was \$5. Seven of these closed after a brief existence, leaving 78 at the end of the year.

A House-to-house School is composed of the children of families residing in localities several miles apart. Each locality forms a teaching-station, and the teacher journeys from station to station, and collects as many children as possible at a central point. The instruction is confined to reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic. Every teacher is required to supplement his oral instruction by a systematic course of home-lessons. Unless this portion of his duties were faithfully attended to, much of his time and his teaching would be wasted. At the end of each month the teacher is required to furnish to the Inspector a report of the work done during that period. Of the 84 schools inspected, 76 per cent. were found up to or above the standard requirements. There can be no doubt that this class of school is doing good service in localities where the school population is insufficient to form a permanent school.

Technical Education in connection with Public Schools.— Elementary technical education is still carried on in connection with Public Schools. These include Kindergarten Schools and classes, drawing, oral lessons on common objects and in elementary science, planting and cultivating school-gardens and playgrounds, manual training in workshops for boys, and needlework and cookery for girls.

Kindergarten.—The Kindergartens at Fort-street, Riley-street, Australia-street, Alexandria, and Armidale West continued in operation during 1892. Apart from these fully-organized institutions, Kindergarten Classes were started at the following schools, in addition to similar classes mentioned in last Report as having been in existence in 1891:—Annandale, Ashfield, Ballina, Castlereagh-street, Cleveland-street, Cooma, Darling Road, Eastgrove, Enmore, Islington, Kogarah, Nicholson-street, Petersham, St. Mary's, St. Peters, St. Leonards North, Singleton, Summer Hill, and Woollahra The five complete Kindergartens have an attendance of 1,343 pupils; while in the infants' departments and junior divisions of the 32 schools where Kindergarten classes have been formed there is an enrolment of between eight and nine thousand.

During the last three or four years all the students of the Training Schools, both male and female, have received instruction in the theory and practice of Froebel's system, so that upon their appointment to Public Schools they are competent to introduce, if necessary, so much of what they have learnt as may be deemed suitable to the particular schools to which they are appointed. A knowledge of the Kindergarten principle as laid down in Laurie's Kindergarten Manual is required by the Regulations from all pupil-teachers presenting themselves for examination.

Drawing.—At the regular inspections of the schools held during the year, the Inspectors examined 138,209 pupils in this \$853—C important

important subject, of whom 102,479, or 74 per cent., reached or exceeded the prescribed standard of proficiency. This is an improvement of 5 per cent. upon the results of 1891. 182 school departments in the Metropolitan District were visited by the Superintendent of Drawing, who examined 34,706 pupils, namely, 10,476 boys, 10,276 girls, and 13,954 infants. The results show that 22,920, or 66 per cent., were up to or above the standard, being 1 6 per cent. better than the previous year. The Superintendent reports that the efficiency of the schools is increasing, "a result chiefly owing to the spreading interest in the subject among the teachers."

At the High Schools the work done is described as "sound and thorough"; at Hurlstone Training School "the teaching is most efficient, and the results of examination are satisfactory." The work of the training students at Fort-street has made a great advance, and improvement has been effected in connection with the Pupil-teachers' classes.

Arbor Day and the Planting of School-grounds.—In last year's Report the purposes and advantages of Arbor Day were fully set forth. From information furnished by the Inspectors, it would appear that the Department's action in systematizing tree-planting by the inauguration of Arbor Day has been attended by results of an encouraging nature. Most of the trees planted have thriven, and this is mainly attributable to the care and attention bestowed upon them by teachers and pupils. Not only, therefore, have the children benefited by this method of beautifying their surroundings, but they have also derived valuable instruction through being so closely identified with tree-planting work.

Since the first Arbor Day, held here in 1890, not less than 1,133 applications for trees have been received and dealt with, and the steady progress which these figures denote may be regarded as an evidence of the fact that the Arbor Day movement continues to maintain its popularity.

During the year trees were planted in 392 schools, and were obtained from the Botanic Gardens and the Gosford State Nurseries.

The expenditure in connection with tree-planting this year is much below that of last year. A large saving was made by reducing the subsidies from one pound to ten shillings for each one pound contributed by the residents. The maximum grants were as follow:—

To 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class scho	ols		 £12
To 4th or 5th class schools		•••	 10
To 6th or 7th class schools			 8
To schools below 7th class		•••	 5

It may also be pointed out that of the 392 schools where trees were planted this year only 145 applied to the Department for the prescribed assistance, the rest, apparently, having defrayed any expenses that may have been incurred entirely out of local funds.

A sum of £353 13s. 4d. was paid in Arbor Day subsidies this year, as against £1,462 15s. 4d. for last year, and the cost to the Department for freight on the trees supplied amounted to £58 12s. 4d., as against £104 16s. 11d. for 1891.

Manual Training.—All the classes in operation in 1891 were continued during 1892. The Metropolitan classes are held at Fortstreet, Crown-street, Sussex-street, and Blackfriars. At each of these schools a workshop is provided. Only pupils of the schools named attend these classes. At Goulburn and at Maitland one workshop serves for all the schools of each town, the boys attending at hours arranged. In addition to these classes, the students of the Fort-street Training School, to the number of 53, received instruction.

A small workshop has been erected at the Boys' High School at East Maitland, and in September last the West Maitland classes moved to new workshops, which provide ample accommodation.

Including the training students, the total number attending the manual training classes was 420. The Instructors and Examiners speak highly of the interest taken in the work, and of the progress made during the year. The Committee appointed in connection with the Technical Education Branch, to examine the works submitted for transmission to the Chicago Exhibition, commended much that came from these classes, the exhibits from Fort-street being specially mentioned for excellence of finish.

Cookery Instruction.—The cookery classes in operation in 1891 were continued through 1892. During the year additional classes were organised, which provided instruction in cookery for the pupils of the schools at Balmain, Carr's Creek, Darlington, Grafton, Grafton South, Hamilton, Kelso, Milltown, Newcastle, and Wickham.

Very important work was effected in connection with the training of a staff of teachers. For this purpose the house adjacent to the Fort-street School, up to that time occupied by the Principal of the Training School, was fitted up as a Training School of Cookery. A class of 16 students was formed in January, who, after a six months' course of training, all passed a satisfactory examination in domestic hygiene, domestic economy, practical cookery and housekeeping, and in demonstration and test lessons. These now constitute the teaching staff under the Directress, and are giving evidence of valuable service.

The number who received instruction in the High and Public Schools was 1,352, of whom 665 attended the practice classes, 550 the demonstration classes only, and 137 the domestic economy lectures.

The report of the Directress will be found in Appendix XVI.

Needlework.—Of 49,146 female pupils who were examined in needlework, 41,711, or 84 per cent., were found to be up to or above the prescribed standard, an improvement of 1 per cent. upon the results of the previous year. The Directress of Needlework visited 78 schools

in the Metropolitan District, and examined 11,700 pupils. She reports that the results, with few exceptions, were very good, and that "there continues to exist among the pupils that spirit of emulation and rivalry which is the true secret of success."

The female pupil-teachers throughout the schools are reported to be attentive to the instructions of the work-mistresses, and to show great proficiency in needlework and design.

Public School Savings Banks.—Seventeen new banks were opened during the year, making the total number in operation 619. The amount deposited in the year was £12,441 16s. 3d., while the withdrawals reached the sum of £12,599 16s. 6d. £9,048 7s. 6d. of this was for current use, and £3,551 9s. was transferred to the Government Savings Banks for deposit to the credit of children's own accounts therein.

As compared with the figures for 1891, the deposits and transferences show a decrease of £10 10s. 3d. and £23 2s. 10d. respectively, and the withdrawals for current use an increase of £864 18s. 10d. There can be no doubt that these results are directly attributable to the great depression which has affected all classes in common throughout the Colony. It affords no evidence of any lack of appreciation of the advantages of school savings banks on the part of parents or pupils, but, on the other hand, shows their great value in providing a fund upon which depositors may fall back in their time of need. the six years school banks have now been in operation the aggregate deposits are £67,664 6s. 2d., and the number of banks has steadily increased from 255 in 1887 to 619 in 1892. Of the total sum deposited in the six years, £40,231 0s. 1d., or 59.4 per cent, has been withdrawn by depositors for current use, £20,123 9s. 8d. has been transferred to pupils on separate accounts in the Government Savings Banks, and the balance, £7,309 16s. 5d., still remains in the school banks to the credit of depositors.

Teachers.—The supply of teachers has been more than adequate for all requirements. Except in the cases of House-to-house and the lowest class of Provisional Schools, all vacancies were filled by classified teachers trained under the Department, or by pupil-teachers who had gone through the full pupil-teacher course, but had not been successful in obtaining admission to the Training School. office of teacher in the two classes of small schools above-mentioned, about 140 persons were received into the service during the year. These are young men and women of not less than 18 years of age, who have, as a rule, obtained their education in Public Schools, and have undergone a short course of training in schools taught by teachers holding a classification of at least III A. After training they are required to pass an examination showing that they possess the necessary attainments, and have a satisfactory acquaintance with school methods and The number of teachers, including all classes, whose connection with the Department ceased during 1892 from resignation, dismissal, death, or retirement, was 212.

The following table will give full information respecting the number of teachers on the roll for the last quarter of 1892, and the several classes into which they are divided:—

	I	A.	I	В.	11	A.	II	В.	III	A.	111	В.	111	C.	Uncla	ssified.	To	als.	Grand
	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	. F.	M.	F.	Total.
Principal Teachers Mistresses of Depart- ?	36		71		261		127	6	512	74	198	89	94	79	341	396	1,640	644	2,284
ments	···	28	26	35	 96	156 81	27	69	17	4 177	2	54		6	8	65	176	228 452	228 628
schools not yet ex- amined for classifi- cation		· <b>.</b>			] <b>.</b>			<b></b>			 			   		 	53	55	108
Totals	36	28	97	35	357	237	154	79	529	255	200	143	94	85	349	462	1,869	1,379	3,248
	٠.	Class I	Ι.	CI	lass II.		Class 1	m.	Clas	ss IV.	Pro	hatione	ers.		· <del></del>	•			
	М.		F.	м.	F	:	м.	F.	M.	F.	М.	. :	F.						1
Pupil-teachers	65	;	177	89	1	61	130	171	144	292	16	3   8	37	•••••	• • • • • • • •	•••••	444	838	1,282
Work-mistresses													_			•••		73	73
High School Teachers			· · · · · · · · ·	•••••		•••••	• • • • • • • •	••••••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				· · · • • • • •	· · · · •	19	14	33
			To	otal T	eacher	s of a	ll rank	s				•••••	,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			2,332	2,304	4,636

Exclusive of High School teachers, work-mistresses, and pupil-teachers, the number was 3,248, or 116 more than in 1891. Of these, 57.5 per cent. were males, and 42.5 per cent. females; while 75 per cent were classified teachers and Training School students, and 25 per cent. were unclassified teachers. The latter have passed the usual examinations, and been certified, and nearly all are in charge of small country schools. Of the total number of classified teachers, 8.4 per cent. were in Class I, 35.5 per cent. in Class II, and 56.1 per cent. in Class III. In 1891 the percentages in the three classes were, respectively, 7, 38.1, and 54.9, and in 1890 they were 6.5, 37.8, and 55.7.

Pupil-teachers.—The number of pupil-teachers employed was 1,282, consisting of 444 males and 838 females. They were classed as follows:—First class, 242; second class, 250; third class, 301; fourth class, 436; probationers, 53.

During the year 716 applicants for appointment to the office of pupil-teacher were examined, and of these 464 were successful. About 290 of those who satisfied the examiners have been appointed to schools, leaving 174 for whom it has not yet been practicable to find employment.

The pupil-teachers continue to be favourably reported on by all concerned in their training. They are, as a body, well conducted, industrious and studious, and painstaking in the performance of their somewhat arduous duties.

Fort-street Training-school.—The training of male teachers continues to be satisfactorily carried on at Fort-street. Fifty-three students have attended the course of training during the year; 5 being seniors in their third year, 22 seniors in second year, and 26 juniors admitted

admitted at the beginning of 1892. Thirty-five of the number hold full scholarships, 17 half-scholarships, and 1 is attending at his own cost. Of the seniors who had been granted the privilege of a third year's course, 4 passed the Bachelor of Arts examination in December last, and 1 obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science. Eleven of the second-year students matriculated at the University in March, 1891, 8 in March, 1892, and 3 who failed to pass will be again examined in March, 1893.

In December the whole of the students, except those in their third year, were examined at the Training School in school management, music, and drawing, their examination in other subjects depending upon their year of training and their connection or otherwise with the University. The various examinations for which the students presented themselves are shown in the following table:—

Nature of 1	Examina		Number of Students.			
2,000,00					Seniors.	Juniors.
University, 1st year					10	9
" 2nd year					12	
,, 3rd year	• • • •	•••			4	
Bachelor of Science, 2nd Special Training School	l year Examii	 nations		•••	1	16*
	otal				27	25

* One absent from examination through illness.

The number who passed was as follows:-

Nature of Examination.		·	Senior.	Junior.
University, 1st year	•••		7	8
,, 2nd year	• • •		8	
,, 3rd year	• • •		4	******
Bachelor of Science, 3rd year		•••	1	
Special Training School Examination	•••	••	•••••	15
Total	•••		20	23

In the case of the University examinations, the students who did not pass failed in either one or two subjects, and will be granted a deferred examination in March, 1893.

Test, criticism, and specimen lessons have been regularly given as in previous years; and, in addition, each student was employed in the Practising School as assistant (in rotation) for a week at a time. Opportunities have also been afforded students of becoming acquainted with the working of the Kindergarten system; and instruction has been given on the application of Froebel's methods to junior classes in Public Schools. During the year instruction in manual training has been given regularly to the students. At the close of the year an examination was held under the superintendence of the Technical Education Branch, which resulted as follows:—

			Nature of Pas	77.11		
			1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Failure.	Total.
First-year students		3	7	14	2	26
Second-year students	•••	1	3	10	8	22
Totals		4	10	24	10	48

Only such students were examined as had not previously satisfied the requirements of the syllabus in manual training.

The Training College battalion, consisting of the students in training and the pupil-teachers attending the Saturday classes, continues to do satisfactory work. It now consists of 214 members, inclusive of officers.

No alteration has taken place in the staff during the year.

Hurlstone Training School for Female Students.—All the female students reside upon the school premises. It is satisfactory to be able to state that during the year their health has been very good, and their conduct and attention to work highly praiseworthy. The number of students undergoing training was 54, 18 being seniors in second year and 36 juniors. Of these, 30 held full scholarships, 17 half-scholarships, and 7 attended at their own cost.

Nine students have attended the University lectures, 8 being in the first year in arts and 1 in the second year. Eighteen students, 17 seniors and 1 junior, presented themselves for matriculation in March last, of whom 8 seniors passed. The unsuccessful ones failed in Latin only, and for the remainder of the session received instruction with a view to passing the departmental examination at the end of the year.

The practical training of the students was carefully attended to throughout the year. Each junior had three weeks' attendance at the Practising School, and was required to give special criticism lessons in the presence of her fellow-students. The students also received instruction for one hour every Saturday in Kindergarten methods.

Systematic instruction has been given in music, drawing, drill, cookery, calisthenics, and needlework. In most of these subjects the students have acquitted themselves very creditably.

The staff of teachers remained the same as for 1891.

Teachers' Examinations.—The total number of examinees of all classes during the year was 3,548, showing an increase of 15 upon the number for 1891. The percentage of passes of teachers was 53.6, as against 51:1 in 1891, and of pupil-teachers 90:3, as against 85:5. The total number of pupil-teachers reported on is less than that for 1891, the reason being that under a new arrangement the second, third, and fourth class pupil-teachers who hitherto have been examined in June of a year were not examined until December. The results of the examinations of these latter will appear in the Report for 1893. Of the first-class pupil-teachers examined in December, the male examinee who succeeded in obtaining the highest number of marks was Mr. James McDowall, of the Pyrmont Superior Public School; while Miss Emily Cruise, of the Horseshoe Bend Public School, West Maitland, headed the list of female pupil-teachers. Mr. McDowall obtained 722 marks out of a possible 850, or 84.9 per cent.; and Miss Cruise gained 607 marks out of a possible 700, or 86.7 per cent. These pupilteachers will be presented with the Jones Memorial medals, which are awarded annually to the candidates, male and female, who show the highest

highest proficiency at the examination for admission to the Public Training Schools. Altogether, the pupil-teachers, over 90 per cent. of whom gained promotion, must be credited with having done exceptionally good work.

Of students of the Training School who were examined, 2 males were recommended for a third year's course, while 1 female, on account of marked success as a second-year student at the University, was recommended for a fourth year's training, in order to assist her in obtaining the B.A. degree.

The work entrusted to the Board of Examiners proceeded in a satisfactory manner during the year, and the members still retain the confidence of the teaching profession. It is with pleasure that I again record my appreciation of the assistance rendered to the Board by the Local Committees who kindly undertook the work of supervising the examinations of pupil-teachers and High School candidates in centres of population where there are no resident Inspectors.

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

		Results.	
Persons examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Teachers and Assistant Teachers 48 pass , II A 24 ,,	1	393	853
", III B 38 ", ", III A 178 ", ", III B 101 ", ", III C 71 ",		The state of the s	
	•		25
Examinations incomplete Students in Training Schools (a) Males—	147		$\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 147 \end{array}$
Examined in December, 1891 48 " Drawing only, in June, 189218 Recommended for Class II A	66 22		
", ", II B Recommended for second year's training	2 2 22		
(b) Females— Examined in December, 1891 42 )  """ Drawing only, in June, 1892 39 )	2 01		
Recommended for Class II A	13 1	·	
,. ,, III A ,, ,, III B Recommended for second year's training	3 1 24		240
Pupil-teachers	1	62	648
$,$ $1$ $$ $$ $141$ $,$ For Training School $$ $$ $119$ $,$ Incomplete, or examined in Drawing only $\frac{7}{}$ $,$			
586			
Applicants for office of Pupil-teacher High School Candidates	464	252	$716 \\ 1,133 \\ 17$
Totals	1,657	707	3,548

Teachers' Mutual Assurance Association.—During the year three members of this Association died, and in each case the claim, amounting to about £80, was promptly met. Since the formation of the Association in 1869, the average annual death-rate has been 1·2 per cent., a very low rate of mortality. Taking the years 1882 to 1892 inclusive, the amount paid annually by way of premium has averaged £1 4s. 6d., being slightly over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the sum payable at death.

Ordinary members continue to pay a call of 5s. on the death of any of their number, but, in accordance with a rule adopted in 1889, teachers joining the Association under 25 years of age are required to pay 3s., and between the ages of 25 and 30, 4s. only per call. The smallness of these payments should have the effect of popularising the Association among the younger members of the teaching profession.

It is understood that a still further reduction is contemplated, whereby teachers above the age of 30 years, desirous of joining the Association, will be received on more favourable terms than at present.

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

Kind of Teachers.	Males.	Females
	Salary.	Salary.
	£	£
Ceachers of I A. in charge of 1st class schools or departments	400	300
" I B. " 2nd "	3 <b>3</b> 6	252
" II A. " 3rd "	252	204
" II A. " 4th "	240	192
(", II B. ", 5th ",	228	
", II B. ", 6th ",	216	
* ] ,, III A. ,, 7th ,,	180	
"]", III B. ", 8th ",	156	
", III C. ", 9th ",	132	}
(,, III C. ,, 10th ,,	108	
eachers unclassed in charge of 1st class Provisional Schools	96	
" 2nd "	84	
3rd	$7\overline{2}$	
irst Assistants of class I, in 1st class schools	250	168
econd ,, ,, II, ,,	150	120
hird ", ", III, "	108	100
ssistants of ,, II, in 2nd ,,	180	144
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	150	114
" " II, in 4th "	150	114
upil-teachers of " I	72	48
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	60	36
" " III	48	30
", " IV	42	24
, ,		

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

In addition to the salaries quoted, residences, vested or rented, are provided for classified male married teachers in charge of classified Public Schools. Where a residence is rented, it must be as near as practicable to the school premises.

853—D

Half-time Schools.—Half-time Schools are classified in the same manner as Public Schools, and teachers are paid the full salary attached to the classification of their schools, with forage allowance of £10 a year where necessary.

House-to-house Schools.—Teachers are paid at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance up to a maximum salary of £100 per annum, with forage allowance as in Half-time Schools.

Evening Schools.—Teachers are paid, in addition to school fees, a salary of £20, £26, £32, or £38, according to the number of pupils in average attendance.

## LOCAL SUPERVISION.

During the year twelve additional sub-districts have been formed, and Public School Boards appointed thereto. In addition to the appointment of these Boards, 89 members have been added to 50 already existing Boards. At the end of the year the number of Boards in operation was 280. On 51 of these ladies have been appointed to the number of 101.

## SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

This branch of the Department's work is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Technical Education. In January the new Technical College at Ultimo was opened for the reception of students, and all the metropolitan classes are now carried on in that building.

In addition to the classes at Ultimo, branch classes are conducted in most of the centres of population in the Colony, as will be seen from the following list, namely, Armidale, Ashfield, Bathurst, Bega, Broken Hill, Burwood, Eskbank, Glebe, Goulburn, Granville, Hamilton, Hornsby, Hunters Hill, Kogarah, Lambton, Liverpool, Maitland East, Maitland West, Marrickville, Merewether, Minmi, Morpeth, Moruya, Newcastle, Newtown, North Sydney, Orange, Paddington, Parramatta, Petersham, Plattsburg, Raymond Terrace, Seaham, Singleton, Stockton, Uralla, Wagga Wagga, Wallsend, Waverley, Wickham, and Wollongong.

Thirteen of the classes in operation in 1891 were discontinued at the end of that year, leaving 282 with which to begin 1892. Applications for new classes were numerous, but most of them were for various reasons declined; 24 new classes were, however, started, bringing the number up to 306. The following table will show how the classes are distributed:—

Classes in operation.	Number.	Enrolment.		
Sydney Technical College Suburban classes Classes in country towns Classes connected with Public Schools			75 -14 147 -40 	$   \left.\begin{array}{c}     3,858 \\     4,902 \\     1,329 \\ \hline     10,089   \end{array}\right. $

Deducting from the total enrolment all cases where students have joined two or more classes, the number of individual students enrolled for the year was 8,295. The average attendance for the year was 6,205.3.

The staff employed during the year consisted of 13 lecturers, 5 resident science masters in charge of branch schools, and 110 teachers and assistants. In addition to the ordinary class work, popular lectures in geology and mineralogy, agriculture, and beeculture have been given in various parts of the Colony. Practical lessons have also been given in 97 country schools in subjects connected with horticulture.

The

The number of students examined in 1892 was 3,332, including 240 public school pupils tested in shorthand and 289 in manual training. Of these 2,271 (or 68.2 per cent.) satisfied the examiners.

At the national competition at South Kensington, held under the auspices of the Science and Art Department of Great Britain, works sent by the students of the Sydney Technical College secured two bronze medals and eight book prizes. Thirty-six students also passed the technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and were awarded certificates.

The Technological Museum and its branches in Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Newcastle have maintained their popularity, and have proved a means of widespread usefulness. The new building at Ultimo is now approaching completion, and will afford about three times as much space as is available in the present premises in the Domain. It will permit of the proper classification and display of the exhibits, and increase the usefulness of the museum as an educational agency. During the year 144,253 persons visited the Sydney museum and 40,332 the branch museums.

The total expenditure on technical education during 1892—including £5,709 12s. 7d. spent on the Technological Museum—amounted to £37,873 16s. 9d. Of this sum £33,485 2s. was a Parliamentary grant and £4,388 14s. 9d. was paid as fees by students.

Details of the work carried on will be found in the report of the Superintendent (Appendix XXI).

## PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET FORCE.

At the end of 1891, the Public School Cadet Force numbered 6,888, while 1892 closed with an enrolment of 6,221, showing a decrease of 667. The greatest strength for 1892 was for the June quarter when the enrolment was 6,695, but still less than that for the previous year. There can be no doubt that the falling off which has taken place is attributable, not to any lack of interest on the part of pupils, but principally to the depression which has been universally felt throughout the Colony. Under present arrangements, the expense of providing boys who join the corps with the necessary uniforms has to be borne by their parents, and this has been found at the best of times to be a hindrance in the way of many lads desirous of enrolling themselves. Until more prosperous times set in, it is possible, therefore, that no large increase will take place upon the present strength.

A new corps was established in February last, that of the pupil-teachers of the Newcastle District, which has given an impetus to drill in that neighbourhood.

The several corps have well maintained their efficiency during the year. The annual review of the whole force was not practicable, as in 1890 and 1891, but the corps were on several occasions combined for special purposes. Among these may be mentioned:—

A parade of the Western Corps at Bathurst, in April last, in connection with His Excellency the Governor's visit to that city.

The drill competition at the Public Schools Athletic Association Meeting, when the Physical Drill Prize was won by Redfern Superior School Corps; and the Public Schools Drills Competition Shield by the Fort-street Model School.

The Queen's Birthday Review.

The Cadet Artillery, the Metropolitan Senior Cadet Infantry, and the Ambulance Corps' Camp at La Perouse, 30th September to 3rd October.

The Encampment of Metropolitan Cadets at Middle Head, 28th November to 8th December.

The Shooting Competition at Randwick, on 16th and 17th December, for Cadet Challenge Shield, carried off by the Orange Superior School team.

Full details as to these meetings will be found in the Commanding Officer's Report, Appendix XX.

At the close of the year the strength of the Force was as follows:—

								Number.	Enrolment.
						•	-		1
Fort-street Training	ng Sch	ool Bat	talion			• •		2	214
Newcastle Pupil T	l'eache:	rs						1	45
Senior Cadets—									
Cavalry			• • •	•••				. 3	90
$\mathbf{Artillery}$						•••		1	47
Infantry								8	386
Bands								<b>2</b>	42
${f Ambulance}$	•••							1	35
School Cadets—									
Metropolitan	, inclu	ding Re	oman C	atholic	School	s		68	2,369
Country	•••	•••				•••		93	2,471
Bands	•••						•••	22	522
		••							

The amount available for Cadet purposes in 1892 was £13,482 17s. 9d. The total expenditure amounted to £12,341 14s. 9d., leaving a balance of £1,141 3s.

#### FINANCE.

The sum available in 1892 for expenditure under the Public Instruction Act was £785,448 17s., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1891	5,448	17	0
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote			
for 1891	. 10,000	0	0
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote	9		
for 1892	. 709,000	0	0
Amount received from Loan Vote—Buildings	45,000	0	0
Amount received from Loan Vote—Land	16,000	0	0
	£785,448	17	
	2700,990	1.1	

The total outlay in the year was £768,395 2s. 3d., namely, £157,679 6s. 9d. on school premises, and £610,715 15s. 6d. on maintenance of schools, administration, &c. The balance at the close of the year was £17,053 14s. 9d.

General

#### General Statement of Expenditure for 1892.

#### I. On School Premises:—

£ s. d. For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, &c ... 157,679 6 9

#### II. On Maintenance of Schools, &c.:-

1. Teachers' salaries and allowances in Primary Schools		s. d. 9 10		
Other maintenance expenses in such schools	<b>2</b> 8,777 1	10 7		
2. High School salaries and maintenance expenses	7,484 1	L4 6		
State Scholarships and Bursaries	1,961 1	LO 4		
3. Administration, including Training Schools and enforcement of school attendance	57,130 1		610,715 15	6

£768,395 2 3

The amount of school fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £77,524 9s. 10d., namely, £73,230 10s. 10d. from Primary Schools, and £4,293 19s. 0d. from High Schools. Deducting this sum from the total expenditure, there will remain £690,870 12s. 5d. as the net school expenditure derived from State funds, showing a decrease for the year of £2,781 16s. 4d. as compared with the like outlay for 1891.

The total expenditures under the following heads in 1881, 1891, and 1892, were:—

	188 Expend		e.	Per- centage of total expen- diture.	189 Expend		re.	Per- centage of total expen- diture.	189 Expend		ıre.	Per- centage of total expen- diture.
I. School Premises and Architect's Expenses:  For sites, buildings, additions, &c	£ 120,903	s. o		25.49	£ 191,373	s. 17		24.87	£ 157,679	s. 6		20.52
II MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS, not including adminis-												
1 Primary Schools- Salaries and allowances	303,830	8	5	64 08	488,799	4	11	63 52	515,361	9	10	67:07
2. ,, Other maintenance expenses	8,097	5	3	1.71	24,030	2	5	3.13	28,777	10	7	3.75
3. High Schools—Salaries and allowances					6,542	10	7	*85	6,972	11	0	.91
4. ,, Other maintenance expenses, including Scholarships				<i>.</i>	1,586	0	9	-20	2,473	13	10	-32
III. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:— 1. General management	9,312	6	1	1 96	12,869	15	2	1.67	13,137	16	1	1.71
2. Chief Inspector's Branch, including Training Schools	24,982	8	3	5.28	42,938	10	4	5.28	42,578	17	5	5.24
3. Examiner's Branch	1,700	0	0	•35	1,425	5	0	•18	1,413	16	9	•18
4. School Attendance Branch	5,331	2	9	1 12			.*		••••		.*	••••
Totals	474,157	5	7	100 00	769,565	6	8	100.00	768,395	2	3	100.00

* Included under Chief Inspector's Branch.

The foregoing statement shows that of the total year's expenditure of £768,395 2s. 3d., nearly  $20\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., was spent on school premises, 71 per cent. on the maintenance of Primary Schools,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on administration and inspection (including the training of teachers and the enforcement of school attendance), and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on High Schools. In 1891 the corresponding percentages were:—Premises, 25 per cent.; maintenance of Primary Schools,  $66\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; administration,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; and High Schools, 1 per cent.

1

The

The following table exhibits the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the State expenditure for each of the last five years:—

,	Number of Schools.		The State Expenditure.									
Year.		Number of Pupils.	On School Premises.	On Maintenance of Schools, including Administration, &c.	Total.	Less School Fees.	Net State Expenditure.					
-			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
1888	2,271	186,692	84,575 0 9	512,527 1 6	597,102 2 3	69,553 14 4	527,548 7 11					
1889	2,373	191,215	109,575 18 10	525,932 19 6	635,508 18 4	72,317 17 6	563,191 0 10					
1890	2,423	195,241	150,441 0 2	553,818 16 5	704,259 16 7	71,826 15 7	632,433 1 0					
1891	2,457	205,673	191,373 17 6	578,191 9 2	769,565 16 8	75,912 17 11	693,652 8 9					
1892	2,502	210,641	157,679 6 9	610,715 15 6	768,395 2 3	77,524 9 10	690,870 12 5					

The subjoined table will show the expenditure more in detail:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1881.		1891			1892.		
I. School Premises: 1. Sites 2. Buildings, &c. (including Hurlstone, in	£ s. 9,538 4	d. 8	£ 26,939	s. 16	d. 0	£ 27,383		d. 9
1881)	73,366 17 2,574 10	7	103,304	3	7	56,532	16	0
4. Additions, repairs, &c	13,908 16 7,083 15 6,149 4	2 7 2	44,138 1,542 6,991	6	7 8 5	54,913 2,374 7,107	7	
7. Rent	8,282 3	0	8,465		3	9,367		10
	120,903 11		191,373	17	6	157,679	6	9
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS:  1. Teachers' salaries and allowances	303,830 8 1,054 8	5 6	495,341 2,748	0	6 2	522,334 2,906		10 4
3. Teachers' forage allowances 4. School fuel allowances 5. School cleaning allowances	380 17 448 9	8	1,905 984 7,980	9	5 6 2	2,197 1,009 9,667	8	3 0 5
6. School materials	5,576 4 637 9		9,921	19	2	10,614	18	9
tising	637 9 311,927 17	- <del>4</del> -8	$\frac{2,076}{520,957}$	$\frac{6}{18}$	$\frac{9}{8}$	4,855 553,585	5 5	$\frac{8}{3}$
III. Administration and Training Schools:		_				ļ <del></del>		
1. General management 2. Chief-Inspector's Branch:	9,312 6 17,512 6		12,869			13,137		
(a) Inspection	17,512 6 9,470 2	 	33,475 5,774 3,688	16	2 4	34,099 5,006 3,473	0	10
3. Examiner's Branch	1,700 0 5,331 2	0 5	1,425 Included	5	0	1,413	16	; ;
	42,325 16	9	57,233	10	6	57,130	10	, ;
Total expenditure $\ldots \ldots \mathscr{L}$	474,157 5	7	769,565	6	8	768,395	2	3

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

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

Year.		For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.	
1881 1891 1892	•••	•••	£ s. d. 0 14 1 0 18 7 ¹ / ₄ 0 14 11 ¹ / ₂	£ s. d. 2 2 8½ 2 10 8 2 12 6¾	£ s. d. 0 8 1½ 0 5 6¾ 0 5 5	£ s. d. 3 4 $10\frac{3}{4}$ 3 14 10 3 12 $11\frac{1}{4}$

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

Year.			For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.
1881 1891 1892		•••	£ s. d. 0 16 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 0 16 11	£ s. d. 2 9 $8\frac{1}{4}$ 2 18 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 2 19 $5\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 0 9 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 0 6 5 0 6 $1\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. $3 15 6$ $4 6 3\frac{3}{4}$ $4 2 6$

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

	Year.		For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.	
1881 1891 1892	•••	•••	£ s. d. 1 4 $9\frac{3}{4}$ 1 11 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 1 3 $9\frac{1}{4}$	£ s. d. $3 15 3$ 4 5 $0\frac{1}{2}$ 4 3 $6\frac{1}{4}$	£ s. d. 0 14 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 0 9 4 0 8 $7\frac{1}{4}$	£ s. d. 5 14 $4\frac{1}{3}$ 6 5 $7\frac{1}{4}$ 5 15 $10\frac{3}{4}$	

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

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

	In 1881.	In 1891.	In 1892.	
Cost per child, calculated upon the— Year's enrolment of distinct children Mean quarterly enrolment Average attendance	£ s. d. 2 18 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 3 8 2 5 3 $2\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 3 7 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 3 17 $9\frac{5}{4}$ 5 13 $2\frac{5}{4}$	£ s. d. 3 5 7 3 14 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 5 4 $2\frac{1}{2}$	

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

,	In 1881.	In 1891.	In 1892.		
Cost per child, calculated upon the— Year's enrolment of distinct children Mean quarterly enrolment Average attendance	$\pounds$ s. d. 2 4 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 2 11 $9\frac{1}{4}$ 3 18 $4\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 2 8 10 2 16 4 4 1 113	£ s. d. 2 10 7½ 2 17 3 4 0 5		

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

	. 0					
	Number of Schools.	Mean quarterly enrolment.	Average attendance.	number of of mean of		Cost per head of average attendance.
New South Wales	2,502 2,233 639 586	186,207 195,478 60,962 38,974	132,580 141,126 45,004 29,801	75 87 95 66	£ s. d. 4 2 6 4 3 44 3 19 53 3 10 44	£ s. d. 5 15 10\frac{3}{4} 5 15 5\frac{1}{4} 5 7 8 4 12 0\frac{1}{4}

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

<del></del>			£	8.	d.
New South Wales	 	•••	 690,870	12	5
Victoria	 		 814,730	11	8
Queensland	 		 242,274	1	9
South Anatralia			108 518	11	7

The subjoined table of statistics summarises the school work done in 1892, and shows also the progress made under the Department since the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880:—

Statistics of 1892, compared with those of 1881, the first complete year of work under the Public Instruction Act of 1880:—

			Inc	Increase.		
	1881.	1892.	Number.	Percentage		
Stimated population—Total	781,265	1,189,775	408,510	52.2		
Population, aged 4 to 6 years	42,492 153,156	66,455 223,948	23,963 70,792	56·3 46·2		
" 4 to 14 years	195,648	290,403	94,755	48.4		
Number of schools in operation—  Institutions  Departments	1,546 1,667 124,721 146,106 86,741 82,890 71 1,471 25 50 50 18 18 2	2,502 2,724 222,411 210,641 142,109 132,580 129 2,348 40 99 98 68 68 24 2 3 87,778 54,331 589	956 1,057 97,690 64,535 55,368 49,690 38 877 15 49 48 50 50 22 2 3 24,898 32,020 589	61·8 63·4 78·3 44·1 63·8 59·9 81·7 59·6 60·0 98·0 96·0 277·7 277·7 277·7		
Number of scholars who passed in— Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar (Advanced) Geography ,, Object lessons History Drawing Vocal Music Scripture Lessons. Needlework Drill Geometry Trigonometry Trigonometry Natural Science Algebra Latin French Number in Public High Schools who passed	61,605 68,700  41,457 11,568 12,558 53,732 96 27,324 43,352 16,528 21,328 31,771 1,813 27  1,243 704 29	116,203 114,629 83,448 100,508 21,454 23,097 104,153 40,619 102,479 98,036 105,104 41,711 105,455 8,994 172 6,678 4,085 3,865 1,603 512	54,598 45,929 83,448 59,051 9,886 10,539 50,421 40,523 75,155 54,684 88,576 20,383 73,684 7,181 145 6,678 2,842 3,161 1,574 512	88·5 66·8		
Number of classified Principal Teachers—Males  "" " " Females	785 253 272 225 29 194 1 13 28 26 233 444 109 	1,299 475 341 397 168 387 8 65 53 55 444 838 73 33	514 222 69 172 139 193 7 52 25 29 211 394 33	65·4 87·7 25·3 76·4 479·3 99·4  400·0 89·2 111·5 90·5 88·7		

			Increase.		
	1881.	1892.	Number.	Percentage	
Number of Evening Schools in operation	57	75			
in an a short		15 13	********	••••••	
Average number of scholars attending	456	200			
Number of Public School Savings Banks					
	*******	619	619		
" Bank depositors (about)	•••••	45,000	45,000	••••••	
Amount of deposits added in the year	••••	£12,441	£12,441		
Amount transferred to children's accounts in Govern- ment Savings Bank.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	£3,551	£3,551	•••••	
Amount otherwise withdrawn		£9,048	£9.048		
Amount remaining to credit of depositors		£7,309	£7,309		
Number of Public School workshops		7	7		
7 4	•••••	420	420		
,, boys instructed in workshops		420	420		
Number of Public School Cadet Corps,, Cadets enrolled		201 6,221	201 6,221		
Number of Public School Cookery Classes girls instructed in Cookery		14 1,215	14 1,215		
Number of Public School Sub-districts		280	280		
" Public School Boards		280	280		
	£	£	£		
Amount of Parliamentary Grants, &c., for Public In-	æ	*	2		
struction	486,226	785,448	299,222	61.5	
Amount of School Fees collected and paid into Treasury	46,347	77,524	31,177	67.2	
Expenditure on School Premises	120,903	157,679	36,776	30.4	
M-1-4					
A 3	311,928	553,585	241,657	77.4	
•	41,326	57,130	15,804	38.2	
Total expenditure under the Public Instruction Act	474,157	768,395	294,238	62.0	

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

#### THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

The number of students attending lectures in 1892 was 598, being an increase of 66 on the attendance for the previous year.

Of 194 who presented themselves at the ordinary Matriculation examination, 124 were successful. In addition to these, 7 passed the entrance examination for Medicine and Science, 35 the Articled Clerk's Examinations, 22 the Senior Public, and 119 the Junior Public Examination. Thus the total number of matriculants for the year was 307, which included 27 students from the Training Schools, 4 pupils of the Sydney High Schools, and 2 pupils of the Maitland High Schools, who were awarded Bursaries. The number of Professors and Lecturers on the University Staff during 1892 was as follows:—14 professors, and 14 lecturers. Of these, 7 professors and 5 lecturers were paid out of the Challis Fund. Two lecturers who delivered courses of University Extension lectures gave their services gratuitously.

The year's expenditure was £40,083 7s. 3d., of which sum £18,100, or about 45 per cent., was granted by the Government. The year's total income was £37,590 19s. 7d.

#### THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The total enrolment of pupils for 1892 was 495, of whom 162 were under and 333 over the statutory age of 14 years. Compared with 1891, the enrolment has decreased by 16, and the pupils under 14 years by 22, while those over that age have increased by 6. hundred and sixty-eight new pupils were admitted, being 2 more than the number for 1891. Of these, 98 were under and 70 above the statutory age. The mean quarterly enrolment was 420, and the average daily attendance 401, showing an increase over last year of 16 and 20 respectively. The University examinations were attended by 73 pupils, an increase of 1 on last year's attendance. The results were:—Junior Public Examination, 57 attended, 54 passed; Senior Public Examination, 6 attended, all passed; and Matriculation, 10 attended and passed. Twenty of the juniors and 4 seniors also qualified for matriculation. The income of the School for the year amounted to £8,646 16s. 5d., comprised of—

State grants	• • •	•••		£2,799		<b>2</b>
School fees	• • •	• • •		5,736		0
Other sources	• • •	• • •	• • •	110	17	3
				£8,646	16	5

The year's expenditure reached the sum of £9,372 14s. 11d. The cost per pupil in average attendance was £22 12s. 8d., of which £20 15s. 9d. represented the cost for tuition, and £1 16s. 11d. for buildings, &c. The cost per pupil in 1891 was £26 18s. 4d. The expense to the State was £6 19s. 8d. per head of the average attendance, as against £7 9s. 2d. in 1891.

The Head Master reports the main developments during the year to have been the further extension of Natural Science teaching, and the introduction of systematic physical training. The School is now provided with a Laboratory and a Science Lecture-room, and a good deal of practical work is done in addition to the regular lessons in Chemistry and Physics. A gymnasium has been erected, and is utilized daily under competent superintendence. The test of the intellectual work of the School, as supplied by the University examination results, is regarded as satisfactory. The successful candidates at the Junior Examinations were drawn from five different forms in the School.

# FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of 1892 was 97,348, an increase of 5,403 over the number for 1891. The number of new works added was 5,403, being 403 less than in 1891. 136,410 persons visited the reading-room as against 114,947 in the previous year, while 60,845 visits were made to the Lending Branch. The total number of visits, therefore, paid to the institution during the year, was 197,255. Twenty-seven persons were employed on the staff.

The year's expenditure is shown hereunder:—

On buildings, re	epairs,	&c. (1	inder				
Government $\mathbf{A}$	rchitect)	) <i>.</i> `		$\pounds 44$	0	0	
On books	•••	•••		$3,\!483$	0	0	
On salaries	•••			5,019	0	0	
On maintenance	•••	• • •		$1,\!422$	0	0	
				£9,968	0	0	THE

## THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Museum was—On week-days, 94,438; on Sundays, 36,263; total, 130,701. As compared with 1891, this shows a decrease of 2,144 visitors, being accounted for by a falling off of 4,672 in the Sunday visits, while the week-day attendances increased by 2,528. Thirty persons were employed in the institution. The Trustees report that the year's expenditure was as given below:—

On show-cas	es, bui	ldings,	repairs		£ $890$	19	0
On maintena	nce				266	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
On specimen		chase,	collecti	on,			
and carria	ge)		•••		523	5	9
On books	• • •		•••		406	16	8
On salaries		•••	• •	• • •	5,319		
On catalogue	es	•••	• • •	•••	297	17	10
					£7,704	9	3

#### NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

During the year 250,109 visits to the Gallery were registered, showing an increase of 11,978 on the attendance for 1891. On week-days the visits numbered 148,426, and on Sundays 101,683, as against 139,863 and 98,268 respectively for the previous year. Six persons were permanently employed, with three extra assistants on Sundays and holidays. Mr. E. L. Montefiore was, on 1st September, appointed Director of the Art Gallery, and, having in consequence vacated his seat on the Board of Trustees, Mr. E. Du Faur was elected to succeed him as President. His Honor Sir J. G. L. Innes was appointed by the Government as a Trustee.

The following is a statement of the year	rs expen	ditu	re :	
For works of art purchased	£5,084	10	6	
For maintenance (frames, freight,	•			
insurances, &c.)	832	8	1	
For salaries	1,064	4	2	
	£6,981	2	9	

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

The number of inmates during the year was 99, as compared with 88 for 1891. Of these, 62 were under and 37 were over 14 years of age. The new admissions were 22—21 under the age stated and 1 above it. Thirty-two inmates were discharged—8 under 14 years, and 24 over that age. The income was:—

From State From other		•••	•••	£450 6,353		-
				£6,803	1	5

Showing an increase of £769 6s. 1d. on the previous year's receipts.

The expenditure for the year was as follows:—

*	•						
For buildings, &c.	•••			£6,175	5	5	
For maintenance		•••		$2,\!553$	14	10	
For salaries and wa	ages	•••	•••	$2,\!582$	15	11	
			4	£11,311	16	2	
				•			RIAL
				_			

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

The number of girls enrolled during 1892 was 136, of whom 42 were under and 94 above the age of 14 years. There were 56 new admissions—28 under and 28 over 14 years old. Fifty-eight inmates were discharged during the year as follows:—

For apprenticeship	•••	30
On attaining the age of 18 years		7
Transferred to the Boarding-out Officer		18
By order of the Governor-in-Council	•••	<b>2</b>
By order to Benevolent Society		1

The number remaining in the Institution at the end of the year was 78. Compared with 1891, the enrolment showed an increase of 19, the new admissions of 12, and the discharges of 21. The expenditure for the year was:—

For maintenance			• • • •	$\pounds 1,457$	9	0
For salaries	•••	•••	•••	1,078		9
			-	£2,535	17	9

Calculated on the enrolment the expenditure was equal to £18 13s. per head, a reduction upon 1891 of £4 17s. 5d.

The Superintendent reports that, as far as the behaviour of the inmates is concerned, there is little to complain of. They are obedient, orderly, and amenable to control. There has been very little sickness during the year. Of the apprentices sent out in 1892, 80 per cent. are reported to be conducting themselves in a creditable manner, not only leading moral lives but giving satisfaction to their employers. Of those finally discharged on attaining the age of 18 years, 57 per cent. are known to be living respectably.

Washing, mangling, and ironing have formed an important part of the duties of the inmates: 52,476 pieces, representing a saving of about £477, were washed for the Hurlstone Training School, and 122,117 articles for their own institution, saving thereby £693. During the year the alterations and improvements commenced in 1891 were completed.

#### NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON."

In this institution 426 boys were enrolled, 222 of these being under and 204 over 14 years of age; 196 were new admissions, of whom 115 were below and 81 above the age stated. The number discharged was 148, made up in the following manner:—

For apprenticeship	82
On attaining 18 years of age	8
Transferred to Boarding-out Officer	33
Sent to hospitals	3
Released by order of the Governor-in-Council	22

148

4.

Two hundred and seventy-eight boys remained on the ship at the end of the year. These figures, as compared with those of the "Vernon" for 1891, show an increase of 65 in the enrolment and of 43 in the new admissions, while 17 more were discharged. The total expenditure was £8,295 5s., made up as follows:—

For mainter	nance	•••	•••	£5,771	5	0
For salaries	•••	•••	•••	$2,\!524$	0	0
_	Total			8,295	5	0
Deducting to the Tr	parents' c			368	12	6
Net	total cost	to the S	tate	£7,926	12	6

The cost per head of the enrolment was £19 9s. 5d., calculated on the gross expenditure.

The Superintendent, Captain Neitenstein, reports:—"The principal event of the year was the removal of the institution from the 'Vernon' to the 'Sobraon.' The new ship works smoothly, and the boys are comfortable and contented. No deaths occurred during the year, and beyond an attack of influenza, little serious sickness. The daily average number on board was the highest yet reached, namely, 254. Four hundred and forty apprentices in the country are under the legal guardianship of the Superintendent. More than 90 per cent. of these received good characters from their employers. The boys who finished their apprenticeship during the year received nearly £3,000 in wages."

F. B. SUTTOR, Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 25th March, 1893.

: :::

::: ::

APPENDIX I.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Public Schools, received during the year 1892.

| Total | Number of Children residing in the locality. | Number of Children promised to attend. | Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children. | Minister's Decision.

		ce of school.	Nı	ımber	of Child	ren re	siding	in the	local	ity.		Numbe	er of Chi	ldren j	oromis	sed to	attend	l.		nber o dertal					Minister's Decision.
Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	. Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total	Minister's Decision.
		miles.																							
Auburn Park (Queen's Park) Balabla, Upper Bowral, East Buckajo	Bankstown Young Bowral	5½ 	43 8  15	19 10  9	62 18 87 24	43 8  3	2 3  21	 4	7 3 	10  	43 8  15	19 10  9	62 18 87 24	43 8  3	2 3  21	4	7 3 	10	11 2  1	1  6	2	2 1 	4 	17 6  7	Granted, 4th May. Declined, 7th June. Declined, 4th March. Provisional School granted,, 17th October.
Coates' Creek	Meranburn Dubbo	14	9 9 14	15 16 12	24 25 26	 15 5	5 21	3		 2 	6 9 14	11 16 12	17 25 26	 15 5	 5 21	3 		2 	7 2	 2 8			1 1	 11 10	Declined, 30th March. Declined, 13th April. Provisional. School granted, 20th July.
Grubba Hamilton Saw-mills Homewood Kurrara (Tweed River)	Taralga Port Macquarie Sutherland Cudgen Wharf	$\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{3}$	12 24 17 13	12 21 13 15	24 45 30 28	12 22 7 12	10 8 10	8  3 6	8 	5 12 	12 24 17 12	12 21 13 14	24 45 30 26	12 22 7 10	10 8 10	8  3 6	8	5 12 	4 7 4 4	2 5 3 4	4  1 2	4. 	2 5	10 18 13 10	Under consideration. Granted, 9th December.
Lansdowne	Leichhardt	$3\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $5$	10 168 13 25 8 6	17 141 17 25 14 9	27 309 30 50 22 15	19 184 20  10 12	5 58 4  9	48	3 11 5 	8 1  3	10 168 13 24 8 6	24 14	27 309 30 48 22 15	19 184 20  10 12	5 58 4  9	48	11	8 1  3		2 23 1  2 1	22  	1 5 1 	1 1 		Under consideration. Under consideration. Declined, 19th April. Declined, 30th March. Under consideration.
Mungindi	Mungindi	80	9	12	21	17	4,				9	12	21	17	4				7	2		•••		9	
Myrangle	Cumnock	3 1	22	8	30	15	10	5		•••	22	8	<b>3</b> 0	15	10	5			5	3	1			9	Provisional School granted, 19th September.
NorthWest Ryde (Field of Mars) Pambula, South Poplar Grove Porcupine Gap Randwick, Lower Rock Vale Rous Mill South Arm, Lower Spring Terrace Toogimbie Turramurra Warner, Lake Macquarie Yowaka (No. 1) Yowaka (No. 2) Yowaka, North (Mount Gahan)	Pambula Jamberoo Molong Randwick Armidale Rous Mill Central Raleigh Orange Maude Turramurra Cockle Creek Pambula Pambula	1 1 2 4 2 8 2 3 4 5 5 3 4 3 1 4 4 1 4 4	10 50 30 12 51 14 17 17 50 9	19 17 50 14 21	50 60 18 100 60 30 89 22 36 34 100 23 38 54	30 11 26 8 4 23 50  20 41	30 5	18 5 5	10 10  35 3 18  5  4	17 3  10 	25 10 35 20 12 34 14 17 17 22 9 17 21 14	30 19 18 26 8 19 17 30 14 21	40 60  65 39 30 60 22 22 36 34 52 23 38 54 31	7 40  34 26 11 16 8 4 23 28  20 41 16	6 11 6 3 14 7 9 5 9 4	 8  5  4  18	4	9 3 10	13  15 10 5 7 3 1 7 7  8 14	4 3 2 3 4	1 1 10 3 2	11 3  11 1 8  2  2	3 	21 9 28 15 12 23 9 13 11 14 13 17	Declined, 1st August. Under consideration. Declined, 27th June. Granted, 6th March. Declined, 24th October. Granted, 1st February. Granted, 1st August. Declined, 11th July. Declined, 26th August. Declined, 8th March. Declined, 12th May. Provisional School granted, 4th May. Declined, 20th January. Declined, 20th January. Granted, 27th April.

APPENDIX II.

Applications for the establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the year 1892.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	nce of School	N	ımber	of Chile	iren re	siding	in the	locali	ty.	1	Numbe	er of Chi	ldren	promi	sed to	attend	ı.	Na ur	mb <b>er</b> d dertal	of Parking to	ents o o send	r Gua Child	rdians ren.	
Name of Place.	Tose Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C. E.	R.C.	Pres	Wes	. Ors.	Tota	Minister's Decision.
Alison's Siding	Nyngan	miles.	8	7	15	10		3	2		8	7	15	10		3	2		4	ĺ	1	1	<u> </u>	6	House-to-house Teacher offe
llandale	Gunning	$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{10}$	14 11	9 16	23 27	17 16	6 8				14 11	9 16	23 27	17 16	6 8				7 5	2 2		ï		9 8	17th October. Declined, 1st October. Half-time Schools again offer
enbengenoe			10	9	19	7	12				10	9	19	7	12				3	3				6	11th July. Half-time School granted, 1
ig Meadow akney Creek ohnock ournda North robenah roken Dam		8 3 	12 8 16 10 15 8	6 14 11 13 6 4	18 22 27 23 21 12	13 22 17 23 	5 10  7	  12	  2 6	   6	12 8 16 10 15 8	6 14 11 13 6 4	18 22 27 23 21 12	13 22 17 23 	5 10  7	  12	  2 6		5 7 7 7 	1  3  1	4.	 1	2	6 7 10 7 6 3	December. Granted, 14th November. Granted (re-opening), 30th Mar Granted, 19th September. Declined, 8th July. Under consideration. House-to-house School offered, 2
rooker's Creek rown's Creek rushy Creek uccarumbi	East Kangaloon Kyle Guyra Grafton	5 5 <del>1</del>	13 13 11 9	11 11 12 6	24 24 23 15	17 14 13	: 5 ::	 1 5	4	7  5 	13 13 11 9	11 11 12 6	24 24 23 15	17 14 13	 5 	 5	 4 	7  5	8 3 ::	 2 	1 1 	 1 	2  1 	10 7 5 4	August. Declined, 27th October. Granted, 4th April. Under consideration. Provisional School reopened, June.
Bucobra Creek	Meranburn	12	5	. 10	15	9		•••	2	4	5	10	15	9	•••	•••	2	4	2		•••	1	1	4	House-to-house Teacher offered, September.
Burraneer Bay Butherwah (Round Swamp) Canberra (Springbank) Chambigne Cheviot Colo Vale Comobella Coningdale Coobool Corunna Cunningham Creek Cumbercona Daisy Bank Daruble Coctor's Creek Dromedary Oungay Creek Cunsburry Clswick Eversleigh (Head Station) Centon Island (Maria River) Corest Glen Cidginbung Henellen Hen Lee	Port Hacking Urana Canberra Grafton Murwillumbah Colo Vale Comobella Armidale Moulamein Tilba Tilba Murrumburrah Bowna Black Springs Nyngan Bingara Tilba Tilba Murwillumbah Nevertire Condobolin Dumaresq Telegraph Point Kangaroo Camp Bombala Temora Kenthurst Rylstone	$21 \\ 22 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 7$	8 10	9 9 12 10 10 10 7 7 7 13 8 11 7 9 8 8 11 16 7 5 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	19 20 23 22 16 22 20 17 25 15 25 18 21 14 24 20 32 19 13 23 28 30 14 18 21	17 16 8 21  8  13 8 16 13  12  13 9 9 3 14 13 19 1 12  19 	4 10 9 5 21 2 5 10 3 4 7 6 6 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 3 10 2 3	18 1 1 1 1 4	10 11 11 12 6 12 13 10 12 7 14 11 12 6 16 19 16 11 12 8 14 18 11 15 10 11 12 12 13 10 11 12 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	9 9 9 12 10 10 10 7 7 7 13 8 11 7 9 8 8 11 16 7 5 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	19 20 23 22 16 22 20 17 25 18 21 24 20 32 19 13 23 28 30 14 18 21 21	17 16 8 21  8  13 8 16 13  12  13 19 9 9 14 11 12 12 19 	4 10	1 1 1 16 7 15 12 4 15 4 6	4 2 7 7 3 10 2 3	2	5 6 3 6 2 4 3 3 4 3 5 5 1 1 4 5 6 1 4 6	1 3 4	1 1 4 2 3 3	2 1 2 1 2 1 1	1	67974115475756649972337894675	Granted, 5th December. Under consideration. Granted, 28th July. Granted, 1st October. Granted, 16th December. Granted, 16th December. Granted, 17th October. Granted, 27th October. Granted, 5th August. Declined, 30th March. Granted, 28th July. Granted, 27th October. Half-time School offered, 17th October. Declined, 17th October. Declined, 19th November. Granted, 16th December. Declined, 19th November. Granted, 19th November. Granted, 14th November. Granted, 18th February. Declined, 19th September. Under consideration, Granted, 4th May.

		Distance of earest School.		Num	ber of (	hildre local		ding i	n the		]	Numbe	r of Chi	ldren j	promis	sed to	atten	đ.	Nun	aber o dertak	f Pare	nts or send	Guar Child	dians ren.	White by Doubles
Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distar nearest	Boys	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	. Wes	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	. Wes	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	Wes.	Ors.	Total	Minister's Decision.
Goondah	Bowning	$4\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 12 10	14 21 21	9 14 16	5 7 5				7 9 6	7 12 6	14 21 12	9 14 7	5 7 5	•••			3 4 2	2 2 1				5 6 3	Declined, 2nd February. Under consideration. House-to-house School, with Memundie granted, 27th August.
Haning	Bendemeer Harrington Hazelgrove Henty Ungarie	5 4 	13 10 14 12 10	9 10	21 19 23 22 18	7 10 6 16 5	6  16  4	8 9 9	1		9 10 14 12 10	8 9 9 10 8	17 19 23 22 18	3 10 6 16 5	6 16  4	8 9  9	i	6	1 3 2 7 1	1  6  1	3 4  3		 2	5 7 9 9 5	Granted, 27th January. Granted, 12th September. Declined, 30th December. Granted, 26th August. House-to-house Teacher offered, 1st February.
Island Holme	Quirindi Narrandera Nimitybelle Come-by-Chance	15 5	10 9 12 9	8 7	15 17 19 16	14 13  7	1 4 19 9			•••	5 9 12 9	4 8 7 7	9 17 19 16	8 13  7	1 4 19 9				4 4 2	 1 6 2				6 4	Declined, 4th May. Declined, 24th October. Granted, 10th October. House-to-house Teacher offered, 19th November.
Kew Kundibakh Creek Kyamba Lagoon Road Lake Plain Lionsville Little Forest	Kew Kramback Kyamba Bathurst Cooma Lionsville Milton	12 6 5 35	10 2 7 18 13 6 15	6 10 11 4 8	29 17 14	15 6 13 3 8 1 5	3  4 14 9 12 6	7	5		10 2 7 18 13 6 15	4 8	25 8 17 29 17 14 21	15 6 13 3 8 1 5	3  4 14 9 12 6		5		3 2 4 2 3 1 2	1 4 2 4 4		2  1 		4 5 9 5 6	Public School granted, 28th July. Declined, 15th February. Granted, 19th May. Declined, 27th October. Granted, 11th August. Declined, 5th August. House-to-house Teacher offered, 24th October.
M'Kinley Maitland Point Maloga Meryla	Gunbar Rocky River, via Uralla. Moama Moss Vale	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$		11 6	20 15	10 5 3 16		5 1 2 	14	6	9	6	15 20 15 18	10 5 3 16		5 1 2 	14	6	5 2 1 4		1 1 	4	3	6	Declined, 10th December. Granted, 28th July. Declined, 27th May. Provisional School formerly in operation to be reopened, 2nd February
Missabotti Mittagong Monk's Crossing (Wattle Grove) Mumby Mumby Munderoo (Noplace) Munyabla (to be called Eulen-	Meroe Tumberumba	$ \begin{array}{c c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 30 \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	12 11 14 7 10 13	11 13 7 11	22 27 14 21	9 15 11 14 14		4			11 14 7 10	11 13 7 11	34 22 27 14 21 31	9 15 11 14 14	25 7 12  4	4	3		2 5 4 3 4	7 3 3  1				8 8 3 6	Granted, 6th June. Under consideration. Granted, 21st March. Declined, 10th October. Granted, 12th May. Granted, 13th July.
stein). Murrumbucca Nerrabunda Numbla Oakey Creek One-tree Hill Osborne	Cooma Queanbeyan Buckley's Crossing Ashford Geuric Ferrier's	12 5 5	7 10 8 10 10 14	7 8 8 6	17 16 18 16	7 5 12 13 13 18	12 4 4 3	1			10 8 10 10	8 8 6	14 17 16 18 16 24	7 5 12 13 13 18	7 12 4 4 3 3	1			1 3 4 5	1 2	1			5 4 6 7	Under consideration. Granted, 16th December. Declined, 10th October. Under consideration. Declined, 1st October. Granted, 2nd June.
Paika Panuara (Carlton)  Peacock Creek 'Pejar  Porter's Retreat	Balranald	. 16 . 4	5 9 6 10	10 8 10	19 14 16	14 15 1 2 3	5	8		1	9 6	10 8 10	14 19 14 16 22	14 15 1 2 3	13	8	3		3		2		1	3 5	Half-time school granted, to b worked with Canangles, 11th Aug Granted, 28th November. Declined, 10th December.

	· · · ·	ce of School.	Num	er of Ch	ldren r	esiding	in the	locali	ty.	N	Tumber	of Chi	ldren p	oromis	sed to	attend		Num	ber of lertak	Pare	nts or send	Guard Child	lians ren.	Minister's Decision.
Name o Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Boys. Gi	ls. Tota	l. C.E	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total	
Pretty Pine Red Hill Recdy Creek Riley's Hill Roadends Rockview Rosevale Running Stream Scrubby Rush	Bigga Reedy Creek Broadwater Nowra Rothbury Murrumburrah	7 9½ 2½ 4½ 5	6 1 11 1 8 1 13 1 8 1 13 1	8   12 0   1 3   24 2   20 0   23 3   21 9   22 7   18 0   22	6   14   16   10   5   2   22   16	2 4 8  15 	4  4 2 2 2   2 12	3  16  1	4	4 6 11 8 13 8 13 11 12	8 10 13 12 10 13 9 7 10	12 16 24 20 23 • 21 22 18 22	5 14 16 10 5 2 22 16 1	2 4 8 15 8	4  4 2 2   2 12	3  16  	  4.	1 5 4 1 4 6 6	 1 5  1  2	1 1 1   3	2  5 	  1	4 6 6 10 7 6 6 7 6	Declined, 24th October. Granted, 30th December. Granted, 28th July. Granted, 19th April. Declined, 12th September. Granted, 19th September. Declined, 4th May. Declined, 1st November. Central Public School, to be called Milburn Creek, granted 28th Nov.
Sidebottom (Forster Road) Snodgrass Somersby Spring Creek	Gosford	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	8 1	6 16 2 20 9 18 5 23	16 18	4		2		10 8 9 8	6 12 9 15	16 20 18 23	14 16 18 20	 4  3		2		6 3 6 7	1  1		2		8 4 6 8	Granted, 19th September. Declined, 30th March. Granted, 17th December. House-to-house School granted, to be worked with Riley's Flat and Sobraon, 21st July.
Stewart's River, Upper (Han nam Vale). Tareola Ten Mile, to be called "Tarban' Three Brothers Tollendool Tom's Lagoon. Toorale East Trevaylor (Big Ben) Tumorrama	Barraba. ' Jennings Caloola Bullenbong Forbes Bourke Emmaville	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 18 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	5   1 6   8 8   1 10   15   1	8   14 7   19 3   18 1   17 1   19 1   19 5   15 3   28 0   17	12 10 11 6 13 9	7 3 6 1  6 7	3	7    5	  4	6 12 5 6 8 8 10 15 7	6 7 13 11 11 11 5 13 10	19 18 17 19 19 15 28 17	3 12 10 11 6 13 9 13 12	4 7 3 6 1  6 7 5	12 2  3	5	4 	1 4 4 3 2 4 3 3 3	1 1 2 1  2 1 2	 1  3 1 	1	  1	5 6 5 6 5 7 5	Half-time School granted, 19th Jan.  Declined, 4th March. Granted, 28th July. House-to-house Teacher offered, 10th Dec. Under consideration. Declined, 4th May. House-to-house Teacher offered, 15th Feb. Granted, 19th August. House-to-house Teacher offered, 30th Mar.
Ulcy	Gilgandra Unkya Creek	9 6		$     \begin{array}{c c}       3 & 19 \\       7 & 15 \\       9 & 22 \\       6 & 18      \end{array} $	15 15	4		 3 		6 8 13 12	13 7 9 6	19 15 22 18	5 15 15 7	10  4 11	4 	3		1 4 4 2	2  2 2	1 	1		4 4 7 4	Granted (re-opening), 15th Nov. House-to-house Teacher granted, 16th Aug. Granted, 4th May. House-to-house School re-opened, 1st Aug.
Wantiool Warham (Waroo) Waugan Vale Wobber's Creek Wedallion Wharfdale Whyllandra Creek Willala Willundry Wombine Wombrook Woolshed Wyangle Yarrow Creek Yourie Yowaka	Yass Eugoura Glendon Brook Morangarell Nyngan Dubbo Boggabri Temora Cowra Cooma Bundarra Tumut Glen Innes	5 5 5 7 20 3 10 8 5 6 15 6 5	11 8 13 7 8 13 8 15 12 10 7 11 11 8	5   344 9   20 9   17 1   24 17   14 8   16 8   16 7   20 0   35 18 2   19 18 2   19 18 2   19 18 3   18 2   19 18 3   18 3   21 3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	15 12  4 5 6  10 13  11 11 3	   11 9   4			19 11 8 13 7 8 13 8 15 12 10 7 11 11 8 14	15 9 9 11 7 8 7 14 20 7 8 12 5 11 13	34 20 17 24 16 20 22 35 19 18 19 16 22 21	14 5 5 10 11 14 11 16 6 18 8 	15 12  4 5 6  10 13  11 11	   11 9   4	6	     1	3 3 2 2 3 5 3 5 2 7 2 737	4 4 4  1 2 2 2 4  3 3 1 2 5 5	1		     1	97683576967558715	Granted, 27th August. Granted, 17th October. Declined, 4th April. Declined, 28th December. Declined, 4th May. Granted, 13th July. Granted, 16th August. House-to-house Teacher offered, 19th Aug-Granted, 28th June. Declined, 7th June. House-to-house Teacher offered, 28th July.

Name of Place	Post Town.	Dis- tance o	f	umber	of Child	ren re	siding	in the	e loca	lity.		Num	ber of C	hildrer	prom	ised to	atten	ď.	Nun	aber o dertal	f Pare	ents or	r Guar Child	rdians ren.	Minister's Decision.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes	Ors.	Tota	Minister's Decision.
Aliwal and	Rockley	>	6 6 7	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 10 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$	12 16 19	 10 8	7 6 2		5 9		6 6 7	6 10 12	12 16 19	10 8	7 6 2		5 9	•••	4 2	2 2		1		3 6	Granted, 30th March.
Ardill and	Dilga		6	4 5	10 11	2 10	5		3	•••	6	4 5	10 11	10	5		3	•••	1 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 1\\2\\1\end{array}$		1	•••	6 4 6	Granted, 6th September. Declined, 19th October.
Bogan Gate and	Forbes		5 5	5 4	10 9	10 9					5 5	5 4	10	10				•••	2 3		•••			2 3	Granted, 19th January.
Borah and	Manilla	$\begin{cases} 10 \\ 7 \end{cases}$	10 5	8	18 8	11 4	4 4	3			10 5	8 3	18 8	11 4	4 4	3	•••		2	1	1			4 2	House-to-house Teacher offered,
Chatham Valley and	Gingkin	5 {	3 7	3 4	6 11		6 2		 	:::	3 7	3 4	6 11		6 2			•		2 1				2 4	House-to-house Teacher granted,
Cuan and Upper Cuan  Ellenborough	Bunnan Ellenborough, via Huntingdon.	6 { 14	8 7	4 6 9	8 14 16	3 7 16	7 	4	     <b></b>		4 8 6	4 6 9	8 14 15	3 7 15	7 	4 	•••		1 3 3	1 3 	1 			3 6 3	House-to-house Teacher offered, 15th February. Granted (to be worked with Thone Creek), 14th January.
Ellangowan and	Casino		6 5	5 8 8	11 13 12	2 4 8	9  4	6	 2	 1	6 5	5 8 8	11 13 12	4	9	 6	 2	 1	1 2	2	 2	 1	ï	<b>3</b>	Granted, 19th October.
Fashion's Mount	_	,	4	4	10	3	7				4 6	4	12 10	8	4 7	•••		•••	4	1 2	•••	•••		5	Provisional School granted, 30th December.
Five-day Creek Lower	Bellbrook	}	5	5 4	10 10	5	 3	5 6			<b>5</b>	5 4	10 10	5		5 6			2		 1· 1		•••	3 3	Granted, 27th May.
Heatherlie	Bombala	8 {	9	6 4	15 10	3	3	9			9 6	6 4	15 10	3	3	9			1	2	2			5 3	Under consideration. Granted, 19th April.
Half Moon and	Bellbrook		12 7	7 3	19 10	15	4		 4	6	12 7	7 3	19 10	15	4, 		 4	 6			•••				Under consideration.
[sabella]	Arkstone	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$	5 4	10 7	15 11	7	14 4				5 4 7	10 7	15 11	7	14 4		• • • •		1 2	5 1	••• •••			6 3	Granted, 2nd February.  Declined, 25th November.
Mulgowrie	Rylstone	8 16	7 4 9	7 12 4	14 16 13	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 11 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$	5 		 5	•••	4 9	$egin{array}{c c} 7 \\ 12 \\ 4 \end{array}$	14 16 13	9 11 13	5 		5		3 3 3	2	•••	. <b>i</b>	•••	5 4 3	Granted, 4th May.
Kororo	Coff's Harbour	4	10	4	14	2	6	6	•••		10	4	14	2	6	6			1	ï	2		•••	4	Granted (to be worked with Coff's Harbour), 3rd Nov.
Livingstone and	Yarras		7 6	8 5	15 11 -	14 8	•••	1 3	•••		7 6	8 5	15 11	14 8		1 3	•••		4 1		1			5 2	Granted, 20th July.
Malcolm Vale	Qucanbeyan	4 4½	7 2	7 6	14 8	 4	2 1	4 3	8		2	6	14 8	4	2	4 3	8		1	1	1	3		5 3	Granted (to be worked with Majura), 2nd February. Under consideration.
Middle Creek Upper and	Scone	{ 10 } 5	6 12	6 3	12 15	5 10	7 5	••• 			6 12 9	6 3	12 15	5 10	7 5				1 4	2				<b>3</b>	Granted, 28th June.
Mosquito Bay	Ulmarra	4 7	9 6	4 5	13 11	9	4		 		6	4 · 5	13 11	9	4				<b>4</b> 4	1				5 4	Granted (to be worked with Burry), 13th April. Granted (to be worked with
Stony Creek and	Hickey's Creek	5 {	10	7	17	11		5	1		10	7	17	11		5	1		2		1	1		4	Lavadia), 14th November.
Timagogue	Michelago	3 }	9   5	3 7	12 12	3		<b>.</b> 	•••	12	5	3   7	12 12	3	9	•••		12	 1	8	 		3	3 4	Granted, 11th August.
Waterholes	Coonabarabran	{	3 7 3	7 5 7	10 12 10	 8 	10	4 6	 4		3 7 3	7 5 7	10 12 10	8	10 	4 6	 4		 2	3 	 2 1	2 1	•••	3 4 2	House-to-house Teacher offered, 5th March.
Yerriyong Valley	Nowra	•••	8	7	15	•••	•••	4	11		8	7	15			4	11	•••	•••	•••	1	4		5	Granted (to be worked with Yerriyong), 17th October.

APPENDIX IV.

Applications for the appointment of House-to-house Teachers, received during the year 1892.

Teaching Stations.	Post Town.	Num t	ber pro o attene	mised 1.	Minister's Decision.
	1000 10.111	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	minister's Decision.
Barrett's Creek, Coaldale, and Ten-mile Creek.	Stockyard Creek	9	8	17	Granted, 6th April.
Batar's Creek	Kendall	7	6	13	Declined, 20th July.
Branch River (Enterprise Saw-	Booral	12	4	16	Granted, 10th December.
mills). Bunda	Hillston	6	4	10	Declined, 18th November.
Buddigower and Wyalong	Barmedman	6	8	14	Under consideration.
Byong and Woodview	Forbes	6	8	14	Granted, 30th December.
Cullenbenbong and Megalong	Katoomba	16	4	20	Granted, 2nd February.
Cunningdroo	Wagga Wagga	12	12	24	Under consideration.
Ellerston and Page Creek	Moonan Brook	10	11	21	Declined, 21st June.
Hanging Rock Wharf	Lismore	7	9	16	Half-time School granted (to be worked with Bungabee)
Kingsmill Peak and Woodlands	Currabubula	11	6	17	4th May. Granted, 7th June.
North Lynne	Bugilbone	9	9	18	Granted, 1st October.
McKinley	Gunbar	11	8	19	Declined, 10th December.
Moralla	Нау	4	3	7	Declined, 28th June.
Needlewood and Sandholes	Moree	4	7	11	Declined, 6th April.
Ranger's Valley and South Paddock.	Wallabadah	3	7	10	Declined, 22nd July.
The Fens, Port Stephens	The Fens	6	6	12	Declined, 30th December.
Turridgerie	Coonamble	6	6	12	Declined, 12th July.
Wilson and Shannon's	Wilson	6	11	17	Declined, 4th May.
Yanko Upper	Jerilderie	6	7	13	Granted, 30th March.
Yarrangobilly	Tumut	2	7	9	Declined, 2nd June.

APPENDIX V.

Applications for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, received during the year 1892.

Name of School.	Period for which attendar is guaranteed		Number	of Persons attend.	who will	Minister's Decision.
	is guaranteed		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Afaluen, West	6 months		15	••••	15	Evening school formerly in operation reopened.
Burraga	12 ,,	•••	14		14	2nd June. Declined, 19th September
Enmore	6 ,,	•	13		13	Declined, 28th July.
Helensburgh	3 . ,,		23		23	Granted, 16th May.
Joadja	4 ,,		18		18	Granted, 27th May.
Kangaroo Valley	6 ,,		12		12	Declined, 12th May.
Murrumburrah	6 ,,		16		16	Granted, 4th April.
Stockton	3 ,,		14		14	Granted, 16th July.
Williamtown	6 ,,	•••	16		16	Granted, 6th April.

APPENDIX VI.

General Abstract of School Attendance for each Quarter of the year 1892.

				Number of	Children on	the Rolls.				Averag	e Daily Atten	dance.	Amount of	Amount of School	1	Free Pupils.		Number of
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girlş.	Total.	School Fees paid.	Fees in arrear.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	State Children.
MARCH QUARTER.  High Schools Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools House-to-house Schools Evening Schools		353 82,409 3,158 1,991 794 	667 171,649 6,662 4,263 1,538 309	345 88,563 3,408 2,201 830 135	43 23,967 1,938 1,461 467 73 27,949	113 18,214 690 311 167 26	90 22,296 446 244 68 31 23,175	76 18,609 180 46 6 44 18,961	667 171,649 6,662 4,263 1,538 309	286·4 64,419·8 2,591·9 1,713·2 601·5 164·0	307·1 58,161·0 2,326·7 1,543·3 620·6 	593·5 122,580·8 4,918·6 3,256·5 1,222·1 164·0 132,735·5	£ s. d.  1,085 1 5 15,606 2 6 578 18 6 188 4 6½ 69 19 4 78 2 0  17,606 8 3½	£ s. d.  1,815 9 6 41 17 4 20 2 9½ 2 4 1 1 7 6  1,881 1 2½	13 4,020 151 112 46 4 4,346	3,617 130 74 70 	24 7,637 281 186 116 4 8,248	1,220 · 87 17 109 
JUNE QUARTER.  High Schools	519	346 83,250 3,136 2,080 805 2	658 173,374 6,630 4,431 1,592 521	345 89,589 3,406 2,223 877 217	37 23,996 1,962 1,554 469 122	105 18,384 640 358 179 82	85 22,684 473 253 57 48	86 18,721 149 43 10 52	658 173,374 6,630 4,431 1,592 521	285·4 63,741·7 2,537·6 1,725·2 605·6 270·4	306·3 57,483·0 2,288·6 1,561·5 631·2 1·2	591·7 121,224·7 4,826·2 3,266·7 1,236·8 271·6	1,032 9 10 18,685 0 2 668 3 7½ 229 0 3½ 80 0 4 115 13 0	1,836 7 5 43 3 6½ 20 13 0 2 1 1½ 5 13 0	13 4,521 128 109 44 5	11 4,131 107 72 65 	24 8,652 235 181 109 5	1,297 76 25 98
Total	97,587	89,619	187,206	96,657	28,140	19,748	23,600	19,061	187,206	69,165.9	62,271:8	131,437.7	20,810 7 3	1,907 18 1	4,820	4,386	9,206	1,496
SEPTEMBER QUARTER. High Schools		379 83,354 3,186 2,196 891 5	738 172,997 6,725 4,612 1,767 414 187,253	374 89,163 3,415 2,342 978 166 96,438	23,855 1,986 1,589 491 84 28,049	122 18,472 701 364 189 73 19,921	101 22,580 447 273 89 49 23,539	97 18,927 176 44 20 42 19,306	738 172,997 6,725 4,612 1,767 414 187,253	327·1 65,223·9 2,612·1 1,830·1 672·8 214·9	337·9 59,135·3 2,365·9 1,666·6 678·2 2·8 64,186·7	665.0 124,359.2 4,978.0 3,496.7 1,351.0 217.7 135,067.6	1,149 19 9 16,902 1 11 621 17 5 223 8 3½ 83 10 6½ 107 10 3	$\begin{array}{c} 2,122 & 3 & 1 \\ 45 & 6 & 2 \\ 27 & 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ & 1 & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ & 2 & 15 & 0 \\ \hline 2,198 & 5 & 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12 4,699 165 106 49 7 5,038	14 4,389 111 71 73 	26 9,088 276 177 122 7	1,249 77 37 101 
DECEMBER QUARTER. High Schools	285	347 82,627 3,109 2,183 885 5 89,156	689 171,415 •6,585 4,577 1,725 290 185,281	347 88,481 3,258 2,330 975 112 95,503	37 · 23,587 · 1,947 · 1,540 · 481 · 66 · 27,658	115 18,240 713 364 184 40	94 22,411 442 280 74 36 23,337	96 18,696 225 63 11 36	689 171,415 6,585 4,577 1,725 290 185,281	305·0 63,274·2 2,503·4 1,737·6 634·5 148·6 68,603·3	303·4 57,602·9 2,277·9 1,626·9 664·3 1·0	608-4 120-877-1 4,781-3 3,364-5 1,298-8 149-6 131,079-7	1,061 15 0 18,937 18 10 701 7 9 246 13 2 100 16 4 68 11 9	2,036 8 3 37 10 2 19 0 11 1 13 6 3 3 0	10 4,990 194 115 53 12 5,374	12 4,665 153 77 72 1	22 9,655 347 192 125 13 10,354	1,285 67 35 90 

APPENDIX VII.

ATTINDANCE of Children at Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1892, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation

Y		Number dren o i l		1 cc	Alora o Atu c	c^		Γ√ ie id.	tue from Pusl	c I unds	
Name of School	Воуз	Cirla	To 1	Do. J	C.rq	Total	Salaries	Boons and Apparatus	T avenumo Lypenses and Fotage	Buildings, Rent Fuinituie, &c	Total
Aberdeen Aberglasslyn Acacta Creek Acacia Dam Adaminaby Adamstown Adelong Crossing Albion Park Albion street Albiry Aldavilla Alectown Allandale Alma Alfredtown Allandale Alma Alstonville Altcar Alumny Creek Amaroo Amosfield Anarel Angledale Angledool Annandale Anson Appin Arable Arakoon Arable Arakoon Araluen Arable Aramidale Aimidale, West Aramagong Aigent's Hill Armidale Aimidale, West Ainchiffe Ashfield Ashfield Ashfield Ashfield Ashfiela Attunga Springs Auburn Auburn, North Australian Farm Australia street Avenel Avoca Avoca Vale Avondale Avondale Avondale Avondale Avondale Avondale Avoca Avoca Vale Avondale Avondale Avondale Avondale Avondale Avore Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra (closed 31 Aur) Ballina Ballmoral Ballarah Ballast Quarries Ballengarra (closed 31 Aur) Ballina Ballmoral Ballarah Ballaranl Ballmoral Ballaranl Ballmoral Balranald Bando Bando Grove Bangalore Bango Banks' Meadow Bankstown Bara Creek Bargo, West Barrmedman Barnsley Barrington (Aboriginal)	51 27 14 35 36 307 100 22 39 270 317 27 315 32 15 22 45 7 19 32 32 31 32 32 33 34 34 34 35 36 37 30 31 32 32 32 33 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	40 28 12 27 317 105 27 29 250 312 18 38 16 32 10 14 14 12 13 16 32 10 17 30 18 31 20 13 14 14 18 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	91 55 62 93 624 205 49 68 520 629 45 71 302 63 40 23 33 622 64 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 23 36 26 27 36 36 36 36 36 37 36 36 36 36 37 36 36 36 36 37 36 36 36 36 36 36 37 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	39 3 4 11 3 24 8 27 3 230 6 4 7 1 4 5 26 7 0 2 12 1 1 1 9 2 16 8 6 11 9 11 7 7 20 6 11 9 2 10 1 1 1 2 2 0 1 1 1 2 2 0 1 1 2 1 2	30 5 1 1 9 0 1 9 4 42 5 8 83 5 18 2 2 20 1 7 18 0 10 3 19 4 10 2 3 6 8 4 4 10 2 7 4 6 2 10 7 4 6 2 3 3 3 4 1 9 1 2 3 6 3 6 3 1 1 9 3 2 6 6 5 7 1 2 3 0 7 6 2 1 4 9 9 0 1 6 9 9 3 6 6 8 9 0 1 1 3 6 3 6 1 2 9 1 3 6 3 6 1 2 9 1 3 6 3 6 1 2 9 1 3 6 1 3 6 1 1 1 1 2 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	69 \$ 3 3 44 2 69 8 4 160 9 8 4 160 9 8 4 28 8 8 42 0 2 22 2 2 2 2 410 9 2 318 4 1 2 3 2 2 2 4 3 3 18 1 1 1 1 1 4 5 5 7 2 6 4 2 7 2 6 3 3 6 5 1 2 7 6 5 1 2 7 6 5 1 2 7 6 5 1 2 7 6 3 3 3 3 7 3 3 6 6 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ S d 2555 0 0 0 195 16 0 0 130 0 0 0 199 0 0 0 328 10 0 0 1,464 2 7 412 2 6 189 0 0 0 1,252 1 8 1,513 5 4 132 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 278 14 10 132 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0	£ s. d 3 13 2 5 19 10 5 9 9 2 5 4 3 6 6 11 5 9 9 6 2 5 19 10 5 9 9 2 5 4 1 3 6 11 6 11 6 11 7 11 7 11 7 11 7 11 7 11	£ s d  0 14 0 13 19 6 12 3 9 1 10 6 12 17 0 8 10 0  39 11 0  3 15 0 4 15 3 6 10 9 10 15 3 6 0 0 4 12 0 1 10 0 2 0 2 5 0 0 2 14 9  5 0 0 1 15 0 1 13 0  1 15 0 1 13 0  3 9 6 4 0 0 1 15 0 1 13 0  4 4 0 0  1 10 0 3 11 0 1 12 2 2 4 0  1 12 4	£ s d. 24 6 8 30 14 2 29 3 6 351 10 8 95 5 8 194 16 9 23 7 8 7 19 9 1,286 5 4 545 12 6 4,073 7 11 3 3 0 12 4 9 616 11 7 4 12 0 2 6 0 1,148 2 9 1 0 0 2 12 10 11 146 5 9 0 10 0 2 16 11 5 14 0 12 18 0 104 1 1 146 5 9 0 10 0 2 16 11 5 14 0 4 11 6 301 11 2 119 10 0 16 4 10 586 9 3 0 10 0 17 6 6 28 8 6 1 6 0 2 6 0 17 6 6 28 8 6 1 6 0 2 10 0 17 6 6 28 8 6 1 6 0 2 10 0 2 10 10 3 10 0 17 3 3 9 2 10 10 4 8 0 4 11 6 487 16 3 14 12 10 55 16 6 15 12 0 17 6 6 28 8 6 1 6 0 2 6 0 11 8 7 5 16 6 15 12 0 2 9 0 17 6 6 28 8 6 1 6 0 2 6 0 11 8 7 5 16 6 15 12 0 2 9 0 17 6 6 28 8 6 1 6 0 2 6 0 11 8 7 5 16 6 29 2 0 55 16 6 15 12 0 2 9 0 17 6 6 28 8 6 1 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 7 6 0 3 0 3 14 15 1 24 13 6 4 11 6 487 16 3 3 14 12 13 5 6 6 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 7 6 0 3 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10	£ s d. 282 19 10 233 9 10 160 13 4 4556 0 5 429 5 2 2 1,685 2 1,685 11 7 0 1,468 17 5 5,653 11 7 146 12 3 195 1 3 4 137 .5 2 123 17 1 2,785 14 2 281 7 6 160 6 2 150 10 11 166 14 11 193 6 4 4171 3 2 2,281 7 18 11 1,963 15 6 9 11 24 9 6 18 440 16 1 1 187 7 10 98 87 17 1 1,774 2 8 344 5 4 440 16 1 1,774 2 8 345 5 1 1 2,525 17 2 98 13 7 7 150 10 8 8 7 17 1 1,774 2 8 345 5 4 16 15 7 966 4 1 2,525 17 2 16 16 15 7 966 4 1 1 167 15 18 10 10 15 1 168 3 9 174 15 2 18 10 10 15 1 168 3 9 174 15 2 18 10 10 15 1 168 3 9 174 15 2 18 10 10 15 1 168 3 9 174 13 6 2 16 16 15 7 966 4 1 1 10 16 15 9 16 10 10 15 1 1 168 3 9 174 13 6 10 10 15 1 1 168 3 9 174 13 6 10 10 15 1 1 168 3 9 1 10 15 9 163 15 3 9 13 15 16 10 10 15 1 1 168 3 9 1 10 15 9 163 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 15 3 9 13 15 3 15

		Number o dren on l		Week	Average dy Attend	lance.		Expendi	ture from Public	Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Barringun Bateman's Bay Bathurst Batlow Baulkham Hills Baw Baw Bayly Beardy Beardy Beardy Beardy Beardy Beaufort Beaumont Bedellick Beechwood Bega Beggan Beggan Belanglo Bellard Bellawongarah Bellawongarah Bellinger Bellinger Bellinger Heads Bell's Creek Bell's Lagoons Bellr's Lagoons Bellmore River, Upper Benandarah Ben Bullen Bendela Bendeela Bendeela Bendeela Bendeela Bendeela Bendeine Bendick Murrell Bendolba Benere Beni Benmore Berebangalo Berrima Berrima Colliery Berry Berry Berry Berry Bethungra Bex Hill Bexley Bibbenluke Big Hill Biloela Bindogundra Bindogundra Bindogundra Bindogundra Bindogundra Bindogundra Bindogundra Binakoplas Binnaway Binneguy Birch Grove Bishop's Bridge Blackfriars Black Range Black Friars Black Rount Black Mountain Black Range Black Springs Black Swamp Blackheath Black Mountain Black Range Black Syrings Black Swamp Blacktown Black Range Black Syrings Black Swamp Blacktown Black Range Black Syrings Black Swamp Blacktown Black Rountain Black Range Black Syrings Black Swamp Blacktown Black Rountain Black Range Black Springs Black Swamp Blacktown Black Rountain Black Range Black Syrings Black Swamp Blacktown Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain Black Rountain	28 36 557 16 18 36 17 17 16 18 23 14 13 18 11 12 25 15 12 14 13 31 18 11 12 25 15 13 12 14 20 23 15 12 14 20 23 15 12 14 20 23 15 15 13 12 14 20 17 13 18 12 25 15 13 12 14 20 17 13 18 12 14 20 17 13 18 12 14 20 17 13 18 12 19 19 18 8 43 10 17 15 18 18 11 12 19 19 18 18 11 18 18 18 19 19 18 18 18 19 19 19 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	21 26 495 24 25 12 13 21 12 17 12 17 25 172 10 13 36 19 14 12 14 14 30 10 15 18 15 10 10 15 11 18 12 12 23 46 11 14 12 12 13 14 12 12 13 14 14 12 15 11 14 12 12 13 14 12 12 13 14 12 12 13 14 12 12 13 14 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	49 62 1,052 408 299 30 377 298 246 416 294 341 418 386 266 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	$\begin{array}{c} 17.58 \\ 428.8 \\ 10.14 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.14 \\ 10.15 \\ 11.9 \\ 10.14 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.14 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.14 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 10.15 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 360 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 1$	29·0 43·1·1 789·1 31·2 18·0 18·0 18·0 18·0 18·0 18·0 18·0 18·0	£ s. d. 204 0 0 180 0 0 2,247 18 0 0 180 0 0 195 0 0 180 0 0 196 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 152 0 0 807 1 8 156 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 128 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 150 0 0 120 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 1	£ s. d.  3 17 7  3 12 9  33 1 1 8  3 10 9  31 1 8  3 10 9  1 18 3  1 17 12  2 16 3  1 12 10  2 0 4  9 1 1  1 16 12  1 2 12  3 1 16  1 16 11  2 12 3  1 16 0  3 12 11  1 10 2  2 11 5  2 11 6  4 17 6  2 8 5  1 1 2  2 10 2  3 2 11  2 10 3  2 10 10  3 12 10  4 17 6  2 8 5  1 1 2 2  3 2 10  2 10 3  2 10 10  3 10 10  4 10 3  2 11  3 12 10  4 10 11  4 10 7  5 10  6 1 10 11  4 13 7  1 13 1  3 12 10  8 15 6  1 10 11  4 13 7  1 15 9  2 10 3  2 17 10  3 18 11  1 19 6  1 10 11  1 15 9  2 10 2  3 2 11  3 10 10  3 17 11  1 15 9  2 10 3  2 17 10  3 10 10  3 17 11  1 15 9  2 10 3  2 11 13 1  3 12 10  4 10 3  2 17 11  1 15 9  2 10 3  3 11 12 10  4 11 15 9  2 12 3  3 11 12 10  4 11 15 9  2 12 3  3 11 12 10  4 11 15 9  2 12 3  3 11 12 10  4 11 15 9  2 12 3  3 11 12 10  4 11 15 9  2 12 3  3 11 12 10  4 11 15 9  2 12 3  3 11 12 10  4 11 15 9  2 12 3  3 11 12 10  4 11 15 9  2 12 3  3 11 12 10  4 11 15 9  2 12 3  3 11 12 10  4 11 15 9  3 18 11  1 19 6  1 13 1 13 1  1 19 6  1 13 1 1 1 1  1 1 1 1 1 1 1  1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d. 13 18 6  6 7 9	£ s. d. 4 3 5 2 19 6 213 13 11 78 12 0 83 7 1 6 0 11 2 2 9 10 242 3 7 3 2 2 0 2 3 3 9 10 242 3 7 3 2 2 0 19 15 0 376 2 9 375 4 5 4 18 0 50 2 0 16 16 2 3 18 0 2 8 0 3 18 0 2 8 0 3 18 0 2 10 82 2 6 3 18 0 2 10 82 2 6 3 18 0 2 10 82 3 1 3 18 0 13 9 0 8 2 3 1 3 18 0 13 9 0 8 2 10 3 18 0 13 9 0 8 2 3 1 3 18 0 13 9 0 8 2 3 1 1 0 1 0 10 1 0 10 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0 1 10 0 0	£ s. d.  225 19 9  186 12 3  2,501 0 8  281 17 10  187 19 2  99 11  127 0 0  389 10 10  125 18 3  123 15 4  540 2 10  1,202 13 4  202 13 4  202 13 1  139 10 3  179 2 9  127 0 7  135 1 0  426 13 6  237 15 2  137 19 0  426 13 6  237 15 2  137 19 0  426 13 6  237 15 2  137 19 0  426 13 6  237 15 2  137 19 0  426 13 6  237 15 2  137 19 0  426 16 16 7  185 4 1  185 4 1  185 4 1  185 4 1  185 4 1  185 4 1  185 4 1  185 4 1  185 4 1  185 4 1  185 4 1  197 12 6  128 2 3  186 10 10  128 2 3  186 10 10  128 2 3  186 10 10  128 2 3  186 10 10  128 2 3  186 10 10  129 5 1  126 6 6 1  175 18 4  187 19 4  181 16 3  193 10 4  140 9 1  164 16 8  1,564 6 8  137 16 4  140 9 1  164 16 8  1,564 16 8  1,564 16 8  1,564 16 8  1,564 16 8  1,564 16 8  1,564 16 8  1,564 16 8  1,564 17 4  1,593 18 19  228 6 8  235 16 0  2,296 16 1  2,296 17 1  1,207 12 6  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12 10  1,207 12

		iumber o Iren on l		Weel	Average dy Attend			Expend	iture from Publi	e Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	O Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	⊖ Total.
Solwarra Somaderry Sombala Somballaway Sombo Sombowlee Sondi Sooolong Soooligal Soolong Sooren Sooren Sorenore Soron Lower Sorsey Park Sotany Sotobolar Sowning Sowna Sowning Sowning Sowning Sowna Sowning Sowna Sowning Sowraille Sraidwood Sranga Sraaxton Srawkin Srawkin Srawkin Srawkin Srawkin Sowning Sowraille Srrewongle Sringelly Srooklehurst Brocklehurst Brocklehurst Brocklesby, West Brodie's Plains Brogo Sroke Brokenback S	42 19 89 11 40 13 165 12 14 16 27 10 14 111 17 10 14 119 25 199 28 26 38 30 26 35 226 37 10 17 16 26 70 18 31 32 28 34 12 36 36 37 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	42 25 71 15 36 9 133 15 19 6 7 21 8 12 110 12 109 26 191 33 25 20 36 8 34 4 217 35 8 81 13 3 9 16 9 20 44 10 20 69 25 12 24 9 18 29 20 10 17 12 3 28 9 35 33 12 20 12 29 8 24 13 3 14 4 8 7 13 13 15 40 105 20 28 11	84 444 160 26 22 298 27 20 21 22 23 24 20 21 22 23 24 24 21 23 24 25 26 26 27 27 28 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 55 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17$	$\begin{array}{c} 35.4\\ 43.7\\ 122.6\\ 43.7\\ 122.6\\ 8.4\\ 891.0\\ 22.6\\ 11.5\\ 8.9\\ 12.6\\ 8.9\\ 12.6\\ 8.9\\ 12.6\\ 8.9\\ 12.6\\ 8.9\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13.3\\ 13$	67-0 29-8 99-3 19-7 20-1 20-0 19-9 17-3 20-1 20-0 17-3 12-3 16-9 17-3 16-9 162-1 32-8 36-1 24-5 36-2 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 24-5 36-3 36-3 36-3 36-3 36-3 36-3 36-3 36	£ s. d. 201 0 0 132 0 0 340 18 0 131 13 4 198 0 0 89 0 0 480 19 5 120 0 0 0 156 0 0 120 0 0 156 0 0 120 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 157 1 1 180 0 0 156 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 15	£ s. 7 1 7 7 7 10 14 9 9 1 13 1 13 1 13 1 13 1 13 1 13 1	£ s. d.  3 4 3 2 0 6  2 0 0  1 10 0  1 7 0 2 7 0  1 1 9  3 14 0  50 11 6 22 19 6 1 9 6 1 9 6  1 5 0  9 9 2	£ s. d. 128 1 0 6 10 0 27 17 9 25 2 10 47 5 5 5 0 12 6 51 2 9 58 12 2 1 5 0 7 12 0 38 13 10 3 7 0 148 10 2 128 13 0 3 10 0 0 13 12 0 0 10 0 0 43 2 0 0 29 19 0 38 5 3 47 15 1 113 2 1 18 6 12 8 41 17 2 18 2 6 285 6 12 8 41 17 2 18 8 0 164 16 0 8 4 10 15 2 11 18 8 0 164 16 0 8 4 10 15 2 1 18 8 0 164 16 0 8 4 10 15 2 1 18 8 0 164 16 0 8 4 10 15 2 1 18 8 0 164 16 0 8 4 10 15 2 1 18 8 0 164 16 0 8 4 10 15 2 1 18 8 0 164 16 0 8 4 10 15 2 1 1 0 0 16 16 3 4 8 0 4 3 6 437 8 0 7 4 6 6 22 13 0 108 9 1 2 12 0 4 7 1 7 4 16 4 3 67 4 3 7 556 11 6 1 0 0 2 12 0 6 13 5 0 9 6 0 12 10 0 117 7 4 67 4 3 7 556 11 6 1 17 0 2 12 0 6 13 5 6 1 17 0 2 12 0 6 13 0 9 6 0 12 12 0 6 13 5 6 1 17 0 2 12 0 6 13 5 6 1 17 0 2 12 0 6 13 5 6 1 17 0 2 12 0 6 13 5 6 1 17 0 2 12 0 6 13 1 6 5 13 5 6 5 13 6 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15 5 5 15	## S. 6  336 18  336 18  139 19  382 14  161 8  248 9  91 5  541 6 1  184 0 1  97 12  166 15  160 8  101 15  306 3  237 4  125 19  96 9  163 0  98 19 1  147 5  515 16  220 17  809 9  214 9  245 11  221 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17  291 17

i		Number of dren on l		Week	Average dy Attend	lance.		Expend	iture from Publi	c Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Gırls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Bumbury Bunaloo Bundanoon Bundanoon Bundarra Bungawalbyn Bungay Bungendore Bunglegumbie Bungoma Bungowannah Bungwall Flat Bunnyong Bunnabunoo Burkeville Burraga Burragan Burragan Burrangong Burrambooka Burrambooka Burrambooka Burrumbuttock	16 7 37 50 29 11 50 12 11 10 17 70 24 18 22 27 29 12 18 29 21 21 10 27 8 19 46 22 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	17 9 43 43 26 7 21 25 11 13 23 12 21 11 10 15 63 27 15 24 46 11 2 9 33 12 2 6 6 549 12 21 18 25 11 12 20 62 8 12 12 18 25 11 12 20 62 8 12 12 18 25 11 12 20 62 8 12 12 12 18 25 11 12 20 12 18 25 11 12 20 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	33 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93 16 80 93	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 & 4 \cdot 3 & 5 \\ 4 \cdot 3 & 5 \cdot 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 6 \cdot 3 & 2 & 5 \cdot 4 & 6 \\ 6 \cdot 3 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 & 6 \\ 6 \cdot 3 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 & 6 \\ 6 \cdot 3 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 & 6 \\ 6 \cdot 3 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 & 6 \\ 6 \cdot 3 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 & 8 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 5 & 2 & 6 \cdot 6 \\ 6 $	$\begin{array}{c} 10\cdot3&3&2\\0&3&3&2\\0&4&5\\0&7&7&9\\0&17&7&9\\0&10&2&8&7\\0&7&7&9&9\\17&7&9&7&7&9\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&8&7&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&2&7\\0&10&2&1&2&2&2\\0&10&2&1&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&10&2&2&2&2&2\\0&2&2&2&2&2&2\\0&2&2&2&2&2&2\\0&2&2&2&2$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$	£ s. d.  132 0 0  72 0 0  246 0 0  240 0 0  240 0 0  156 0 0  91 10 3  258 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  140 0 0  132 0 0  140 0 0  132 0 0  140 0 0  120 0 0  180 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  258 0 0  160 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  258 0 0  140 0 0  258 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  132 0 0  144 0 0  96 0 0  2,241 18 9  88 0 0  312 0 0  144 0 0  96 0 0  120 0 0  132 0 0  144 0 0  156 0 0  145 10 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  157 0 0  157 0 0  158 0 0  158 0 0  159 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150 0 0  150	£ 18 6 2 8 4 1 1 3 5 1 8 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d	£ s. d. 3 0 0 11 9 11 71 18 2 432 17 1 18 19 3 45 4 5 33 18 5 67 12 3 12 10 0 2 10 0 2 14 0 15 2 3 12 10 0 2 14 0 15 2 3 12 10 0 2 14 0 15 2 3 12 10 0 2 14 0 15 2 3 12 10 0 2 14 0 15 2 3 12 10 0 2 12 10 0 3 18 0 38 0 9 500 17 5 15 6 3 12 0 2 12 0 144 17 11 10 0 0 0 538 17 2 19 5 0 121 10 3 139 12 9 4 7 0 326 15 7 1 10 0 0 4 5 22 5 10 27 10 4 1 1 1 0 3 26 15 7 147 17 6 4 18 8 0 326 15 7 147 17 6 4 18 8 0 326 15 7 147 17 6 13 19 0 179 14 0 9 7 6 6 13 19 0 326 15 7 147 17 6 13 19 0 170 14 0 9 7 6 6 129 12 0 240 4 0 54 18 10 19 11 9 77 6 6 129 12 0 240 4 0 54 18 10 19 11 0 30 8 0 78 9 6 13 14 16 10 19 11 0 31 9 7 0 31 10 0 10 11 0 11 11 3 30 8 0 10 10 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0	£ s. 6 137 18 74 6 260 15 318 17 600 1 93 17 279 12 189 4 167 14 139 16 1 227 12 146 9 221 19 165 6 98 10 145 2 25 159 10 282 18 103 4 136 12 171 13 1 791 3 142 1 1 150 7 100 0 2,430 14 107 10 853 15 1 171 16 186 4 238 16 86 9 161 8 1 172 1 150 7 100 1 2,430 14 107 10 853 15 1 171 16 186 4 238 16 286 4 271 18 8 138 11 172 1 1852 18 138 11 172 1 1852 18 138 11 174 16 186 4 238 16 240 5 25 19 105 16 345 17 607 8 182 18 133 1 171 16 186 4 238 16 240 5 25 19 105 16 345 17 607 8 182 18 133 1 163 1 271 18 362 6 364 4 275 5 364 4 275 5 364 5 365 17 485 10 252 19 102 11 450 10 252 19 102 11 450 10 253 15 252 19 102 11 450 10 253 15 253 19 102 11 450 10 255 19 102 11 450 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10 257 10

		Number of			Average		$\frac{\sqrt{11-continu}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}$		ture from Publi	c Funds	
Name of School						i ance		Books	Travelling	Buildings,	
	Возь	Girls	Total	Love	Gnls	Total	Salaries	and Apparatus	Lapenses and I orage	hent, Furniture &c	Total
Charleyong	14	9	23	10 3	7 1	17 4	£ s d	$\mathfrak{L}$ s d $1$ 2 4	£ s d	£ s d 2 12 0	£ s d 135 14 4
Chatsbury Chatsworth	16 77	17 65	33 142	10 2 52 1	10 3 40 6	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{bmatrix} 95 & 0 & 0 \\ 271 & 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 2 & 0 & 3 \ 3 & 13 & 6 \ \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Chatsworth Island	70	55	125	498	39 4	89 2	289 10 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		19 11 3	312 5 5
Chichester Clairvaulx	$\begin{vmatrix} 14\\9 \end{vmatrix}$	17	31	$\frac{79}{7}$	10 6	18 5	132 0 0	3 8 10		4 17 3	140 6 1
Clairwood	25	$\begin{vmatrix} 13 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$	22 46	15.2	$\begin{array}{c} 96 \\ 154 \end{array}$	17 0 30 6	$\begin{bmatrix} 96 & 0 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{bmatrix} 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 22 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Clarence Town	85	72	157	64 9	54 5	119 4	387 7 8	8 1 3	1 12 8	13 13 9	410 15 4
Clarendon Clareval	15 12	16	31 18	10 3	$\begin{array}{c} 11\ 0 \\ 5\ 1 \end{array}$	20 4 15 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 120 & 0 & 0 \\ 96 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 4 & 6 & 2 \ 3 & 11 & 6 \end{array}$		3 11 8	127 17 10
Clarkson's Crossing	17	25	42	135	16 9	30 4	142 0 0	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$108\ 15 0$ $151\ 6\ 5$
Clevedon	9	9	18	55	53	10 8	70 0 0	1 7 9		1 0 0	72 7 9
Cleveland street Clift Hills	969	912	1,881	680 7 3 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 601 \ 0 \\ 10 \ 2 \end{array}$	$1281\ 7\ 14\ 0$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,416 & 10 & 5 \\ 91 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$2 \ 0 \ 9$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5,005 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$8,478 \ 15 \ 5 \ 93 \ 5 \ 7$
Clifton	66	65	131	52 3	47 4	997	336 0 0	7 19 11		14 13 5	$358 \ 13 \ 4$
Clunes Clybucca	19	29 16	48	$\begin{array}{c c} 12.2 \\ 8.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21\ 0 \\ 8\ 6 \end{array}$	33 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 11 6		3 4 9	159 4 9
Cobar	106	95	201	66 3	56 0	122 3	$\begin{vmatrix} 96 & 0 & 0 \\ 379 & 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$100 \ 11 \ 6$ $402 \ 9 \ 0$
Cobargo Cobbitty	58 23	67 14	125 37	$\frac{420}{142}$	50 0	92 0	288 0 0	7 1 1		193 17 6	488 18 7
Cobborah	5	13	18	$\begin{array}{c} 14.2 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$	$\frac{98}{101}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{bmatrix} 120 & 0 & 0 \\ 108 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$164 7 9 \\ 113 19 3$
Cockatoo Flat	14	10	24	7 3	4.9	12 2	96 0 0	1 2 7	3 0 0	3 2 0	103 4 7
Cockburn River Cockle Creek	27	32 12	59 20	$\begin{array}{cccc} 20.7 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	$\begin{array}{c c}25\ 3\\9\ 2\end{array}$	46 0 16 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 180 & 0 & 0 \\ 93 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 10 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$		36 4 8	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Codrington	11	18	29	60	129	18 9	120 0 0	0 13 2		$\begin{bmatrix} & \ddots & & & \\ & 2 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	122 19 2
Codrington, North Coffey Hill	6 16	6	$\frac{12}{30}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47 \\ 112 \end{array}$	49 91	$96 \\ 203$	78 0 0	1 10 10		15 5 0	94 15 10
Cogo	15	20	35	11 2	15 6	26 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix}1&9&11\\3&8&6\end{bmatrix}$	2 13 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 94 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$126 \ 16 \ 5$ $214 \ 4 \ 9$
Coldstream, Lower Coldstream, Upper	10	7	17	68	48	11 6	100 17 4	1 16 4		1 6 0	103 19 8
Colustream, Opper	21 17	23 10	44 27	$\frac{16.3}{10.8}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17\ 3 \\ 6\ 2 \end{array}$	33 6 17 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 132 & 0 & 0 \\ 94 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 11 & 4 \\ 1 & 15 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$245 \ 17 \ 8$ $101 \ 14 \ 10$
Collarendabri	24	18	42	19 5	108	30 3	132 0 0	1 19 6	$9 \ \ 3 \ \ 7$	\$ 10 0	151 13 1
Collector Collengullie .	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	22 8	43 17	$\begin{array}{c} 16\ 1 \\ 5\ 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12\ 2 \\ 3\ 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 28 \ 3 \\ 9 \ 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 156 & 0 & 0 \\ 132 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&3&11\\1&16&1\end{smallmatrix}$		46 12 0	203 15 11
Colonna	11	12	23	64	60	124	$\begin{bmatrix} 132 & 0 & 0 \\ 98 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	1 16 1 1 16 8	3 15 8	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	136 13 1 105 5 4
Colstoun Colyton	9	16	25	84	12 5	20 9	87 15 0	1 19 7	1 12 8	• 12 0 0	103 7 3
Comarong	45	34 11	79 16	29 5 4 1	$\frac{23}{8} \frac{2}{3}$	52.7 $12.4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 258 & 0 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 13 & 7 \\ 0 & 15 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Come by chance	19	5	24	138	37	17.5	108 0 0	4 16 2	5 17 6	69 15 0	188 8 8
Comleroy Road Conargo	38	$\frac{27}{6}$	65 18	$\frac{27}{10} \frac{6}{5}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17.8 \\ 5.6 \end{array}$	45 1 16 1	$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc c} 267 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$	$\begin{smallmatrix}3&12&10\\0&8&6\end{smallmatrix}$		7 16 0	278 8 10 14 8 6
Concord	77	59	136	5l l	38 8	89 9	381 4 1	6 7 8		80 3 1	467 14 10
Condobolin Conjola	45 11	36 10	81 21	$\begin{array}{c} 34\ 2 \\ 6\ 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \ 6 \\ 6 \ 2 \end{array}$	58 8	264 0 0	6 8 1		188 17 7	459 5 8
Cooba Creek	9	9	18	4.8	61	13 1 10 9	$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 132 & 0 & 0 \\ 95 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&8&6\\2&12&1\end{smallmatrix}$		$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Coogran	45	40	85	32 6	28 7	61 3	300 0 0	7 10 6		10 16 0	318 6 6
Coogee Cookardinia	102	76 15	178 30	66 3 9 5	$\frac{528}{105}$	$\frac{1191}{200}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 252 & 0 & 0 \\ 132 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 17 & 8 \\ 1 & 12 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	411 9 2 146 18 4
Cook s Hıll	369	326	695	272 9	232 8	505 7	1,601 12 9	22 5 9		241 19 5	1,865 17 11
Coolabah Coolac	20 30	22 25	42 55	$\begin{array}{c c} 13 \ 0 \\ 22 \ 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 11.7 \\ 20.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24.7 \\ 43.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 85 & 0 & 0 \\ 225 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	1 16 6		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	128 16 3 230 18 6
Coolah	31	38	69	25 2	29 9	55 l	300 0 0	6 3 9		58 16 0	364 19 9
Coolaman Coolangatta	40 24	43	$\begin{array}{c} 83 \\ 72 \end{array}$	30 0 13 8	$\frac{318}{281}$	61 8 41 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 171 & 10 & 0 \\ 180 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 & 7 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	3 0 0	893 6 8	1,074 6 3
Coolongolook	22	13	35	142	91	23 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 180 & 0 & 0 \\ 150 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Cooma Coomber	139	120 10	259 13	97 1 6 G	$\begin{array}{c} 82\ 1 \\ 7\ 6 \end{array}$	179 2	643 14 3	14 13 10	1 17 9	59 9 0	719 14 10
Coonabarabran	65	65	130	435	424	14 2 85 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 14 & 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 16 & 11 & 6 \\ \end{array}$		4 18 6 13 5 0	137 12 9 377 11 11
Coonamble Coopernook	98 36	95	193	65 7	56 5	122 2	395 13 8	9 12 1	20 17 0	108 0 6	534 3 3
Cooper's Creek	18	27 12	63 30	$\begin{array}{c c} 27 & 3 \\ 12 & 3 \end{array}$	$\frac{18 \ 0}{9 \ 1}$	45 3 21 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 264 & 0 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 4&10&4\\2&9&8 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Cooranbong	11	10	21	79	7 0	119	120 0 0	1 11 1	2 5	9 7 0	130 18 1
Cootamundra Cooyal	163	156 19	319 35	$112.7 \\ 12.0$	111 6 14 9	224 3 26 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 646 & 6 & 1 \\ 180 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{ccccc} 10 & 13 & 10 \ 1 & 19 & 7 \end{array}$	2 2 3	225 5 7 44 18 0	884 7 9 226 17 7
Copeland, North	30	24	54	22 9	19 9	42 8	193 10 0	2 12 11	4 8 0	3 7 0	203 17 11
Copmanhurst Corakı	30 46	$\frac{42}{62}$	72 108	$\begin{array}{c c} 20 \ 9 \\ 32 \ 1 \end{array}$	28 6 43 7	49 5	240 0 0	3 4 8	•	9 15 0	252 19 S
Cordeaux River	9	9	108	6.6	43 7 7 3	$75.8 \\ 13.9$	$\begin{bmatrix} 273 & 0 & 0 \\ 96 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 11 & 1 \\ 0 & 17 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{array}{c cccc} & 11 & 0 & 0 \\ & 2 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Coreen Corindi	7	11	18	4 2	83	12 5	95 0 0		•	161 0 8	256 0 8
Corman Cormick's Creek	7	14	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$	4 6 10 3	11 8 5 8	16 4 16 1	96 0 0 96 0 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 2 & 8 & 1 \ 1 & 16 & 9 \end{array}$	1 5 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 & 0 \\ 9 & 12 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	100 17 1 106 13 9
Cornwallis	9	8	17	81	67	151	83 0 0	1 8 2			84 8 2
Corowa Corrimal	84	75 43	159 104	58 6 41 8	54 8 31 3	113 4 73 1	376 10 0 315 6 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 18 6	391 2 10 11 9 11	783 6 11 330 12 11
Cottawalla	14	12	26	9 1	9 0	181	156 0 0	1 17 5		3 12 0	161 9 5
Courabyra Cow Flat	12 12	19 11	31	82	12.8	21 0	132 0 0	1 15 6	0.17 6	7 19 8	141 15 2
Cowlong Cowlong	28	$\begin{vmatrix} 11\\27 \end{vmatrix}$	23 55	$\begin{array}{c} 10\ 2 \\ 18\ 4 \end{array}$	$\frac{93}{171}$	19 5 35 5	$\begin{bmatrix} 132 & 0 & 0 \\ 174 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 2&10&0\ 3&8&7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc}0&17&6\\9&1&3\end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & 3 & 15 & 6 \\ 82 & 15 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Cowper	24	31	55	16 9	$22\ 0$	38 9	205 0 0	4 4 9	1 15 0	166 6 0	377 5 9
Cowra Craigie	148	145 17	293 36	$\frac{111}{127}$	$102\ 2$ $9\ 9$	$\begin{array}{c}214\ 1\\22\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 14 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 16 & 0 \end{array}$	2 12 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 35 & 18 & 6 \\ 414 & 19 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	664 6 11 573 15 8
Cranebrook	33	31	64	19 6	21 3	40 9	180 0 0	0 15 3	•	12 17 0	573 15 8 193 12 3
Crawford River Croki	7 38	14 29	21	4 6	11 0	$15 \ 6$	132 0 0	1 14 6	9 4 ^	44 10 2	178 4 8
CIUKI	25	$\frac{29}{22}$	67 47	$\frac{26\ 3}{15\ 4}$	20 1 15 7	$\frac{46}{31} \frac{4}{1}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 255 & 5 & 9 \\ 180 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 3&14&2\ 2&5&1 \end{array}$	3 4 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 8&16&0\\20&2&0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Cıoobyar	107										

		Number of dren on		Weel	Average dy Atten			Expend	iture from Publi	e Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Crookwell River Croome	12 23 3 829 342 2500 14 19 56 11 17 26 10 30 11 28 14 18 16 18 10 23 48 45 16 27 14 9 19 22 16 9 48 24 10 12 27 20 18 29 49 22 16 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 13 11 12 10 103 12 11 13 12 11 13 12 11 13 13 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	12 26 6 891 232 199 201 177 288 24 13 23 10 28 34 48 8 15 7 9 16 31 18 27 11 35 20 16 6 8 372 746 480 10 10 13 53 29 141 42 13 51 7 9 52 20 81 22 11 15 84 20 102 12 11 15 84 20 102 12 11 15 84 20 102 12 11 15 84 20 102 12 11 15 84 20 102 12 11 15 84 20 102 12 11 15 84 20 102 12 11 15 84 20 102 12 11 15 84 20 102 12 11 15 84 20 102 12 11 15 84 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	24 49 9 1,720 28 31 115 31 38 45 31 31 32 42 21 31 32 42 21 31 32 42 31 32 42 31 32 42 31 32 42 33 34 42 33 34 42 33 34 43 36 37 37 40 41 42 40 40 41 41 42 40 40 41 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	8·4 13·9 2·3 627·7 170·1 9·2 12·8 39·2 11·2 17·9 19·7 19·7 10·3 11·9 10·3 11·9 10·3 11·9 11·8 11·9 11·8 11·9 11·8 11·9 11·1 11·8 11·9 11·9	$\begin{array}{c} 7.70 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 15 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 13 \cdot 13 \cdot 4 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 \cdot 13 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 \cdot 13$	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 1272 \cdot 1 \\ 398 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 398 \cdot 1 \\ 397 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 398 \cdot 1 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \\ 82 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \\ 112 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 \\ 123 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \\ 121 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \\ 122 \cdot 1 \\ 123 \cdot 5 \\ 144 \cdot 1 \\ 122 \cdot 1 \\ 123 \cdot 5 \\ 144 \cdot 1 \\ 122 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 123 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \\ 123 \cdot 5 \\ 144 \cdot 1 \\ 125 \cdot 1 \\ 125 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ $	£ s. d. 83 0 0 156 0 0 120 0 0 3,618 16 8 1,213 16 8 836 13 1 132 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 132 0 0 166 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 132 0 0 144 0 0 138 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0	£ s. d. d. 1 3 11 10 2 1 10 0 5 18 15 2 10 16 4 4 1 10 3 5 12 10 16 4 1 1 8 8 9 9 9 11 2 4 4 4 1 10 3 5 12 12 3 6 6 11 10 12 16 4 6 8 6 1 14 6 6 8 6 1 14 6 6 8 6 1 14 6 6 8 6 1 14 6 6 8 6 1 14 6 6 8 6 1 14 6 6 8 6 1 14 2 16 4 4 1 10 3 5 10 12 2 16 10 12 2 16 10 12 2 10 12 2 10 12 2 10 12 2 10 12 2 10 12 10 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 12 11 11 11 11	## s. d.  ## 2 10 0  ## 3 10 0  ## 1 0 0  ## 3 15 0  ## 10 13 6  ## 4 2 6  ## 18 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1 10 0  ## 1	£ s. d. 0 10 0 2 12 0 2 19 0 2 19 0 2 19 0 3 17 2 68 3 3 79 1 4 6 0 3 3 18 0 10 19 8 8 15 5 5 3 0 0 2 12 0 3 1 0 2 12 0 3 1 0 2 12 0 3 1 0 2 12 0 3 1 0 2 12 0 3 1 0 2 12 0 3 1 1 0 2 12 0 3 1 1 0 2 12 0 3 1 1 0 2 12 12 0 3 1 1 0 2 12 12 0 3 1 1 0 1 1	£ s. d 87 3 1 160 2 1 4,509 5 1,300 15 926 10 139 8 1 125 7 349 0 140 9 125 10 184 19 144 19 149 7 104 13 152 14 142 17 240 7 185 1 161 0 160 11 1 113 5 196 15 301 15 2,384 11 232 2 226 16 241 19 104 12 84 18 312 0 840 9 153 15 1 190 12 124 14 146 19 144 18 238 7 135 4 104 2 1 241 19 144 18 238 7 2,467 12 102 16 96 16 137 8 13 104 1 178 13 2,682 9 2,947 7 2,467 12 102 16 136 15 130 12 134 13 161 12 178 13 161 12 178 13 161 12 178 13 161 12 178 13 161 12 178 13 161 12 178 13 161 12 178 13 161 12 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 178 13 188 14 189 13 178 13 178 13 189 13 178 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13 189 13

		Number iren on l		Week	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expendi	ture from Public	Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total
Dungog Dungowan, Lower Dungowan, Upper Dunkeld Dunolly Dunoon Dural Dural Dural Dural Dural Dural Dural Eagleton Eastgrove Eastwood Eastwood Eatonsville Ebenezer Ecleston Eden Eden Valley Edge Hill Edwardstown Eglinford Eglinford Eglinford Eglinford Elderslie Ellalong Elmwood Elmwood Esk ank Enmore Ering Eringonia Ernington Erskine Park Eschol Esk Bank Euabalong Eugowra Eulah Creek Eulomogo Euralie Erurimbla Eurobodalla Eurobodalla Eurobodalla Euroka Eurundere Euston Euxeter Failford Fairfield Fairfield Fairfield Fairfield Fair Hill Farnham Feled Timber Creek Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Ferndale Fernham Feled Timber Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Fish River Creek Forebes Forest .	100 30 12 23 19 25 14 12 13 14 13 27 14 13 27 14 13 27 11 28 24 29 14 23 16 17 17 14 23 16 21 16 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	111 28 9 28 14 29 26 15 29 6 20 15 22 101 40 20 6 14 18 28 14 18 28 14 20 26 8 30 107 54 311 20 15 36 15 15 26 25 11 11 15 3 9 27 19 14 16 11 22 11 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	211 58 211 58 211 58 211 51 45 40 45 22 43 197 71 41 22 53 22 53 22 53 44 55 22 53 22 53 53 55 57 51 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63	$\begin{array}{c} 73.0 \\ 17.3 \\ 15.4 \\ 16.3 \\ 15.4 \\ 11.5 \\ 16.3 \\ 15.4 \\ 11.5 \\ 10.6 \\ 11.5 \\ 10.6 \\ 11.5 \\ 10.6 \\ 11.5 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 80.6 \\ 18.7 \\ 14.3 \\ 23.4 \\ 10.0 \\ 24.8 \\ 16.3 \\ 23.9 \\ 14.6 \\ 10.6 \\ 22.3 \\ 9 \\ 14.6 \\ 10.6 \\ 23.9 \\ 14.6 \\ 23.9 \\ 14.6 \\ 24.2 \\ 24.7 \\ 24.7 \\ 24.7 \\ 20.2 \\ 25.0 \\ 10.7 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 21.5 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 \\ 20.1 $	153 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·6 ·6	£ s. d. 444 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 76 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180	£. 1. 4. 1. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	£ s. d.  1 8 11  4 0 0  7 5 0  6 5 3  0 10 9  2 0 0  2 10 0  2 11 8  1 12 6  6 10 0  3 12 0  2 17 6	£ s. d. 50 14 2 8 10 0 10 0 8 2 4 3 18 6 3 4 9 3 11 0 1 16 6 10 3 2 8 3 0 0 101 11 0 264 19 4 13 0 0 0 79 2 0 0 39 6 8 3 1 29 16 3 4 6 0 0 25 5 8 3 1 29 16 3 11 0 14 1 4 226 16 0 39 6 8 17 11 0 6 12 0 31 6 12 0 146 17 11 3 5 10 7 2 1 6 12 0 146 17 11 3 5 10 7 2 1 6 12 0 146 17 11 3 5 10 7 2 1 6 12 0 146 17 11 3 5 10 7 2 1 6 12 0 146 17 11 3 5 10 7 2 1 6 12 0 146 17 11 3 15 10 7 2 1 6 12 0 163 9 6 17 10 0 183 10 0 184 1 0 18 10 0 18 10 0 19 10 0 11 15 0 11 17 0 11 17 0 11 17 0 11 17 0	£ s. d. 505 9 11 193 3 11 77 14 8 165 16 11 188 10 6 149 4 1 105 1 8 167 15 11 139 2 5 258 17 4 679 0 2 197 3 3 3 157 2 11 24 12 7 158 5 5 5 118 17 3 151 13 3 157 12 11 24 12 7 158 5 1 5 118 17 3 151 13 3 151 13 3 151 13 3 151 18 2 124 6 11 223 5 4 1 176 3 8 188 12 11 126 18 9 142 2 10 190 19 6 139 5 9 4 1,864 1 2 137 17 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 3 5 136 12 2 123 10 11 157 4 3 168 11 4 9 170 8 3 103 7 5 204 4 3 168 13 4 98 7 3 210 13 2 112 6 1 3 103 7 5 204 1 3 104 7 9 107 18 6 170 8 3 103 7 5 204 1 3 104 7 9 107 18 6 107 19 10 10 107 17 10 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10 107 17 10

	_ Cime	dren on l	Colls	Wcekl	y Attenda	nce		- Z-Q-Cila	iture from Public		
Name of School	Boys	Girls	Toʻul	Pous	Guls	[ Fot il	Salaries	Books an l Apparatus	Travelling Fupenses and longe	Buildings, Rent Furniture &c	Total
alley Swamp alston alwadgerie ardener's Road arfield arfield arra aspard eegullalong eentleman's Halt eeroge's Creek eorge s Plains erman's Hill ermanton errogery erogery Railway Station erringong errymberryn eurie hinni Ghinni iants' Creek ilgan ilgandra inninderra irilambone ladesville ladstone lumire lebe len lenbog lenbook lenburn lencoe lendon Brook lenburn lencoe lendon Brook lenfield len Innes lenlogan lenmore Road len Morrison lenreagh lenroy lenthorne len William lenwood obarralong ocup olspie ondarin Creek oobang oolma oolmangar oonellebah oonoo Goonoo oonoowigall oorangoola oorihurst ordon ville orsford oosforth oosforth oolburn oonlourn oolbu	Bovs   30   46   13   226   14   26   8   10   26   8   11   5   33   17   7   7   30   25   12   33   64   35   11   7   20   31   49   14   37   31   48   14   16   16   19   11   15   19   11   17   11   8   8   45   23   15   13   13   7   15   15   17   17   18   18   18   18   18   18	27 40 13 168 21 20 14 8 16 14 11 12 22 15 8 16 16 16 16 16 16 17 26 16 16 16 17 17 17 18 21 22 22 6 6 23 8 11 20 9 16 8 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	70°-1	Po., s  22 3 31 6 10 8 164 4 10 6 1 6 1 4 9 3 3 5 8 10 0 4 7 1 3 2 1 5 10 3 12 2 2 11 3 3 12 2 2 11 3 3 12 2 2 11 3 3 12 2 2 11 3 3 12 2 2 11 3 3 12 2 2 11 3 3 12 2 2 11 3 3 12 2 2 11 3 3 12 2 2 1 1 3 3 12 2 2 1 1 3 3 12 2 2 1 1 3 3 12 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 1	Cals  19 2 24 9 10 9 120 7 11 6 7 7 5 7 12 4 4 3 8 6 9 10 9 10 1 4 3 8 6 9 10 9 10 1 4 3 8 6 9 10 9 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	41 5 56 5 21 7 285 1 22 2 2 27 8 13 2 32 1 11 9 4 13 4 50 8 20 1 15 1 75 9 42 1 31 75 9 42 1 38 5 28 4 11 8 38 7 89 6 52 6 17 2	\$\mathcal{L}\$ s \ d \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 180 \ 0 \ 0 \ 112 \ 0 \ 0 \ 644 \ 12 \ 10 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 180 \ 0 \ 0 \ 120 \ 0 \ 0 \ 126 \ 0 \ 0 \ 126 \ 0 \ 0 \ 132 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 156 \ 0 \ 0 \ 15	nn l	Fypenses	Rent	## S   162   18   234   17   121   6   803   12   160   16   16   16   16   16   16   1

	Chil	Number of dren on	of Rclis.	Weel	Average dy Atten	dance.		Expend	iture from Publi	c Funds.	
Name of School	Возѕ	C.r's	Total	Lovs	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and I orage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total
Green Valley	20 26 44	11 23 31	31 49 75	14·2 19·9 29·7	6·2 19·4 20 9	20·4 39·3 50·6	£ s. d. 120 0 0 156 0 0 144 0 0	£ s. d. 1 9 10 1 8 4 3 16 5	£ s. d. •2 17 4	£ s. d. 20 0 10 6 5 8 2 12 0	£ s. d. 144 8 0 163 14 0 150 8 5
Greenwell Point	26	23	49	19.9	6·2 19·4	20·4 39·3	120 0 0 156 0 0	£ s. d. 1 9 10 1 8 4	£ s. d. •2 17 4	£ s. d. 20 0 10 6 5 8	144 8 0 163 14 0

54
APPENDIX VII—continued.

		Number of iren on F		Weekl	Average y Attenda	ince.		Expendi	ture from Public	e Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Duildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Hurstville, Hurstville, Hurstville, Hurstville, Hurstville, Hurstville, Hurstville, Hurstville, Hurstville, Hurstville, Hildon Illaroo Illaroo Illaroo Illaroo Illaroo Illaroo Illaroo Illaroo Illaroo Illaroo Illaroo Illaroo Inoa Irene Irishtown Ironboug Irvington Islington Ivanhoe Jacob and Joseph Creek Jacqua Jamberoo Jasper's Brush Jeir Jellat Jellat Jellore Jembaicumbene Jennings Jerilderie Jerrara Jerrawa Jerrunga Jerry's Plains Jesmond Jilliby Jilliby Jindabyne Jindalee Jindalee, West Jindera Joadja Johnson's Creek John's River Jugiong Junee Junee Junction Junce Reefs Kameruka Kangaloon, East Kangaloon Kangaloon, East Kangaloon Kangaloon, East Kangaloon Kangaloon, East Kangaloon Kangaloon, East Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kangaloon Kang	10 18 13 32	191 179 33 15 12 7 14 10 43 13 149 233 6 15 19 50 81 11 12 8 13 233 6 15 9 50 81 17 7 23 17 41 13 11 12 28 93 12 17 41 13 14 15 28 16 17 17 18 18 19 10 20 42 11 11 20 42 11 11 20 42 11 11 20 42 11 11 20 42 11 11 20 42 11 11 20 42 11 11 20 42 11 11 20 11 11 20 11 11 20 11 11 20 11 11 20 11 11 20 11 11 11 20 11 11 11 20 11 11 11 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	191 372 788 382 246 39 248 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249	$\begin{array}{c} \\ 143.8 \\ 34.7 \\ 18.2 \\ 9.0 \\ 13.5 \\ 11.6 \\ 38.4 \\ 6.6 \\ 137.8 \\ 122.4 \\ 11.1 \\ 4.7 \\ 6.6 \\ 137.2 \\ 11.1 \\ 4.7 \\ 6.0 \\ 13.1 \\ 22.1 \\ 14.7 \\ 8.6 \\ 10.3 \\ 31.2 \\ 21.1 \\ 13.2 \\ 13.1 \\ 23.4 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.3 \\ 31.2 \\ 23.4 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.3 \\ 31.2 \\ 23.4 \\ 10.3 \\ 13.3 \\ 32.9 \\ 24.4 \\ 34.2 \\ 41.1 \\ 10.7 \\ 13.5 \\ 8.2 \\ 6.8 \\ 34.6 \\ 21.1 \\ 32.9 \\ 21.1 \\ 32.1 \\ 22.1 \\ 33.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.1 \\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 124\cdot3 \\ 129\cdot2 \\ 23\cdot2 \\ 16\cdot7 \\ 8\cdot0 \\ 21\cdot2 \\ 32\cdot2 \\ 16\cdot7 \\ 8\cdot0 \\ 21\cdot2 \\ 31\cdot2 \\ 6\cdot5 \\ 7\cdot8 \\ 105\cdot7 \\ 6\cdot5 \\ 105\cdot7 \\ 6\cdot5 \\ 105\cdot7 \\ 6\cdot5 \\ 105\cdot7 \\ 6\cdot5 \\ 105\cdot7 \\ 6\cdot5 \\ 105\cdot7 \\ 6\cdot5 \\ 105\cdot7 \\ 6\cdot5 \\ 105\cdot7 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot2 \\ 105\cdot$	124·3 273·0 578·9 15·7 28·9 15·7 19·3 25·5 19·3 13·1 243·5 19·4 16·3 25·4 16·4 16·3 21·6 16·4 16·5 16·6 21·3 30·9 36·3 42·2 11·1 16·0 28·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 210·8 22·2 22·2 22·2 22·2 22·2 22·2 22·2 2	£ s. d. 455 13 4 821 10 0 163 12 0 0 163 12 0 0 96 0 0 0 87 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 256 10 0 0 77 0 0 0 789 0 0 0 0 266 0 0 0 110 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ s. d. 12 1 6 35 3 8 1 16 6 110 6 3 15 2 6 13 0 20 12 6 5 1 8 11 1 8 11 1 3 9 1 31 14 7 1 0 0 8 2 5 8 1 7 7 3 17 1 4 6 6 3 1 5 2 0 15 8 2 3 6 7 2 12 8 0 10 3 3 3 2 4 8 14 11 1 9 0 1 15 2 0 15 8 2 1 3 6 1 19 7 2 12 10 1 13 11 2 10 1 13 12 2 3 18 5 2 1 6 1 19 7 1 10 1 6 9 5 12 11 1 12 10 1 3 11 9 1 12 10 1 1 3 1 1 3 11 9 1 1 12 10 1 1 3 1 1 3 11 9 1 1 12 10 1 1 3 1 1 3 11 9 1 1 12 10 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 3 1 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d.  20 11 0  7 0 0  12 13 3  10 9 0 1 6 6 2 14 0  12 2 9  2 7 6  11 18 6  3 7 6  11 18 6  3 7 6  11 18 6  3 7 6  11 18 6	£ s. d. 13 6 6 1,644 15 9 508 14 0 5 5 0 1 12 6 8 0 0 5 17 0 6 5 0 1,195 3 11 0 10 0 91 11 6 146 15 0 29 6 0 0 15 0 4 18 0 209 14 3 6 12 6 1 16 0 3 7 3 56 8 0 11 12 3 5 3 15 6 57 7 0 7 18 8 8 17 0 2 15 0 3 15 6 57 7 0 7 18 8 8 17 0 6 10 0 1,157 10 0 2 15 0 3 5 3 8 0 11 12 3 5 3 8 0 11 12 3 5 3 8 0 11 12 3 5 3 15 6 57 7 10 3 15 6 6 10 0 1,157 10 0 3 2 10 2 12 0 3 5 10 3 2 10 2 12 0 3 5 10 3 2 10 3 13 13 10 3 8 10 3 4 13 0 2 12 0 133 3 8 0 2 12 0 133 3 8 0 2 12 0 133 18 0 2 12 0 133 18 0 2 12 0 133 18 0 2 12 0 133 18 0 2 12 0 133 18 0 2 12 0 133 18 0 2 12 0 133 18 0 2 12 10 133 18 0 2 12 10 133 18 0 2 12 10 133 18 0 2 12 10 133 18 0 2 12 10 133 18 0 2 12 10 133 18 0 2 11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d.  481 1 4  2,501 9 5  674 2 6  674 2 6  674 2 6  674 2 6  77 10 6  129 12 2  1,458 6 11  77 10 0  921 15 0  98 13 11  140 14 11  95 4 1  1,051 19 9  134 12 6  100 1 8  125 7 7  330 11 7  380 1 6  124 11 6  125 7 7  330 11 7  380 1 6  140 15 11  4 141 7 3  124 4 0 3  202 5 7  1,620 14 11  124 4 0 10  125 0 10  187 5 0 0  140 12 6  174 4 7  356 12 5  100 4 10  99 17 1  176 19 9  176 19 9  472 7 4  149 19 9  662 18 6  140 10 5  102 9 8  1,165 15 4  198 13 12  128 15  128 15  128 15  129 10 6  137 16 10  140 10 5  102 9 8  1,165 15 4  199 17 1  176 19 9  176 19 9  176 19 9  176 19 9  176 19 9  177 10 6  188 16 7  1,791 2 8  1,039 12 3  164 5 9  137 16 1  128 1 1  170 16 6  188 16 7  1,791 2 8  111 11 12 3  164 5 9  137 16 1  128 1 1  170 16 6  188 16 7  1,791 2 3  164 5 9  137 16 1  128 1 1  170 16 6  188 16 7  1,791 2 3  164 5 9  137 16 1  128 1 1  170 16 6  188 16 7  1,791 2 3  164 5 9  137 16 1  129 15 6  140 10 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100 1 5  100

	Chil	Number of dren on l	of Rells.	Weel	Average dy Atten	dance.		Expend	iture from Publi	c Funds.	<u> </u>
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	O Total.
Kookabookra Koorawatha Koorawatha Koorawatha Koribahk Kowen Krambach Krambach Kurrajong, North Kurrajong, North Lacmalac Laggan Lagoon Laguna Lake Albert Lake Bathurst Lake Cudgellico Lalalty Lambing Hill Lambton Lang's Creek La Perouse Largs Laughtondale Laurieton Lawrence Lawrence, Lower Lawson's Creek Leadville Leconfield Leech's Gully Leichhardt Leichhardt, West Leighwood Lerida Lewis Ponds Limekilns Linburn Lindendale Lismore Little Plain Liverpool Llandilo Loch End Lochiel Lochinvar Long Reach Longueville Lord's Hill Lostock Lost River Louth Lowesdale Lucknow Luddenham Ludd	14 11 22 33 12 44 5 40 15 31 23 22 51 15 28 17 54 21 37 20 21 15 28 21 15 28 21 16 26 11 27 21 21 22 28 25 11 28 21 11 27 21 21 21 22 28 25 21 20 20 21 20 21 21 21 21 22 22 28 25 21 20 20 21 21 21 22 22 28 25 21 20 20 21 21 22 22 28 25 21 20 20 21 21 21 22 22 28 25 21 20 20 21 21 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 24 24 24 25 21 24 24 25 26 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	11 17 25 27 10 16 21 18 9 17 24 17 33 14 37 12 13 283 16 8 8 8 35 63 22 31 13 283 16 20 686 240 11 11 27 10 65 25 20 31 212 11 27 10 65 25 28 18 19 14 14 632 33 128 128 129 14 14 663 23 15 16 20 14 15 10 17 22 10 11 17 22 10 11 17 22 11 130 17 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	25 28 47 60 22 40 66 42 19 32 540 65 36 89 23 8 572 8 25 29 68 133 45 55 41 107 34 43 45 52 41 35 440 36 58 28 31 1,308 25 23 125 846 41 29 38 38 31 1,308 24 469 866 130 45 23 572 125 86 62 177 576 33 36 62 125 177 277 578 378 379 379 379 379 379 379 379 379 379 379	11.7 8.1 15.0 21.1 6.8 17.4 30.3 14.2 5.8 10.1 21.7 9 17.0 36.3 10.3 229.9 16.1 5.6 32.0 6.6 32.0 6.6 32.1 4.4 15.1 7.6 21.0 6.8 32.1 14.3 18.6 21.0 6.8 32.1 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.3 16	$\begin{array}{c} 7.6 \\ 12.6 \\ 19.7 \\ 11.6 \\ 8 \\ 12.3 \\ 11.6 \\ 6 \\ 12.3 \\ 11.6 \\ 6 \\ 12.3 \\ 11.6 \\ 6 \\ 12.3 \\ 11.6 \\ 6 \\ 12.3 \\ 11.6 \\ 6 \\ 12.3 \\ 11.6 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 12.2 \\ $	$   \begin{array}{r}     39.0 \\     180.5 \\     272.2 \\     17.7 \\     350.2   \end{array} $	## s. d.   120 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     151 0 0 0     151 0 0 0     151 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     160 0 0 0     180 0 0 0     180 0 0 0     180 0 0 0     180 0 0 0     180 0 0 0     180 0 0 0     180 0 0 0     180 0 0 0     190 0 0 0     120 0 0 0     120 0 0 0     120 0 0 0     132 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0 0 0     156 0	£ s. d. 7 7 7 2 5 8 11 11 15 10 3 11 1 15 10 3 11 11 11 12 17 17 3 10 6 5 0 2 15 6 0 0 4 11 10 11 14 11 14 11 14 11 14 11 14 11 14 11 14 11 15 15 15 11 11 15 15 15 11 11 15 15	\$\frac{\pi}{3} 10 0\$  \[ \frac{7}{9} 0 \\  \frac{4}{7} 7 \\  \frac{2}{2} 8 6 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{2}{12} 9 \\  \frac{12}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  \frac{1}{10} 0 \\  1	£ s. d. 38 17 0 4 3 3 3 73 16 0 0 10 0 3 18 0 4 8 0 11 17 0 2 17 0 11 17 3 2 12 0 652 15 1 2 14 0 201 68 4 4 18 6 2 18 2 2 5 0 15 0 7 233 16 2 2 12 0 258 4 6 132 2 1 0 258 4 6 132 2 1 0 258 4 6 132 2 1 0 258 4 6 218 2 1 0 258 4 6 218 2 1 0 218 1 0 218 2 1 0 258 1 1 0 258 1 1 0 258 1 1 0 219 1 6 245 1 4 6 219 2 0 3 1 1 10 3 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 3 1 1 10 3 1 2 0 3 1 2 1 0 3 1 2 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 2 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 2 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 2 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 2 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d. 161 4 7 7 160 18 10 227 1 9 1 151 16 9 1 179 5 10 163 9 11 186 10 7 101 5 7 7 101 5 7 7 101 7 8 8 7 6 11 142 14 0 0 837 6 11 142 14 0 14 138 13 2 2 15 142 14 14 15 15 16 18 5 7 10 15 7 9 9 12 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17

		Number of dren on I		Weekl	Average y Attenda	nce		Expend	ituic from Publ.	c Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys	Gırls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Lypenses and Forage.	Burldings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total
Marina Markwell Markwell Marlee Maroota Marrickville Marsden Marsden Park Marshall Mount Martulan Maryland Maryland Maryland Maryland Maybole Meadow Flat Meadows, The Meermaul Meerschaum Vale Megalong Menah Menangle Menanburn Meranburn Meranburn Meranburn Merambula Merilla Merimbula Merimbula Millingandi Milliburn Creek Miller's Forest Miller's Forest Million Milliong Millong Millong Millong Millong Millong Millong Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Milton Minosa Dell Mimosa Dell Mimosa Park Minni Minnamurra Minnore (closed 30th June) Minto Mittagong Mittagong, Lower Mittagong Mittagong, Lower Mittagong Moonan Plat Moona Moonan Flat Moona Moonan Brook Moonana Moonan Brook Moonana Moonan Brook Moonana Moonan Brook Moonana Moonan Brook Moonana Moonan Brook Moonana Moonan Brook Moonana Moonan Brook Moonana Moonana Moonan Brook Moonana Moonana Moonana Moonana Moonana Moonana Moororo Moonana	19 12 17 29 475 369 23 50 30 14 29 13 24 7 16 25 36 27 14 16 25 19 13 21 19 13 21 14 19 10 21 11 10 21 11 10 21 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	123 23 14 75 9	43 38 170 23	11·1·9 11·9·3 4 334·7 24·2 22·0·9 17·8 8 24·0·5 61·1·1·1·9 19·2 15·5 61·1·1·1·9 19·2 15·5 13·6 13·7 12·4 8·6 13·7 12·4 8·6 13·7 12·4 8·6 13·7 12·4 8·6 13·7 12·4 8·6 13·7 12·4 8·6 13·7 12·4 8·6 13·7 12·4 8·6 13·7 12·4 8·6 13·7 12·4 8·6 13·7 13·6 13·7 13·6 13·7 13·6 13·7 13·7 13·7 13·7 13·7 13·7 13·7 13·7	5 9 210 3 13 5 5 8 26 0 108 5 5 8 22 5 74 4 4 14 7 9 4 2 2 5 13 9 4 1 1 9 9 9 6 6 5 5 3	35 2 25 5 18 3 8 8 170 3 26 9 31 0 127 3 18 0	£ s. d. 86 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 1,904 16 8 1,415 12 6 144 0 0 180 0 0 96 0 0 162 0 0 96 0 0 164 0 0 162 0 0 96 0 0 164 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 157 0 0 0 157 0 0 0 158 0 0 159 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0	£ s. d. 1 17 4 17 16 14 16 2 1 10 11 2 7 9 10 10 10 10 4 13 4 8 1 18 8 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	\$\frac{\psi}{1000} 0 \\ \frac{114}{180} \\ \frac{3}{116} 0 \\ \frac{1}{180} \\ \frac{3}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{118} 0 \\ \frac{1}{1	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	## S

		Number dren on		Week	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expend	iture from Public	Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Mortlake Morungulan Moruya Mosquito Island Mossgiel Mossman's Bay Moss Vale Moulamein Mount Browne Mount Browne Mount Butler Mount George Mount George Mount Gipps Mount Hope Mount Hunter Mount Keira Mount Keira Mount Kembla Mount M'Donald Mount Mitchell Mount Mooby Mount Mitchell Mount Russell Mount Tamar Mount Tamar Mount Tarana Mount Trarana Mount Torley Mount View Mudgee Mudgee, South Mugwill Mulbring Mulgoa Mulgoa Forest Mullamuddy Mullengandra Mullengrove Mullamuddy Mullengandra Mullengrove Mullioa Creek Mullumbimby Mulloa Creek Mullumbimby Mulwala Mulwala Mundoran Mundooran	$\begin{array}{c} 94 \\ 10 \\ 80 \\ 23 \\ 18 \\ 40 \\ 10 \\ 13 \\ 18 \\ 25 \\ 76 \\ 61 \\ 44 \\ 43 \\ 18 \\ 12 \\ 21 \\ 63 \\ 17 \\ 44 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 20 \\ 16 \\ 12 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 21 \\ 24 \\ 22 \\ 22$	79 120 626 727 68 8 9 61 119 25 336 670 54 122 59 90 2035 1246 2030 17 14 24 23 16 18 117 11 35 27 15 28 13 29 102 11 19 102 11 19 102 11 11 19 102 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	173 22 140 49 40 156 138 23 19 19 39 29 37 58 58 137 146 66 29 90 42 651 37 30 76 447 35 33 40 23 31 28 65 30 49 25 65 31 29 64 29 21 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 25 21 24 2	$\begin{array}{c} 64 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 55 \cdot 2 \\ 61 \cdot 1 \\ 62 \cdot 3 \\ 52 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 61 \cdot 13 \cdot 9 \\ 62 \cdot 12 \cdot 0 \\ 61 \cdot 13 \cdot 9 \\ 62 \cdot 12 \cdot 0 \\ 61 \cdot 13 \cdot 9 \\ 62 \cdot 11 \cdot 3 \\ 62 \cdot 12 \cdot 0 \\ 62 \cdot 11 \cdot 3 \\ 63 \cdot 12 \cdot 0 \\ 63 \cdot 12 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 13 \cdot 0 \\ 64 $	$\begin{array}{c} 61 \cdot 6 & 99 \cdot 35 \cdot 38 \\ 99 \cdot 35 \cdot 38 \cdot 21 \cdot 12 \cdot 25 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 88 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 10 \cdot 19 \cdot 38 \cdot 15 \cdot 12 \cdot 10 \cdot 19 \cdot 38 \cdot 10 \cdot 19 \cdot 18 \cdot 10 \cdot 19 \cdot 18 \cdot 10 \cdot 19 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 19 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$	126·3 18·8 90·5 4 28·2 113·5 104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 1104·8 5 11	## s. d. 335 10 0 114 0 0 392 0 9 180 0 0 168 0 0 374 11 2 358 19 5 114 0 0 120 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 162 0 0 163 0 0 164 0 0 164 0 0 165 0 0 166 0 0 167 0 0 168 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 169 0 0 16	£ s. d. d. 8 19 0 2 2 3 3 9 3 2 2 1 15 7 0	## s. d.    3 10 0	£ s. d.  58 14 2  3 2 0  15 18 0  2 12 0  51 3 0  721 12 2  45 18 1  14 18 2  11 19 0  63 7 2  56 2 3  6 2 0  274 15 4  12 10 6  17 1 3  11 19 11  12 16 0  3 10 7  14 18 9  7 2 0  3 10 7  14 18 9  7 2 0  3 12 19 6  21 6 7  3 12 0  3 1 3  12 19 6  21 6 7  3 12 0  3 1 0  3 1 0  11 19 11  12 1 6  3 1 0  3 1 0  13 18 0  14 18 9  7 2 0  3 12 10  3 10 7  14 18 9  7 3 12 0  3 12 10  3 12 10  3 12 10  3 12 10  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0  3 14 0	£ s. d. 403 3 2 118 2 2 413 2 6 186 1 1 1 1,103 18 11 410 13 10 154 10 13 17 8 145 10 1 199 1 5 5 260 17 2 257 4 7 189 11 8 623 0 9 120 3 9 120 3 9 120 3 9 120 11 10 137 5 0 153 18 8 124 8 7 149 0 2 120 11 10 137 5 0 98 10 6 5 10 4 135 0 10 288 15 8 640 19 5 1,642 6 9 149 0 6 139 3 10 248 12 6 139 3 10 248 12 6 139 3 10 248 12 6 139 3 10 248 12 6 139 3 10 248 12 7 96 16 10 174 17 5 143 16 2 134 14 9 121 1 0 286 12 7 96 16 10 177 126 17 7 17 11 5 143 16 2 134 14 9 121 1 0 286 12 7 96 16 10 17 12 17 0 17 11 5 143 16 2 144 9 8 277 10 2 156 16 11 101 3 4 128 17 1 15 13 1 15 1 13 15 3 214 16 10 600 19 6 503 6 2 4 343 1 2 56 16 11 101 3 4 723 7 1 115 7 7 194 7 7 195 103 5 0 136 7 7 194 3 7 126 17 7 17 11 5 143 16 2 134 14 9 121 1 0 286 12 7 96 16 10 17 12 1 5 133 15 3 214 16 10 600 19 6 503 16 2 4 343 1 2 56 16 11 101 3 4 723 7 1 115 5 113 7 1 115 5 124 16 10 600 19 6 503 10 2 56 16 11 101 3 4 723 7 1 115 7 5 103 5 7 10 2 104 10 2 105 10 2 105 10 2 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3 105 10 3

		Number of		Wee	Average kly Atten	dance.	Í	Expend	liture from Publ	ic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Nelson's Bay Nelson's Plains Nelson's Plains Nelson's Plains Nemingha Nerriga Nerrigundah Neutral Bay Nevertire Neville Newbridge Newcastle, East Newcastle, East Newcastle, South New Italy New Lambton Newport Newrea Newrybar Newstead Newtown Newtown, North New Vale Niangala Nicholson-street Nimitybelle Nine-mile Nithsdale Noorooma Norah Creek North Creek North Creek North Rocks Norton Norwood Nowra Nowra Hill Nubba Nullabong Nullamanna Numba Nundle Nurung Nymagee Nymboida Nyngan Nyrang Creek Oakdale Oakhampton Oaklands Oak Park Oakdale Oakhampton Oaklands Oak Park Oaks Oakwood Oberne Oberon Obley O.B.X. Creek O'Connell Off Flat Omega Retreat Ophir Orandellinnia Orange Orange, East Orundumbi Osborne Obbron Obley Oxley Island Packwood Pallamallawa Palmer's Island Packwood Paddington Pallamallawa Palmer's Island Packwood Paddington Pallamallawa Palmer's Island Packwood Paddington Pallamallawa Palmer's Island Parexes Orange, East Orundumbi Osborne Osborne Hill Ourimbah Owen's Gap Oxley Oxley Island Packwood Paddington Pallamallawa Palmer's Island Palmer's Island Parexes Orange, East Orundumbi Osborne Osborne Hill Ourimbah Owen's Gap Oxley Oxley Island Packwood Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough Parkesborough	19 19 19 19 19 10 186 29 35 44 426 153 431 21 205 19 20 17 12 685 264 21 19 190 30 35 11 18 18 12 15 154 16 32 15 18 19 10 28 69 25 941 11 15 12 15 13 21 14 394 116 10 15 12 30 11 15 27 96 83 247 22 27 38 16 161 19 10 18 18 19 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 10 11 15 16 16 16 16 16 17 18 18 19 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 11 15 169 21 33 44 412 11 15 169 21 136 420 25 216 12 15 16 12 711 277 15 8 168 36 30 14 12 10 17 19 150 17 25 18 10 15 55 12 58 17 108 13 10 15 55 12 20 18 30 20 10 38 18 20 11 16 30 17 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	33 33 33 52 49 37 25 355 50 68 88 838 838 838 841 31 32 441 31 32 33 32 441 31 32 421 33 324 431 33 324 421 33 324 421 325 326 627 328 636 637 248 329 348 349 358 369 37 369 37 389 389 389 389 389 389 389 389	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 335 \cdot 5 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \\ 326 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \\ 107$	$\begin{array}{c} 10^{4} \\ 9^{2} \\ 4 \\ 16^{9} \\ 10^{4} \\ 22^{4} \\ 16^{9} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 8^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 8^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{1} \\ 10^{$	361·4 26·3 18·4 26·3 18·4 25·9·1 40·5 45·7 19·1 22·1 18·0 20·1 18·9 23·8 208·6 23·4 19·3 15·9 18·4 90·7 13·0 81·8 8·9 18·4 40·8 35·2 17·7 42·5 33·3 12·2 53·5 25·6 29·7 20·1 41·6 19·9 13·9 18·4 11·6 19·9 13·9 18·4 11·6 19·9 13·9 13·4 11·6 19·9 13·9 13·4 11·6 19·9 13·9 13·4 11·6 19·9 13·9 13·4 11·6 19·9 13·9 13·4 11·6 19·9 13·9 13·4 11·6 11·1 63·1 63·1 63·1 63·1 63·1 63·1	£ s. d. 144 0 0 96 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 157 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 676 9 3 149 12 11 180 0 0 2,073 16 3 739 17 10 1,818 10 7 174 0 0 957 8 8 132 0 0 96 0 0 156 0 0 150 0 0 120 0 0 2,850 6 7 1,153 0 3 96 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 132 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180	\$\frac{1}{2}\$ s. d. \( 0 \) 12 \( 6 \) 12 \( 10 \) 6 \( 2 \) 14 \( 11 \) 12 \( 2 \) 13 \( 10 \) 13 \( 10 \) 14 \( 14 \) 15 \( 11 \) 130 \( 0 \) 11 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 11 \) 130 \( 12 \) 13 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \( 13 \) 130 \(	£ s. d.  4 8 9  0 12 0 2 11 0  2 11 0  1 19 0 2 16 10 0 15 10  1 13 2  9 5 0 8 7 0  1 10 0  1 11 6  2 10 0 5 1 3 1 0 0  1 15 3	£ s. d. 2 12 0 10 6 6 2 12 0 29 7 8 11 16 0 3 12 0 22 5 5 8 2 0 229 9 8 194 9 10 1,278 0 5 2,375 9 11 95 18 0 48 18 9 134 4 10 40 14 6 40 12 0 492 9 6 3 0 6 2,034 14 2 249 12 10 57 2 0 4 17 0 131 2 9 7 4 0 202 5 8 50 5 0 74 14 8	£ s. d. 147 4 6 6 109 7 160 14 10 212 19 7 146 6 6 6 6 138 1 2 9 160 14 10 411 18 6 6 5 17 3 14 2 136 12 0 650 2 4 1 1 10 10 12 1 1 2 18 14 7 386 1 1 10 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 202 4 11 1128 18 4 934 1 124 1 1 128 18 4 9 118 12 0 140 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 4 10 16 3 311 11 10 77 1 17 4 10 16 15 4 11 11 10 17 10 18 7 10 10 16 12 10 135 4 1 1 10 135 4 1 1 10 135 4 1 1 10 135 4 1 1 10 10 16 12 10 135 4 1 1 10 10 16 12 10 135 4 1 1 10 10 16 12 10 135 4 1 1 10 10 16 12 10 10 16 12 10 10 11 10 10 16 12 10 10 10 11 10 10 10 10 11 10 10 10 10

## ${\bf APPENDIX\ VII-} continued.$

		Number of lren on I		Week	Average ly Attend	ance.		Expendi	ture from Public	Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	. Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Payne's Crossing	30	13	43	19.7	9.4	29.1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Peak Hill  Peakhurst	$\frac{134}{39}$	146 41	280 80	82·6 26·7	$90.3 \\ 25.2$	$172.9 \\ 51.9$	$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 515 & 3 & 6 \\ 203 & 17 & 3 \end{array} \right]$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 5 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 252 & 5 & 9 \\ 6 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	782 19 $213 3$
eel	17	17	34	11.3	11.1	22.4	187 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	**********	3 7 0	191 13
eelwood	14	14	28	10.4	10.7	21.1	167 5 0	$2\ 13\ 5$		340 3 0	510 1
Pejar Pelican Creek	8 14	14	$\frac{22}{22}$	5.8	7.6	13.4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 12 & 3 \\ 1 & 18 & 1 \end{array}$	1 10 0	9 18 0	108 0
Pelican Island	32	36	68	$\begin{array}{c} 9\cdot 3 \\ 25\cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$16.2 \\ 52.3$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$160  ext{ } 4$ $274  ext{ } 16$
Pennant Hills	$\frac{5\tilde{8}}{5}$	61	119	44.6	44.9	89.5	$\begin{bmatrix} 201 & 0 & 0 \\ 323 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	9 4 11		82 4 0	414 16
enrith	320	284	604	219.4	187.5	406.9	1,429 6 8	27 16 2	8 6 7	100 1 6	1,565 10
Perth Petersham	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \\ 531 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 26 \\ 484 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 63 \\ 1,015 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{24.9}{381.3}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 18.1 \\ 327.5 \end{array} $	$\frac{43.0}{708.8}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 180 & 0 & 0 \\ 2,258 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$188 7 \\ 2,324 19$
icton	125	90	215	90.0	61.0	151.0	432 0 0	$\frac{12}{7}$ 15 9	3 8 6	16 0 7	459 4
Pilliga	25	13	38	17.0	9.5	26.5	120 0 0	2 7 7	7 12 2	4 6 0	134 5
PimlicoPimlico, North	$\frac{33}{15}$	34 16	$\frac{67}{31}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21.2 \\ 9.7 \end{array}$	$\frac{22.0}{12.8}$	$43.2 \\ 22.5$	$\begin{bmatrix} 180 & 0 & 0 \\ 156 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}3&2&11\\2&6&10\end{smallmatrix}$	********	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	432 19
inch Flat	10	9	19	7.3	7.8	15.1	88 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc}2&6&10\\0&18&0\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 200 & 19 \\ 101 & 3 \end{array} $
ine Rocks	18	7	25	12.5	4.5	17.0	96 0 0	$2\ \bar{1}7\ 9$		3 5 0	102   2
Pinnacles	19	17	36	11.3	10.4	21.7	144 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		13 17 0	160 0
Pipeclay Creek Pipeclay Spring	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 12 \end{array}$	14 19	$\frac{31}{31}$	$\frac{11.3}{7.1}$	$9.1 \\ 11.6$	20.4	$\begin{bmatrix} 156 & 0 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 9 & 3 \\ 2 & 10 & 11 \end{array}$	2 10 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 161 & 1 \\ 128 & 3 \end{array}$
Piper's Flat	12	12	24	8.9	11.7	20.6	120 0 0	194		15 2 0	136 11
itt Row	128	120	248	81.0	74.5	155.5	484 5 5	11 9 5		30 7 5	526 2
Pitt Town	$\frac{59}{32}$	41 17	100 49	46·1 27·7	29·4 13·1	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline 75.5 \\ 40.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 321 & 0 & 0 \\ 180 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c} 330 & 18 \\ 74 & 6 \end{array}$
lattsburg	402	348	750	311.5	267.5	579.0	1,590 17 5	37 12 7	***********	240 12 1	1,869 2
lunkett-street	205	198	403	138.6	120.0	258.6	1,003 8 4	7 18 6		206 4 1	1,217 10
oint Danger	$\frac{27}{30}$	25 28	52 58	19·1 18·1	16·0 16·7	$\frac{35.1}{34.8}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{smallmatrix}3&11&6\\2&8&8\end{smallmatrix}$	6 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	138 15 $201 2$
omeroy	8	1 11	19	5.4	7.6	13.0	95 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1 & 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	12 15 /	$\frac{201}{98} \frac{2}{2}$
ond's Creek	13	17	30	10.1	13.7	23.8	120 0 0	$2\ 15\ 1$	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{0}$	1 16 0	126 16
orcupine Gap	53	30	83	27.3	13.5	40.8	96 0 0	11 7 7		83 5 0	190 12
orter's Mount	$\frac{10}{30}$	7 16	17 46	$\frac{6.8}{20.3}$	$\frac{6.0}{12.5}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline 12.8 \\ 32.8 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 0 0	9 1 6	81 0 166 18
ort Macquarie	100	90	190	76.3	63.6	139.9	432 0 0	11 19 1	***********	29 2 6	473 1
rospect	43	55	98	29.3	40.5	69.8	305 16 1	4 2 9	3 10 0	41 2 0	354 10
rospect Reservoir	$\frac{25}{20}$	$\frac{43}{20}$	68 40	$17.7 \\ 13.0$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 29.3 \\ 14.7 \end{array} $	47·0 27·7	$\begin{bmatrix} 276 & 0 & 0 \\ 136 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c cccc}  & 291 & 10 \\  & 163 & 2 \end{array} $
urnamoota	6	8	14	5.0	7.2	12.2	$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot 120 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	3 10 0	3 10 0	72 7 10	195 17
yangle	12	15	27	7.6	11.3	18.9	134 14 2	2 11 6	1 12 0	12 17 0	151 14
Pyramul	23 46	19 44	42 90	18·2 32·0	15·2 32·1	33.4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1,415 6 10	186 15 1,686 6
Pyree Pyrmont	403	348	751	285.1	247.7	64·1 532·8	2,055 8 2	$\begin{bmatrix} & 6 & 19 & 11 \\ & 39 & 9 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$		1,415 6 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1,686 & 6 \\ 2,289 & 0 \end{array}$
Quaama	19	22	41	15.4	16.0	31.4	156 0 0	1 16 4	11 6 9	3 4 0	172 7
uandong	30 96	$\begin{array}{ c c } 24 \\ 112 \end{array}$	54 208	21.2	14·4 83·2	35.6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2 16 9	148 17
Queanbeyan Quinburra, Upper	14	6	203	71.6 8.0	4.3	154.8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3, 4 0	99 16 7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
uipolly	20	18	38	11.9	13.2	25.1	138 0 0	1 8 2	1 6 8	2 12 0	143 6
uipolly Creek	24	15 131	39	13.9	93.6	20.7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 5 6	1 10 1	77 8 6	235 14
uirindi	149 8	16	$\frac{280}{24}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 112.9 \\ 4.7 \end{array}$	9.3	206.5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 16 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	583 2 83 9
laglan	18	23	41	12.3	18.2	30.5	154 0 0	1 4 3		3 12 0	158 16
tainbow Reach	17 18	$\frac{9}{22}$	26 40	13.2	$\begin{array}{c c} 7.4 \\ 16.2 \end{array}$	20.6	96 0 0	0 16 0		31 7 5	128 3
aleigh	17	29	46	10·1 14·1	22.6	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	180 0 0 156 0 0	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&9&7\\2&7&4\end{smallmatrix}$	8 0 0	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 12 & 3 & 9 \\ 46 & 0 & 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 200 & 13 \\ 204 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$
andwick	211	169	380	123.2	105.1	228.3	750 2 11	13 16 5		138 16 10	902 16
Landwick Asylum	$\frac{95}{21}$	85	$\begin{vmatrix} 180 \\ 39 \end{vmatrix}$	83.3	75·3 10·3	158.6	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 19 5		90 0 0	1,039 19
Lavensworth, North	9	10	19	13·8 7·5	7.1	24·1 14·6	96 0 0	1 10 2		7 15 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 159 & 5 \\ 96 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
lawdon Island	28	20	48	19.5	15.0	34.5	156 0 0	1 5 5		2 12 0	159 17
aymond Terrace	102 804	100 868	202	76.3	75.0	151.3	$\begin{vmatrix} 375 & 19 & 0 \\ 3,024 & 8 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$	11 14 5	1 1 0	24 12 10	413 7
Sedfernbedfern, West	330	230	1,672	564.7 $212.3$	$ \begin{array}{c} 607.2 \\ 143.7 \end{array} $	$\begin{vmatrix} 1,171.9 \\ 356.0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3,024 & 8 & 5 \\ 1,450 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	61 18 6 21 9 3		632 12 8 528 5 6	$\begin{array}{c} 3,718 & 19 \\ 1,999 & 14 \end{array}$
ed Range	24	31	55	17.9	24.1	42.0	180 0 0	2 12 10		110 0 4	292 13
egentville	16	24 15	40	11.5	19.0	30.5	156 0 0	2 12 10		10 2 6	168 15
eidsdaleichmond.	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 154 \end{array}$	139	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$10.0 \\ 105.7$	11·7 94·5	$\begin{vmatrix} 21.7 \\ 200.2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 4 7	2 6 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c} 157 & 11 \\ 753 & 3 \end{array}$
ichmond, North	32	38	70	21.8	30.8	52.6	358 10 0		•••••	47 9 3	405 19
ichmond Vale	19	11	30	14.1	7:7	21.8	132 5 0	2 13 0	20 2 4	8 18 0	163 13
iley iley-street	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 150 \end{array}$	10 143	26 293	$14.2 \\ 103.5$	$\begin{vmatrix} 7.7 \\ 94.7 \end{vmatrix}$	198.2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccc} 2 & 0 & 1 \ 3 & 7 & 10 \end{array}$	••••••	50 11 10	979
iverstone	80	64	144	59.2	42.9	102.1	376 0 0	9 19 6	**********	114 14 3	500 13
ix Creek	41	28	69	31.4	20.1	51.5	174 0 0	2 14 4	**********	37 2 6	213 16
obbinsville	$\frac{66}{23}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	123 46	56.3	45·7 14·1	102.0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 9 11	6 0 0	101 18 0	478 17
obertson	23 43	50	93	$\frac{14.5}{26.8}$	30.0	28.6	252 8 0	1 15 0 1 16 6	***********	941 16 3	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
ob Roy	19	18	37	11.2	10.1	21.3	124 0 0	2 2 5	**********	10 18 6	137 0
lockdale	304	244	548	218.4	178.4	396.8	1,584 3 6	27 13 8	0 16 0	154 8 10	1,767 2
ockley	$\frac{39}{22}$	34 19	$\begin{array}{c c} 73 \\ 41 \end{array}$	$27.9 \\ 13.1$	$19.2 \\ 12.2$	47·1 25·3	$egin{array}{c cccc} 180 & 0 & 0 \\ 156 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	***********	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 7 & 9 & 2 \\ 24 & 3 & 3 \end{array}$	192 13 180 18
ock Vale	25	29	54	17.4	17.2	34.6	38 0 0	10 3 6	1 10 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 24 & 3 & 3 \\ 260 & 9 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	310 3
lock Villa	10	16	26	5.2	10.2	15.4	96 0 0	1 15 0		3 12 0	101 7
Cocky Glen	$\frac{9}{14}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{16}{24}$	5.8	4·4 6·3	10.2	95 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 0 0	97 5
Cocky Hall	18	10	$\frac{24}{32}$	7·9 8·0	6·3 5·6	14·2 13·6	$\begin{vmatrix} 156 & 0 & 0 \\ 156 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 18 & 3 \\ 2 & 12 & 0 \end{array} \right]$	164 13 160 11
		28	64	28.0	22.3	50.3	230 19 4	4 10 10	**********	20 8 11	~~~ II

	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weckly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.	
Rolland's Plains Rookwood Rose Bay Rosehill Rosenthal Rose Vale Rose Vale Rose Vale Rosewood Rothbury Rotherfield Rouchel Roughit Round Hill Round Mount Round Swamp Rous Rouse Hill Round Mount Round Water Rushford Ryanda Rydal Rydal Rydal Rydal Rydal Rydalmere Ryde Ryde, North Rye Park Rylstone Rywung Sackville Reach Salisbury Salisbury Salisbury Plains Salt Ash Sandhurst Sandringham Sandy Creek Sandy Hill (closed 31 July) Sapphire Sassafras Saucy Creek Saumarez Saw Pit Gully Scone Scrub Seaham Sebastopol Sedgefield Seelands Seven Hills Seven Oaks Shadforth Shannon Vale Shark Creek Sharp's Creek Sharp's Creek Shary's Creek Shaw Shellharbour Shepardstown Shepar	15 124 14 15 18 12 17 15 18 8 18 10 33 20 48 11 17 13 12 22 23 180 39 31 17 13 12 22 23 180 21 17 13 14 13 28 14 40 41 17 18 12 21 11 17 13 14 13 28 14 40 41 17 17 17 18 18 18 19 10 11 11 17 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	17 112 17 16 112 17 16 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	32 236 31 31 32 29 26 36 20 33 84 85 20 175 50 40 30 32 29 40 345 82 29 43 12 20 55 22 179 40 87 31 32 37 60 22 3 30 85 176 87 37 50 20 33 85 176 87 37 50 20 33 85 176 87 37 50 20 31 32 25 8 15 34 57 6 25 87 30 35 32 25 8 15 30 47 94 51 20 51 31 32 25 8 15 30 47 94 51 20 51 31 32 25 8 15 30 47 94 51 20 51 31 32 25 8 15 30 47 94 51 20 51 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	$\begin{array}{c} 9.382\\90.82\\7.15\\10.7\\14.1\\2.3\\10.7\\12.3\\13.1\\3.1\\3.1\\3.1\\3.1\\3.1\\3.1\\3.1\\3.1\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 13.18 \\ 13.60 \\ 15.3 \\ 12.60 \\ 15.3 \\ 12.60 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.1 $	22.4 166.6 22.8 18.7 29.3 18.1 26.4 115.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21	£ s. d. 132 0 0 0 463 19 1 120 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 272 0 0 0 364 0 0 0 272 0 0 0 364 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0	£ s. d.  1 1 3 7 12 0 1 7 7 5 3 6 4 1 7 4 1 8 3 1 19 6 1 13 0 1 18 7 2 4 8 4 1 7 5 10 10 3 2 1 9 1 10 11 4 11 3 4 15 11 12 9 1 1 15 3 2 7 11 1 11 7 1 0 11 3 7 10 2 0 14 4 5 9 4 4 4 1 1 17 7 1 1 0 11 1 13 3 1 12 2 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 3 1 7 5 1 9 10 1 10 1 1 13 3 1 12 2 3 1 1 1 2 7 1 3 17 5 1 9 10 1 10 1 1 13 3 1 12 2 3 1 1 1 2 7 6 2 2 8 1 13 8 1 13 6 1 1 9 3 2 7 6 2 1 3 6 1 1 8 1 7 7 9 3 19 10 3 16 11 2 10 6 2 1 8 7 3 19 10 3 16 11 2 10 6 1 13 15 1 1 15 5	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 12 3 20 18 10 40 0 0 0 10 12 0 15 14 6 3 18 0 0 7 6 5 12 0 4 16 0 0 7 0 6 4 16 0 0 7 15 19 2 7 10 6 39 4 0 0 17 12 0 17 12 0 17 12 0 17 12 0 18 1 1 1 1 2 19 16 3 13 8 1 18 1 7 5 0 11 4 17 10 13 1 2 3 4 6 21 0 7 5 9 1 11 4 17 10 13 1 2 3 4 6 21 0 0 4 3 6 24 16 0 21 0 0 4 3 6 24 16 0 21 0 0 4 3 6 24 16 0 21 0 0 4 3 6 24 16 0 21 0 0 4 3 6 24 16 0 21 0 0 4 3 6 24 16 0 21 0 0 4 3 6 24 16 0 21 0 0 4 3 6 24 16 0 21 0 0 4 18 0 14 5 11 3 0 10 6 14 4 4 8 8 18 0 7 3 2 0 109 4 0 12 1 6 5 11 3 0 10 6 14 18 0 14 5 3 177 11 3 19 0 6 11 4 5 11 3 3 15 0 6 11 4 6 17 10 6 13 19 0 6 11 4 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10 6 7 10	£ s. d 137 13 6 492 9 11 161 7 6 145 18 10 159 19 4 113 2 9 161 17 6 90 0 6 166 2 0 116 9 7 165 5 2 320 17 5 721 4 11 97 4 9 126 17 11 244 17 9 228 6 5 115 6 5 3 135 1 9 121 11 7 188 8 7 187 3 1 1,472 12 2 243 13 3 194 0 4 421 5 8 264 12 6 188 8 9 125 18 8 147 11 3 100 17 9 149 12 9 188 10 10 85 1 2 45 0 0 0 110 10 9 167 2 9 188 10 10 85 1 2 277 18 3 100 17 9 149 12 9 188 10 10 85 1 2 17 18 14 0 18 14 11 19 10 28 1 6 7 118 14 0 126 12 6 251 6 7 118 14 0 126 12 6 251 6 7 118 14 0 127 18 3 137 7 4 215 15 6 97 8 7 151 14 0 128 3 9 125 18 10 129 1 2 277 18 3 137 7 4 215 17 8 123 11 7 168 11 17 17 16 10 277 18 3 18 3 162 5 1 11 179 4 9 281 16 11 425 4 10 179 8 3 99 18 10 128 3 9 125 18 3 162 5 10 177 18 3 18 3 162 5 1 11 179 4 9 281 16 11 492 4 9 281 16 11 492 5 1 9 281 16 11 492 6 2 6 251 6 7 118 14 0 129 1 2 277 18 3 137 7 4 215 15 6 162 5 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1 170 10 1	

## ${\bf APPENDIX\ VII-} continued.$

Name of School.		vumber e Iren on I		Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Spring Valley	10 43	19 24	29 67	6·4 26·2	12·3 15·9	18·7 42·1	£ s. d. 96 0 0 252 0 0	£ s. d. 1 8 9 4 5 11	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 19 15 0 18 15 0	£ s. d. 117 3 9 275 0 11
Square Range	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 17 \end{array}$	$\frac{20}{28}$	30   45	7·6 14·4	$13 \cdot 2$ $23 \cdot 3$	$20.8 \\ 37.7$	$egin{array}{cccc} 100 & 0 & 0 \ 201 & 0 & 0 \ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc}1&13&0\\2&15&7\end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 14 & 18 & 0 \\ 5 & 15 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	117 17 10 $213 4 10$
St. Ethels	116	117	233	84.5	84.2	168.7	469 0 <b>0</b>	12 11 4		277 7 0	758 18 <b>4</b>
St. Ives St. John's Park	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 29 \end{array}$	41 28	68 57	$\begin{array}{c} 19.8 \\ 18.7 \end{array}$	$\frac{31.3}{18.7}$	51·1 37·4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{ccccc} 4&17&0\\ 4&7&5 \end{array}$	**********	$\begin{bmatrix} 67 & 5 & 4 \\ 25 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
St. Josephs	12	8	20	9.9	6.6	16.5	96 0 0	1 18 5		19 12 6	117 10 11
St. Leonards	$\frac{552}{184}$	$558 \\ 184$	1,110 368	$\frac{401.0}{130.0}$	$393.3 \\ 137.4$	$794.8 \\ 267.4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,400 & 0 & 0 \\ 904 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 19 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,871 & 7 & 1 \\ 208 & 18 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	$4,311 2 1 \\ 1,137 10 2$
St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, North	152	149	301	108.3	97.9	206.2	456 0 0	16 3 4	*******	118 5 5	590 8 9
St. Marys	165	133	298	121.8	95.8	217.6	628 16 9	23 8 0	*********	1,144 17 3 119 4 6	$1,797 2 0 \\ 1,780 11 5$
St. Peters Stanhope	$\frac{350}{33}$	343 14	693 47	255.0 $21.9$	$\begin{array}{c} 248.7 \\ 8.7 \end{array}$	503·7 30·6	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	31 19 11	6 0 0	$\begin{vmatrix} 119 & 4 & 6 \\ 10 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	172 5 0
Stanmore	524	455	979	388.8	311.3	700:1	2,039 18 1	32 12 5	•••••	72 1 5	2,144 11 11
Stannifer Steinbrook	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 13 \end{array}$	22 9	$\begin{array}{c c} 38 \\ 22 \end{array}$	$\frac{11\cdot 9}{8\cdot 5}$	14.3 $6.1$	26·2 14·6	$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 180 & 0 & 0 \\ 96 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 0 6	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 10 & 6 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Stewart's Brook	24	25	49	17.8	20.1	37.9	152 0 0	2 5 8	•••••	37 . 8 0	191 13 8
Stockton	$\frac{250}{13}$	252 19	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{191.3}{9.3}$	178·8 13·8	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,104 & 7 & 5 \\ 96 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18 12 0	$\left[\begin{array}{cccc}104&5&5\\3&7&0\end{array}\right]$	1,258 14 3 100 19 6
Stonetield	11	9	20	9.1	6.4	15.5	120 0 0	1 13 8		0 10 0	122 3 8
Stonehenge	17	33 10	$\frac{50}{24}$	12·7 10·2	$\begin{array}{c c} 26.9 \\ 7.6 \end{array}$	39·6 17·8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Stony Creek, Lower	14 12	9	21	10.4	7.3	17.7	96 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		3 6 11	101 6 3
Strontian Park	11	16	27	8.3	12.8	21.1	132 0 0	1 8 10	***************************************	3 18 0 58 11 0	137 6 10
Stroud	42 48	37 62	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline 79 \\ 110 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 32.0 \\ 27.3 \end{array}$	26.6 36.3	58.6	$\begin{bmatrix} 261 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}6&5&8\\3&10&6\end{smallmatrix}$	**********	58 11 0 28 16 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Stubbo	18	21	39	9.6	11.0	20.6	120 0 0	1 19 8	•••••	4 10 0	126 9 8
Summer Hill	368 59	264	632	263·0 44·8	174·8 28·2	437·8 73·0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,497 & 6 & 0 \\ 308 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 27 \cdot 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1,624 & 15 & 9 \\ 326 & 11 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$
Summer Vale	12	21	33	6.7	14.2	20.9	96 0 0	2 18 7		5 12 7	104 11 2
Sunnyside	23 16	28 12	51 28	11.8	15.9	$\begin{vmatrix} 27.7 \\ 19.0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 180 & 0 & 0 \\ 102 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	***************************************	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	215 2 8 109 6 4
Surrey Hills, South	762	615	1,377	536.4	421.1	957.5	3,052 0 9	59 19 2		729 2 5	3,841 2 4
Sussex-street	222	200	422	150.5	135·3 30·2	285.8	$\begin{vmatrix} 1,079 & 18 & 0 \\ 276 & 17 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	••••••	157 17 7 38 5 6	$\begin{vmatrix} 1,261 & 15 & 3 \\ 319 & 9 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$
Sutherland	51 10	47   13	98 23	$\begin{vmatrix} 35.4 \\ 7.2 \end{vmatrix}$	8.9	16.1	132 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 4 \\ 1 & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$	************	4 1 0	137 9 4
Sutton Forest	40	47	87	28.3	31.2	59.5	288 0 0	6 3 1		85 6 4	379 9 5
Swamp Oak Swan Bay	9 18	12	21 36	6.1	8.7	14.8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	98 15 2 163 4
Swan Creek	39	33	72	26.4	21.9	48.3	180 0 0	4 1 2		39 7 0	223 8 2
Swan Ponds Swansea	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 35 \end{array}$	12 17	• 23 52	$\begin{array}{c c} 7.3 \\ 27.5 \end{array}$	6·7 13·2	14·0 40·7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	101 9 4 185 14 4
Swashfield	16	20	36	11.6	15.4	27.0	144 0 0	1 19 2		37 8 0	183 7 2
Sweetman's Creek	17	13	30 25	11.9	9.0	20.9	114 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		8 13 6 9 17 6	124 13 3 131 11 1
Tallagandra Tallawang	15 24	19	43	16.2	14.1	30.3	153 0 0	1 13 /		179 15 0	332 15 0
Tallawang, Lower	10	ے ا	7.5	0.0	2.9	8.9	40 0 0			3 7 0	51 7 0
(closed 30 June) Talmalmo	10 15	5 15	15 30	9.5	8.3	17.8	48 0 0 88 0 0	1 10 2	1 9 0	1 18 6	92 17 8
Taloumbi	32	32	64	19.9	25.0	44.9	234 4 3	3 10 11	6 10 0	180 9 2	424 14 4
Tamar Tambaroora	$\frac{7}{38}$	36	$\begin{array}{c c} 13 \\ 74 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 4.7 \\ 26.9 \end{vmatrix}$	5·3 24·5	10.0	$\begin{bmatrix} 80 & 0 & 0 \\ 273 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 10 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	98 18 4 300 11 6
Tambar Springs	14	12	26	10.4	8.8	19.2	96 0 0	4 3 3		92 7 0	192 10 3
Tamworth, West	$\begin{array}{c c} 312 \\ 125 \end{array}$	278 119	590 244	240·1 83·5	194·0 76·3	434·1 159·8	1,540 15 8 467 18 0	8 11 11 8 11 9		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Tangmangaroo	14	13	27	8.0	8.2	16.2	132 0 0	1 8 9		17 6 6	150 15 3
Tanja Tanner's Creek	$\begin{array}{ c c c c } & 19 \\ & 29 \end{array}$	13 24	32 53	13.2	8·5 15·1	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	132 0 0 176 12 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		140 15 7 184 6 2
Tantawanglo	17	14	31	8.1	7.4	15.5	156 0 0	2 7 11		3 2 0	161 9 11
Tara	10 12	13	23 18	10.7	10.6 4.3	18.3	93 0 0 84 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 15 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	96 16 8 86 14 7
Taradale	27	36	63	18.0	25.4	43.4	180 0 0	2 8 9		350 12 9	533 1 6
Taralga	26	43	69	16.7	26.8	43.5 31.4	180 0 0	1 14 2		16 18 9 3 9 8	198 12 11 167 1 10
Tarcutta	21 98	21 87	185	15·0 69·1	16.4 59.6	128.7	$\begin{vmatrix} 156 & 0 & 0 \\ 462 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		167 1 10 1,190 13 3
Tarrabandra	5	7	12	4.6	6.2	10.8	54 0 0	1 0 9	•••••	0 15 0	55 15 9
Tarragandah Tarrawangie	17 27	14 25		11.3	8.2	04.0	120 0 0. 101 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 16 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	127 4 7 482 4 8
Tarro	22	24	46	14.6	16.3	30.9	138 0 0	1 16 2	6 11 8	20 11 4	166 19 2
Tatham	$\begin{array}{c c} 23 \\ 21 \end{array}$	18 19		17.6	13·0 14·8	30.6	156 0 0 156 0 0	$\begin{array}{c cccc} & 0 & 12 & 3 \\ & 0 & 19 & 6 \end{array}$	2 6 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	192 3 6 214 14 7
Tattaila Tea Gardens	15	13	28	9.4	9.7	19.1	120 0 0	2 1 3		14 3 0	136 4 3
Telegherry	10	16 111		7:3	11.9		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 5 0	35 17 3 36 8 7	169 17 9 444 1 3
Temora Tempe	$\frac{105}{211}$	164		$\begin{vmatrix} 73.9 \\ 161.3 \end{vmatrix}$	77.8 119.8	281.1	800 12 7	10 6 0	0	36 10 2	847 8 9
Tenterden	8	16	24	3.4	6.9	10.3	82 0 0	1 5 6		1 15 5	85 0 11
Tenterfield	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 138\\ 79\end{array}$		154·0 51·1		105.6		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	923 7 11 460 9 0
Terra Bella	13	14	27	6.4	10.5	16.9	120 0 0	2 12 8		3 9 0	126 1 8
Terrara Teven Creek				28·1 5·4	15.6 5.8		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 15 1 1 18 0		11 19 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Thackaringa	25	18	43	18.4	12.5	30.9	120 0 0	1 4 8		5 7 0	126 11 8
Thalaba Thanowring	44			30.0				$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	482 8 11 134 13 4
	. 12	ા છ	1 41	1 / /	1 99	,, 0	140 0 0	1 0 1 4	*********	, 11 0 0	, 200 EU T

Name of School.	Child	Tumber of liten on I	Rolls.	Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
					<u> </u>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
erona	9	12	21	6.4	6.9	13.3	108 0 0	2 15 7		3 2 0	113 17
ineyard Jaggallalah	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 13 \end{array}$	13 7	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	12·8 6·8	9.8	22.6 11.6	$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 120 & 0 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$	$\begin{smallmatrix}2&8&2\\1&5&7\end{smallmatrix}$		$\begin{bmatrix} & 3 & 18 & 0 \\ & 3 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$126   6 \\ 124   13$
Zagga Wagga	158	154	312	115.3	110.0	225.3	1,111 13 6	26 10 6	9 11 9	498 19 4	1,646 15
agga Wagga, North agga Wagga, South	$\begin{array}{c} 53 \\ 197 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38 \\ 179 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 91 \\ 376 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 37.7 \\ 139.0 \end{vmatrix}$	24·4 124·8	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 15 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 17 & 9 \\ 1,937 & 13 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$258  17 \\ 2.712  9$
agra	23	175	38	17.7	13.5	31.2	138 0 0	0 15 11		5 10 0	144 5
agragobilly	.9	12	21	6.4	9.3	15.7	96 0 0	1 11 6	2 12 0	21 1 11	121 5
alaga Lakealang	15 13	12 13	$\frac{27}{26}$	9·5 8·7	8·8 9·3	18.3	$\begin{bmatrix} 96 & 0 & 0 \\ 108 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	2 15 7		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	99 18 $115 3$
alcha	106	75	181	71.6	48.1	119.7	309 0 0	12 0 1	1 14 3	24 13 1	347 7
alcha Roadaldegrave	$\frac{12}{17}$	9 18	$\frac{21}{35}$	$10.4 \\ 9.8$	$\frac{8.3}{12.6}$	$18.7 \\ 22.4$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 5 0		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
algett	79	56	135	58.8	41.0	99.8	361 19 5	9 11 0	7 5 11	46 3 9	$\frac{121}{425}$ 0
alhallow	$\frac{15}{28}$	14	29	9.2	9.4	18.6	104 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 77 & 14 & 5 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 190 & 12 \\ 187 & 3 \end{array} $
allabadahallaby Hill	$\frac{28}{20}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38 \\ 14 \end{array}$	66	$\frac{14.3}{12.7}$	$\frac{21.6}{7.5}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	180 0 0 112 14 1	2 3 0		66 5 0	178 19
allagoot	11	14	25	8.5	11.0	19.5	120 0 0	1 13 4		4 8 0	126 1
allalong	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \\ 17 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38 \\ 16 \end{array}$	75 33	28·1 12·1	24·8 12·0	$\begin{array}{c c} 52.9 \\ 24.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		55 19 6 3 18 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 325 & 1 \\ 137 & 0 \end{array}$
allaroo	10	9	19	6.0	7.6	13.6	79 0 0	1 10 1	17 0 0	0 10 0	98 0
Valla WallaVallaya	$\frac{25}{13}$	19 15	44   28	15·9 9·1	10·2 11·2	$26.1 \\ 20.3$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 11 \\ 2 & 15 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 201 & 1 \\ 126 & 14 \end{array}$
allbrook	15	9	24	9.9	6.4	16.3	93 0 0	1 9 7	1 18 0	14 10 0	110 17
allendbeen	28	22	50	21.3	15.8	37-1	180 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.17 & 9 \\ 8.8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$		76 18 0 20 10 0	257 15 421 18
allerawangallgrove	$\frac{86}{37}$	$\frac{86}{42}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 172\\ 79 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 58.4 \\ 23.3 \end{array}$	56·3 25·7	114·7 49·0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 8 & 2 \\ 3 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	*********	26 17 4	$\frac{421}{210}$ 6
[alli]	15	18	33	12.0	15.3	27:3	156 0 0	0 13 8		4 18 6	161 12
VallsendVallsend, West	$\frac{429}{123}$	$\frac{427}{99}$	$856 \\ 222$	$333.7 \\ .99.2$	$326.1 \\ 74.8$	659·8·	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,079 & 10 & 0 \\ 426 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 8 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$oxed{ \begin{array}{ccc} 2,853 & 9 \ & 622 & 17 \end{array} }$
ambanumba	19	18	37	14.3	14.3	28.6	156 0 0	2 1 10	************	5 3 0	163 4
amberalamboota	$\frac{10}{23}$	$\frac{4}{21}$	14 44	5·8 16·3	2·8 14·8	8·6 31·1	66 1 11 96 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 8 1		$68\ 10$ $97\ 17$
anaaring	17	13	30	12.8	7.8	20.6	118 7 10	2 19 11	7 12 6	3 6 0	132 6
anatta	22	20	42 22	14.7	14·0 9·4	28.7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 14 0	2 19 0 4 14 0	$161  ext{ } 4 \\ 113  ext{ } 15$
andsworth	· 11 13	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 25 \end{array}$	38	$egin{array}{c} 10.1 \ 7.9 \end{array}$	17.3	$19.5 \\ 25.2$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		4 8 0	135 11
aratah	78	58	136	61.0	40.5	101.5	297 2 3	4 16 11	5 0 0	26 5 7	333 4
VarbroVardell	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 61 \end{array}$	14 60	30 121	38.9	11·3 40·3	$\begin{array}{c c} 21.3 \\ 79.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$5\ 15\ 5\ 5\ 14\ 0$	1 7 0	24 16 6	101 15 300 2
ard's River	13	11	24	10.3	8.2	18.5	96 0 0			199 3 11	295 3
VargelaVarialda	13 58	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 42 \end{array}$	27 100	$\frac{9.2}{43.8}$	$9.2 \\ 31.3$	18·4 75·1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 7 0	29 2 6 143 12 6	150 19 451 11
arkton	11	17	28	7.5	12.8	20.3	96 0 0	1 19 5			97 19
arkworth	23	$\begin{vmatrix} 28 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 51 \\ 22 \end{array}$	18.6	23.3	41.9	180 0 0	2 18 7		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	303 11 199 18
Varne	13   15	9	24	$egin{array}{ccc} 9.1 \ 11.0 \end{array}$	5·1 5·6	14·2 16·6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 14 3		21 4 0	141 18
arrah	13	14	27	8.9	9.1	18.0	114 0 0	1 8 7	1 14 2	1 18 3	119 1
arrangong	$\frac{9}{11}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 12 \end{array}$	$\frac{30}{23}$	$\frac{6.2}{9.1}$	14·3 10·2	20·5 19·3	$\begin{vmatrix} 108 & 0 & 0 \\ 96 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
arren	84	88	172	46.2	50.6	96.8	303 0 0	16 17 8		-68 14 11	388 12
arrowrie	10 31	$\frac{6}{18}$	16 49	$\frac{6.1}{19.6}$	$\frac{2\cdot 4}{11\cdot 1}$	30·7	$\begin{bmatrix} 74 & 0 & 0 \\ 156 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		12 7 0	74 11 169 10
aterloo	358	309	667	246.2	213.0	459.2	1,671 8 10	26 15 10		599 0 5	2,297 5
Tatson's Bay	$\begin{array}{c} 66 \\ 12 \end{array}$	48 18	114 30	45.6 8.7	33·2 14·0	78·8 22·7	295 9 0 144 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
attagon	12	11	23	6.7	8.2	14.9	120 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		3 17 0	126 · 1
attamadara	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 9 \end{array}$	6 7	20	$\begin{array}{c c} 7.6 \\ 6.7 \end{array}$	$\frac{3\cdot 2}{5\cdot 1}$	10.8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 18 1 0 18 10	2 3 5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	159 15 146 11
attle Flat	38	51	89	27.1	38.4	65.5	327 0 0	4 13 8	1 6 0	9 16 0	342 15
attle Grove	11 19	14 15	25 34	7·7 14·0	10·5 11·4	18·2 25·4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	***********	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	101 9 147 18
auchope	47	59	106	37.1	47.4	84.5	264 2 11	7 6 7	,	229 8 10	500 18
augoola	41	34	75	28.2	23.6	51.8	230 0 0	$5 14 3 \\ 23 16 5$	1 4 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
averley eddin	$\frac{462}{21}$	484 12	946	319·4 15·6	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	634.6	$\begin{vmatrix} 2,153 & 0 & 11 \\ 132 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	1 0 8	1 4 3	4 11 10	137 12
eetalaba	10	11	21	7.4	8.9	16.3	96 0 0	0 7 11		2 9 0	98 16
ee Waaellington	$\frac{43}{154}$	$\frac{33}{128}$	$\begin{array}{ c c } 76 \\ 282 \end{array}$	30·6 107·0	23.0	53·6 192·1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
elshman's Creek	13	18	31	10.4	16.1	26.5	120 0 0	2 0 8	•••••	2 12 0	124 12
entworth	$\frac{64}{14}$	48 17	112	44·6 9·2	28.2	72.8	394 0 0 132 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13 2 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	545 10 159 14
entworth Falls entworthville	$\frac{14}{27}$	15	42	20.7	12.7	33.4	138 0 0	1 18 6		12 15 6	152 14
erombi	16	12	28	9.9	7.6	17.5	132 0 0	2 4 6		5 4 0	139 8
erriberri erris Creek	11 43	15 38	26 81	8·3 31·2	10·4 27·5	18·7 58·7	132 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		158 1 0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
hiteman Creek	24	19	43	20.4	14.5	34.9	120 0 0	2 0 6	•••••	3 8 0	125 8
Thite Rock	$\frac{16}{24}$	17 15	33	12·2 16·3	12.6	24.8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 16 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$161 9 \\ 152 7$
hitton	50	45	95	34.7	29.0	63.7	294 0 0	7 5 10	4 12 .0	10 13 0	316 10
Vickham Vilberforce	599 52	569 38	1,168	462·7 37·3	$\begin{vmatrix} 407.6 \\ 26.1 \end{vmatrix}$	870·3 63·4	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,231 & 6 & 2 \\ 246 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{vmatrix} 1,147 & 12 & 8 \\ 90 & 11 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3,418 & 6 \\ 342 & 7 \end{array}$
ilbertree	16	16	32	11.2	12.2	23.4	156 0 0	1 17 11	,	3 10 0	161 7

	Chil	Number dren on	of Rolls.	Wee	Average kly Atten	dance.		Expend	iture from Publi	c Funds.	
Name of School,	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys,	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	3 Total.
		,					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wilcannia Wild's Meadow Willandra William-street William Town Willoughby Willow Grove Willow Tree Wilpingjong (closed 31	92 17 19 406 45 83 15 36	65 26 11 358 29 88 16 18	157 43 30 764 74 171 31 54	66.6 11.6 12.3 275.2 33.5 64.9 11.6 22.8	43·8 14·5 6·3 230·9 18·2 66·6 11·6 11·6	110·4 26·1 18·6 506·1 51·7 131·5 23·2 34·4	554 16 9 156 0 0 140 0 0 2,032 0 1 180 0 0 378 6 8 120 0 0 180 0 0	9 3 7 1 11 8 1 10 9 28 12 0 5 15 11 3 8 1 2 14 7 1 4 1		17 6 1 14 7 6 4 16 0 1,562 18 7 30 9 0 79 5 6 3 19 0 4 8 0	581 6 5 171 19 2 146 6 9 3,623 10 8 216 4 11 461 0 3 126 13 7 185 12 1
March) Wilson's Downfall Wilson's Downfall Wilton Windeyer Windowie Windsor Winduella Winegrove Wingen Wingham Wiseman's Ferry Woerden Wollar Wollombi Wollongong	8 11 26 18 18 223 9 14 19 65 12 10 18 44 279	7 11 23 15 16 193 8 20 86 22 12 16 29 258	15 22 49 33 34 416 17 22 39 151 34 22 34 73 537	5·3 8·7 18·7 12·4 11·2 157·2 4·6 11·2 11·7 45·6 6·9 9·4 12·9 31·6 208·0	4·5 8·8 16·3 10·9 9·9 140·3 5·3 5·5 12·8 60·1 16·1 10·9 10·8 22·8 183·1	9·8 17·5 35·0 23·3 21·1 297·5 9·9 16·7 24·5 105·7 23·0 20·3 23·7 54·4 391·1	21 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 1,131 3 11 120 0 0 156 6 1 327 0 0 144 0 0 118 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 254 15 4 1,277 15 6	1 3 2 3 5 5 1 15 1 20 2 1 	1 0 0 11 14 8 2 12 0	0 10 0 0 4 0 3 4 0 10 4 8 0 50 19 0 4 6 7 22 8 9 4 5 0 17 19 0 54 0 3 17 12 0 4 9 6 10 8 8 694 5 8	21 0 0 96 10 0 185 3 5 171 6 3 126 3 1 1,202 17 9 124 6 7 127 19 3 164 7 7 353 4 6 200 9 5 138 3 4 126 10 7 270 12 7 1,992 14 3
Wolumla, North (closed 28 February) Wolumla, South Wombat Wombat Wombat Wombar Wongan Creek Woodburn Woodford Dale Woodford Leigh Woodhill Woodhouselee Woodlawn Woodstock Woolgoolga Woollahra Woollahra Woollahra Woolomol Woomargama Woonona Woragee Wowagin Wyagdon Wyagdon Wyee Wyndella Wyndham Wyong Wyong Creek Wyndlah Yallaroi Yalwal Yamba Yamba Yamba Yamba Yamba Yamba Yaragundry Yarrahappini Yarrawah Yarrawah Yarrawah Yarrawah Yarrawah Yarrowick Yarray Yarrawah Yarrowick Yarrayong Yetman Young Young Yetman Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Young Wyong Wallsend Yowaka Yurramie	6 18 8 35 12 8 75 16 24 13 15 11 14 39 19 621 8 7 17 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	2 21 16 38 12 10 72 26 21 12 20 9 17 37 21 587 8 8 13 21 190 15 7 11 19 24 35 39 13 44 11 20 16 7 17 11 19 24 35 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 39 24 73 24 18 147 42 45 25 35 20 31 16 15 34 408 22 28 43 63 79 24 65 45 31 15 25 39 30 26 30 27 34 50 36 21 52 184 29 32 60 38 16 18 53 36 53 15 22 33	$\begin{array}{c} 4\cdot 3\\ 9\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 0\\ 26\cdot 8\\ 6\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 2\\ 18\cdot 0\\ 10\cdot 2\\ 9\cdot 6\\ 30\cdot 5\\ 14\cdot 2\\ 44\cdot 8\cdot 0\\ 10\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 165\cdot 6\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 6\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 17\cdot 0\\ 26\cdot 8\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 17\cdot 0\\ 26\cdot 8\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 17\cdot 0\\ 26\cdot 6\\ 27\cdot 3\\ 8\cdot 3\\ 23\cdot 2\\ 10\cdot 7\\ 4\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 12\cdot 4\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 12\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 15\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 17$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 12.0 \\ 13.9 \\ 25.0 \\ 9.4 \\ 8.5 \\ 51.3 \\ 20.9 \\ 16.0 \\ 376.6 \\ 37.4 \\ 11.2 \\ 14.4.5 \\ 10.2 \\ 8.0 \\ 13.3 \\ 15.6 \\ 21.5 \\ 10.2 \\ 8.0 \\ 11.7 \\ 10.0 \\ 4.6 \\ 8.3 \\ 12.5 \\ 14.7 \\ 10.0 \\ 4.6 \\ 8.3 \\ 12.5 \\ 18.6 \\ 6.5 \\ 18.6 \\ 6.5 \\ 18.2 \\ 6.8 \\ 18.2 \\ 15.9 \\ 6.8 \\ 18.2 \\ 15.9 \\ 6.8 \\ 20.1 \\ 4.0 \\ 4.0 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.5 \\ 18.6 \\ 6.7 \\ 20.1 \\ 4.0 \\ 4.0 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.5 \\ 18.6 \\ 6.7 \\ 20.1 \\ 4.0 \\ 4.0 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.1 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\ 17.7 \\$	4·7 21·5 20·9 51·8 15·5 109·4 34·1 34·9 15·8 15·5 109·4 34·1 30·2 824·6 8·8 81·4 22·4 101·9 16·7 23·9 38·5 29·1 16·7 23·0 38·9 16·7 23·0 38·9 16·7 23·0 38·9 16·7 23·0 38·9 16·7 23·0 38·9 16·7 23·0 38·9 16·7 23·0 38·9 16·7 23·0 38·9 16·7 23·0 38·9 16·7 23·0 38·9 21·1 21·9 17·2 19·6 30·6 27·8 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·2 11·9 11·9	16 0 0 144 0 0 180 0 0 278 10 0 96 0 0 87 0 0 314 14 2 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 156 0 0 252 0 0 156 0 0 252 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 132 0 0 156 0 0 130 0 0 144 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0 156 0 0	2 18 5	2 0 6	0 17 7 4 8 0 3 18 6 16 17 6 8 5 5 0 0 13 6 6 11 13 4 4 7 6 6 6 11 13 4 4 2 6 6 15 17 0 35 5 2 1,634 12 6 3 5 0 22 15 0 3 15 0 0 22 15 0 3 15 0 9 19 6 3 9 0 10 14 5 16 7 0 35 19 0 11 11 0 5 2 0 0 1 6 6 0 10 14 5 16 7 0 32 18 0 0 10 14 5 16 7 0 32 18 0 0 10 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 113 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 3 18 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	18 18 1 151 6 5 183 18 6 301 9 1 104 15 8 91 12 8 91 12 8 331 8 7 196 0 1 193 18 4 183 19 3 152 2 4 102 2 8 161 19 11 273 16 0 192 15 0 4,069 8 9 105 16 2 80 13 10 160 11 8 136 19 3 794 5 1 135 15 0 120 14 2 106 1 2 93 13 8 150 6 7 449 16 4 224 4 0 99 17 9 258 19 6 113 9 3 208 11 2 189 5 9 105 16 2 93 13 8 150 6 7 149 16 4 224 4 0 99 17 9 258 19 6 113 9 3 208 11 2 189 5 9 105 16 2 189 5 9 105 16 2 189 5 9 105 16 3 100 14 3 113 11 2 189 8 0 160 17 9 124 14 3 130 3 0 272 0 7 189 8 0 151 3 11 113 11 2 193 18 8 447 11 2 193 18 8 447 11 2 193 18 8 194 15 7 134 4 9 193 14 3 197 10 0 160 17 9 124 14 3 130 3 0 272 0 7 189 8 0 151 3 11 113 11 2 193 18 8 447 11 2 193 18 8 447 11 2 193 18 8 19 10 4 8 10 97 10 4 11 13 11 2 193 18 8 10 97 10 4 10 97 10 4 11 13 11 2 193 18 8 10 97 10 4 11 13 11 2 193 18 8 10 97 10 4 11 13 11 2 193 18 8 10 97 10 4 11 13 11 2 193 18 8 11 13 15 2 1,860 6 10 253 9 4 126 1 2 104 3 0 128 17 10

APPENDIX VIII.

Attendance of Children at Provisional Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1892, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

	Number of Children on Rolls.							Expend	ture from Public	e Funds.	
Name of School. '	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Airlie Brake Aliceton Antonio Creek Apsley Argenton (closed 31 August) Armatree Ashby Barbingal Barnes' Creek Bar Point (closed 30 April) Barwang Beaconsfield Belairingah Belibourie Bendorah Beri Berremangra Berrigan Bilimari Bingara, Upper Birriwa Black Mount Blaxland's Ridge Black Wall Blair Hill Bloomfield (closed 30 June) Blowering, West Boambolo Bocoble Bolton Vale Bonville Boorie, Lower Bombay Bonavista Bonville Boorie, Lower Boompay Boonjaub Booroorban Boro Bournewood Bradshaw's Flat Bridgewater Brooklands Brungle Brungle (Aboriginal) Buccarumbi Buckenbour Bulbodney Bullga Hut Bullawa Creek Bullenbolong Bull Ridge Bundarigo Bundemar Burnt Hut Creek Burragorang Burrowa Flats Bute Calabash Cal Lal (closed 28 February) Camden Haven, Upper Camira Canberra Canimbla Creek Calabash Calal (closed 28 February) Canden Haven, Upper Camira Canberra Canberra Canberra Canberra Canberra Canden Haven, Upper Camira Canberra Canberra Canberra Canberra Capertee Carrow Brook Caldarwood Cheetham's Flat Cheviot Clearbank Clear Hills Cluri Collingwood Colombo Creek Colo Vele Combo Congera. Cooleh Bridge	11 15 11 18 7 14 4 99 13 6 8 11 13 9 8 7 7 4 12 12 2 90 12 14 4 12 12 12 12 13 6 6 11 11 10 9 13 6 6 11 11 10 9 13 8 15 7 8 15 9 9 14 7 7 10 2 14 4 12 5 4 8 13 12 1 8 9 9 7 7 11 14 6 4 4 10 6 9 9 10 8 5 12 12 12 12 14 12 12 14 12 15 14 12 15 14 12 15 14 12 15 14 12 15 14 12 15 14 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	9 14 18 11 9 13 6 6 12 10 8 6 11 11 11 18 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 14 9 6 6 6 6 3 9 12 5 8 11 3 8 9 7 10 7 9 5 7 11 9 12 5 7 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1	20 29 16 27 10 19 17 20 18 21 1 20 12 24 22 18 21 18 24 24 16 17 20 17 14 15 18 26 22 21 11 19 16 17 22 23 24 24 21 28 18 12 24 21 20 18 8 13 20 18 8 12 21 17 17 18 14 21 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	$\begin{array}{c} 8.75 \cdot 4.61 \cdot 8.87 \cdot 9.56 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 8.47 \cdot 9.06 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.28 \cdot 1.$	$\begin{array}{c} 8560052183568238489998911949123667450491883330444467668286226645729661486180229766\\ 7851275478915965948677455244555049115475468286226645778297625330444467768286226645778297625330444467768286226642455778844976253304444677640828662456778844976253304444677640828642862456778844976253304444677640828642862456788449762533044446776408286428642864286428642864286428642864286$	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\$	£ s. d. 79 0 0 86 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 98 12 2 104 0 0 0 75 15 6 91 7 2 72 0 0 0 84 0 0 0 75 0 0 0 84 6 2 84 0 0 0 75 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 86 0 0 0 76 0 0 87 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 77 0 0 0 88 14 2 88 10 0 0 89 0 0 0 79 0 0 0 71 16 2 89 0 0 0 71 16 2 89 0 0 0 71 16 2	£ s. d. 2 7 9 0 17 0 0 15 10 2 12 2 1 15 4 2 3 6 1 19 7 1 4 6 1 2 2 1 1 16 4 1 6 1 2 2 1 1 18 8 1 2 2 1 18 8 1 2 2 1 18 8 1 2 2 1 18 8 1 2 2 1 18 8 1 2 2 1 18 8 1 2 2 1 18 8 1 19 8 1 11 6 6 5 17 1 0 18 5 1 18 3 1 9 8 1 19 8 1 10 5 1 15 8 6 4 3 1 19 1 1 18 4 2 7 9 1 14 2 2 17 6 2 10 0 1 15 12 4 1 17 5 2 10 0 1 15 12 4 1 17 5 2 10 0 1 15 12 4 1 17 5 2 10 0 1 15 13 1 1 17 5 2 10 16 10 1 1 5 12 4 1 1 1 3 1 1 6 1 2 1 1 8 3 6 4 1 1 1 0 1 6 10 1 1 5 12 4 1 1 1 3 1 1 6 1 2 1 1 8 3 6 4 1 1 1 0 1 6 10 1 1 5 3 1 1 1 7 8 2 1 1 8 3 6 4 1 1 1 0 1 6 7 1 0 4 1 1 1 7 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 2 1 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1 3 1 8 3 1	£ s. d.  2 16 3  4 0 0 1 0 0  3 0 9 6 5 9  3 10 0  1 7 0  1 9 9  1 15 0  1 15 0  1 15 0  1 15 0  1 15 0  1 15 0  1 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0 0 10 0 4 2 6 0 10 0 0 28 18 9 5 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 15 0 0 3 10 11 0 8 0 0 17 4 0 15 0 0 0 10 10 0 0 25 16 4 0 10 0 0 0 10 10 0 0 0 10 10 0 0 0 10 1	£ s. d. 81 17 9 3 89 13 3 97 0 10 102 14 8 80 0 0 0 102 14 8 80 0 0 0 103 19 0 0 103 19 0 0 103 19 0 0 103 19 0 0 103 19 0 0 103 19 0 0 104 103 19 0 105 1 1 4 5 107 14 5 108 10 11 108 11 73 13 3 108 10 11 109 1 4 5 117 11 13 10 0 118 11 17 11 13 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 119 11 113 10 0 110 11 113 10 0 110 110 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

66
APPENDIX VIII—continued.

		Number of dren on		Week	Average Attend	lance.		Expend	iture from Publi	c Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
~		<u> </u>	 			\ 	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Cooney	3 6	10 8	13 14	$egin{array}{c} 2\cdot 3 \ 5\cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\frac{8.2}{6.9}$	10.5 $12.0$	$egin{array}{cccc} 70 & 1 & 3 \ 84 & 0 & 0 \ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 6 & 3 \end{array}$	6 1 0	0 15 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 78 & 3 \\ 85 & 6 \end{array}$
Cooradigbee	10	7	17	6.1	4.9	11.0	88 0 0	1 19 7	2 15 0	0 15 0	93 9
ooringoora (closed 31 July)	7	9	16	3.8	4.5	8.3	42 0 0	************			42 0
oramba	16	5	21	12.3	4.2	16.5	86 0 0	1 0 5	••••		87 0
orang River	8	7	15	5.7	6.1	11.9	72 0 0	1 11 9	1 7 0		74 18
Countegany Cross Roads	7 13	$\frac{7}{6}$	14 19	$egin{array}{c c} 2.6 & \\ 11.2 & \\ \end{array}$	$\frac{2\cdot 1}{5\cdot 4}$	$egin{array}{c} 4.7 \ 16.6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{smallmatrix}2&8&7\\2&17&10\end{smallmatrix}$	1 12 0	0 10 0	100 10 96 17
ullendulla	8	16	24	6.5	12.4	18.9	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 18 9	**********		99 18
urrockbilly	10	g	19	6.9	5.4	12.3	82 0 0		0 17 0	3 15 0	86 12
airyman's Plains	21	5	26	13.7	2.9	16.6	96 0 0			2 10 0	98 10
angelong	.8	7	15	5.0	5.4	10.4	72 0 0	2 8 3	3  1  6		77 9
arby's Branch	10 8	6	$\begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$	8.6	$egin{array}{c c} 5.1 \ 9.2 \end{array}$	13.7	89 0 0	2 16 11	5 15 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10 & 0 \ 1 & 8 & 2 \end{array}$	$\frac{98}{79} \frac{1}{14}$
ay Dream	14	13 5	19	$\begin{bmatrix} 6.7 \\ 12.4 \end{bmatrix}$	3.7	15.9	$\begin{bmatrix} 76 & 12 & 6 \\ 108 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 1&13&7\ 4&3&2 \end{array}$	14 4 8	13 7 0	139 14
enison Town	10	12	22	6.6	6.4	13.0	113 8 4	2 1 1	$\vec{6}$ 17 $\vec{6}$	1 0 0	123 6
erry	19	8	27	15.0	5.7	20.7	66 0 0	5 13 3	1 13 6	141 1 0	214 7
igby	10	7	17	7.1	4.0	11.1	51 3 10	1 0 9	3 12 11		55 17
ignam's Creek orroughby Grass	$\frac{10}{15}$	30 4	$\frac{20}{19}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 8.5 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$	$\frac{9.6}{3.1}$	$\frac{18.1}{13.6}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 89 & 0 & 0 \\ 84 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 1&15&8\ 2&0&6 \end{array}$	**********	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cc} 92 & 9 \\ 111 & 11 \end{array}$
uck Creek	14	12	26	8.3	8.5	16.8	93  0  0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		28 16 0	123 8
undee Railway Station	9	iĩ	20	5.8	8.9	14.7	95 19 9	1 11 6	4 12 9	0 10 0	102 14
ungarubba Creek	12	13	25	7.7	8.8	16.5	92 9 9	1 3 9	.,		93 13
unvegan	11	7	18	10.6	4.7	15.3	84 0 0	1 11 3	·	10 10 6	96 1
aranbah	$\begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{26}{24}$	$\frac{12.8}{9.2}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix}$	20.8   14.4	$\begin{bmatrix} 21 & 13 & 6 \\ 85 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	94 16 148 12
ırras Lake	6	9	15	5.2	7.6	12.8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 0 11		03 0 0	73 0
ırren Durren	10	6	16	6.7	3.6	10.3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 7 7		22 5 0	$95\ 12$
usodie	9	19	28	6.1	12.2	18.3	80 0 0	0 13 7		$2 \ 6 \ 6$	83 0
merald Hill	4	11	15	3.3	8.7	12.0	72 0 0	1 15 10			73 15
nu Creekllenstein	$\begin{array}{c c} 8 \\ 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 28 \end{bmatrix}$	6.4	$\begin{bmatrix} 3.8 \\ 13.7 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{10.2}{24.7}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 24 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 19 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	2 8 0	60 0 0	29 12 79 19
llimore Creek	8	7	15	4.4	3.8	8.2	73 0 0	0 17 1		0 10 0	74 7
rerett	15	1i	26	11.8	9.4	21.2	85 16 9	0 10 3	4 5 9	24 15 0	$11\hat{5}$ 7
ssifern	9	11	20	4.9	6.1	11.0	69 0 0			0 8 0	69 8
eldside	13	10	23	9.2	7:3	16 5	38 16 1	5 5 11		54 15 0	98 17
orest Farm	14 14	10	$\begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$	10.5	8.1	18.6	71 15 5	6 9 8	4 11 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	158 <b>0</b> 87 16
orster (Aboriginal)	16	12	28	$\begin{array}{c c} 9.9 \\ 12.1 \end{array}$	6·0 8·4	$\frac{15.9}{20.5}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 3 11	••••••	11 11 7	107 9
ırracabad	9	16	25	5.1	11.8	16.9	94 0 0	1 14 6		14 17 6	110 12
along	9	12	21	4.9	7.4	12.3	94 0 0	1 10 11	$2 \ 2 \ 9$	0 19 6	98 13
alwary Creek	.8	5	13	5.5	4.0	9.5	76 0 0	1 1 3	4 11 0	0 10 0	77 11
ırland	$\frac{13}{20}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{19}{36}$	7.]	4·4 6·1	11·5 17·7	$egin{array}{cccc} 94 & 0 & 0 \ 86 & 14 & 2 \ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 12 & 2 \ 5 & 2 & 1 \end{array}$	4 11 9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	100 3 91 16
enanaguy	6	6	12	4.2	5.5	9.7	72 0 0	0  5  4			72 5
rvan	1ž	6	18	$\hat{9}\cdot\hat{3}$	4.8	14 1	75 0 0	$     \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 7 6		77   9
edswood	8	10	18	6.8	8.5	15.3	75 14 .2	1 7 5		9 0 0	86 1
enellen	13	11	24	8.6	7.9	16.5	82 0 0	2 4 2		2 17 6	87 1
enora enryan	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	10	16 10	$\frac{3\cdot 9}{1\cdot 3}$	$\frac{6.9}{2.7}$	10.8	$egin{array}{cccc} 72 & 0 & 0 \ 66 & 0 & 0 \ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 18 & 8 \ 2 & 0 & 6 \ \end{array}$	10 0 0	9 16 5	72 18 87 16
oucester	4	13	17	3.6	10.7	14.3	84 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$		20 3 6	106 11
obbagumblin	12	9	21	9.8	7.7	• 17.5	95 0 0	2 4 0	2 17 9		100 1
oldsworth	9	12	21	7.4	10.6	18.0	96 0 0	8 13 6		22 13 0	127 6
oda Creek aham's Valley	11 15	$\begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 27 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix}$	8·1 11·9	$\begin{array}{c c} 10.9 &   \\ 6.7 &   \end{array}$	19.0	96 0 0   96 0 0	$\begin{array}{c cc}1&15&9\\2&7&3\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c ccc}0&15&0\\0&10&0\end{array}$	98 10 98 17
anuaile	12	17	29	7.0	9.0	16.0	95 0 0	$\frac{2}{2} \frac{7}{12} \frac{3}{11}$	1 5 0		98 17
een's Gunyah	ĵī,	4	15	9.8	3.7	13.3	4 16 10			61 0 0	$65\overset{1}{1}6$
ove, The	5	9	14	3.8	6.4	10.2	79 0 0	1 3 7	,	0 10 0	80 13
nnary	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{12}{11}$	20	5.5	8.5	14.0	96 0 0	2 2 11		4 5 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 102 & 7 \\ 24 & 0 \end{array}$
arrington	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 11 & \\ 9 & \end{array}$	$\frac{13}{18}$	1·7 8·8	$\frac{9.6}{8.7}$	$\frac{11.3}{17.5}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 1 8			$\begin{array}{ccc} 24 & 0 \\ 22 & 1 \end{array}$
wkesbury, Lower	20	7	27	15.0	6.4	21.4	96 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	0 13 0	13 9 6	112 11
ystack	12	9	21	9.6	6.1	15.7	90 11 7			0 10 0	91 1
enty	15	8	23	12.2	5.7	17.9	10 13 4		1 10 0	40 16 0	52 19
eslington	$\begin{array}{c c} 8 \\ 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{6.9}{3.1}$	$egin{array}{c} 6.7 \ 12.8 \end{array}$	13.6	56 6 0 84 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 & 10 \\ 0 & 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	•••••	•••••••	61 14 84 8
Il Top prton River, Upper	9	$\frac{10}{12}$	21	4.8	8.0	15.9 $12.8$	$\begin{bmatrix} 84 & 0 & 0 \\ 89 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	4 6 8		64 8 0	157 14
oskinson's Creek	11	9	20	8.3	7.4	15.7	92 0 0	5 1 1	9 18 9	11 2 6	118 2
ie Hue	11	13	24	9.5	11.2	20.7	95 0 0	1 15 1	$2 \ 4 \ 6$	4 9 0	103 8
gebyra	11	9	20	6.5	7:0	13.5	59 12 0	1 10 5	2 13 0		63 15
gledow	$\begin{bmatrix} 11\\10 \end{bmatrix}$	10	$\frac{21}{19}$	8.6	$\begin{array}{c c} 5.5 \\ 6.0 \end{array}$	$\frac{11.7}{14.6}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 12 3	6 15 10	$egin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	82 10 84 17
or	15	14	29	9.6	10.7	20.3	95 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 15 & 10 \\ 2 & 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	3 17 6	103 13
nolan Caves	5	5	10	4.1	3.7	7.8	46 0 10	0 14 5			46 15
bilee Downs	10	9	19	7.4	7.4	14.8	77 0 0	$2 \ 1 \ 6$			79 1
allara	6	12	18	3.6	10.8	14.4	84 0 0	1 18 5	2.10 6		85 18
angarooby Creek	14 11	4	18 15	$9.9 \mid$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3.4 \\ 2.8 \end{bmatrix}$	13.3	63 0 0	$egin{array}{c ccc} 0 & 10 & 7 & \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & \\ \end{array}$	3 12 6	1 5 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 68 & 8 \\ 74 & 5 \end{array}$
angaroo Flat	5	9	15	4.5	5.9	$\frac{12\cdot 1}{10\cdot 4}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 73 & 0 & 0 \\ 42 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$	2 5 0		48 19
reela	10	10	20	8.1	8.8	16.9	96 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 11 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$		8 18 6	107 0
arkatt	13	11	24	8.5	8.3	16.8	21 0 0	5 2 10	3 10 3		29 13
ewong	10	13	23	6.8	10.2	17:0	93 8 4	1 15 10	2 6 1	0 10 0	98 ,0
emp's Creek	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$	7 6	16	5.8	5.6	11.4	72 0 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 15 & 11 & 1 \ 1 & 4 & 11 & 1 \end{array}$	10 4 6	5 10 0	72 15 82 15
hancobanikiamah	10	10	$\begin{vmatrix} 11 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$	$egin{array}{c c} 4\cdot 4 & \\ 7\cdot 6 & \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 5.5 \\ 7.9 \end{array}$	15.5	$\begin{bmatrix} 65 & 16 & 2 \\ 84 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4 & 11 \ 1 & 4 & 10 \ \end{array}$	10 4 6	9 10 0	82 15 85 4
illarney Swamp	15	7	22	9.2	3.8	13.0	87 14 . 2	3 14 8		1 0 0	92 8
	9	9	18	6.7	8.2	14.9	74 0 0	1 6 10	1 2 6	1 1 0	77 10

		Number of Children on Rolls.			Average	lance.		Expend	iture from Public	Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage,	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Kulki Kyamba Lakelands Lamb's Valley Leaning Oak Leniston Lesterfield Lincoln Little Gundary Little Narrawa Loanga Lobb's Hole Lomolong Lord Howe Island McDonald's Hole Macleay River Heads Manar Manoa Manuka Marmot's Ford Martin's Creek Maude Meangora Medway Meglo Merrigan Creek Meryla Micalo Island Mickie's Plains Milbang Mill Creek Mingelo Modbury Creek Moggendoura Molley Molong Creek(closed 30 Apr) Molroy (closed 30 June) Mona Vale Monk's Crossing Moonbah Mooney Mooney Moorong Mount Drummond Mountjoy Mount Wilson Mowenbah, Lower Muddy Creek Mullaly Mummurra Munyabla Muscle Creek Myrangle Nanama Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua Nanegai Narraburra Narrangerie Nashua	9 10 11 5 10 8 15 7 8 11 12 9 9 9 9 5 6 8	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 9 \\ 12 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 13 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 20 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ 11 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 13 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 10$	18 15 31 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 11 13 13 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 19 12 13 13 13 13 14 17 24 18 19 19 10 11 10 11 11 11 12 13 13 13 13 14 15 16 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	$\begin{array}{c} 7.50013.04.385.788.699.442.211.388.397.62.2688.331.06.388.397.62.21.388.397.62.21.388.397.62.21.388.397.62.21.388.397.62.21.388.397.62.21.388.397.62.21.388.397.62.21.388.397.62.21.388.388.388.3897.62.21.388.388.388.388.388.388.388.388.388.38$	$\begin{array}{c} 536299337444877994668017999662035897038586862488623489071436779064325041694339724360\\ 48762935897683576835778586433490714367790643250416943339724360\\ 487672945433490714367790643250416943339724360\\ 4876729454674987766733978155686934753347672129454333977673397243360\\ 487672946732504169432504169433397244360\\ 487672946732504169433397244360\\ 487672946732504169433397244360\\ 48767294673250416943325041694332504169433250416943325041694332504169433250416943325041694332504169433250416943325041694332504169433397244360\\ 48767294867498776673396688016943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416943250416944325041694432504169443250416944325041694432504169443250416944325041694432504169443250416944325041694432504169443250416944325041694449449466744946674494667449466744946674494667449466744946674494667449466744946674494667449466744946674494667449466744946674494667449467667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667467496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966749667496674966746674$	12·2 13·3 20·6 14·6 15·2 15·3 12·0 14·5 18·2 12·9 12·1 11·7 14·5 13·7 14·5 13·6 14·3 13·7 13·6 14·3 13·7 14·3 13·7 14·3 13·7 14·5 14·3 13·7 14·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·3 11·7 11·7	£ s. d. 39 12 0 69 0 0 0 92 0 0 0 82 0 0 0 82 0 0 0 82 0 0 0 83 5 2 74 0 0 0 84 0 0 85 10 0 69 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 97 0 0 0 87 0 0 0 88 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 99 0 0 0 0 99 0 0 0 0 99 0 0 0 0 99 0 0 0 0	£ s. d.  2 0 4 1 11 2 3 17 10 0 14 8 0 14 5 1 4 11 1 16 11 2 11 0 10 5 8 4 2 15 5 3 3 11 1 17 4 0 10 1 1 2 8 3 7 11 1 16 10 1 14 4 1 1 1 1 3 6 1 6 10 1 14 3 1 1 13 6 1 14 3 1 1 13 6 1 14 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d. 0 10 0 1 15 0 3 10 0 2 3 9 2 15 6 4 9 0 3 17 0 4 0 0 1 6 9 3 15 0 1 10 4 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1	## S. d.  ## 14 2 0 15 0  0 15 0  10 0 0 31 8 0 0 15 0 10 0 0 31 8 0 2 15 7 0 3 0 1 15 0  0 10 0 55 17 10 0 15 0 0 16 0 0 10 0 55 17 10 0 15 0 0 10 0 5 14 0  0 10 0 6 10 0 5 14 0  0 10 0 6 10 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0	\$\begin{array}{c} \text{S. d} \\ 40 \text{ 2 0 0 4} \\ 40 \text{ 2 0 0 4} \\ 40 \text{ 2 0 0 4} \\ 40 \text{ 2 0 0 4} \\ 40 \text{ 2 0 0 4} \\ 40 \text{ 2 0 0 4} \\ 40  2 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

		Number dren on l		Weekl	Average y Attenda	ance.		Expend	iture from Publi	e Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Razorback Reinville Rhine Falls Rivertree Rosebank Rouchel Vale Royalla Saddler's Flat Savernake Seal Rocks Severn Shaw's Creek Smelley's Lagoons Snaphook Soldier's Flat Staggy Creek Station Point Stony Batter Store Creek Strathbogie Strathbogie Strathmore Streamville Sugarloaf Swan Vale Tabulam Taloumbi Station Tarcutta, Lower Tarlo Gap Taylor's Flat Tee Tere Termeil Terrible Vale Terry-hie-hie Thoko Thompson's Ck (cld. 31 July) Thornvale Tia Tiara Timor Tintot Tomanbil Tooraweenah Toothill Towallum Towallum Towallum Tomaloun Ulandra (closed 31 August) Ungarie Urulgurra Valla Wagonga Walla Walla Wangat Wapengo Warner Weeta Waa Wellesley Wellingrove Whealbah (closed 30 June) Whilanwood Winburndale Winderahdeen Williamswood Winderahdeen Williamswood Winderahdeen Williamswood Winderahdeen Williamswood Winderahdeen Williamswood Winderahdeen Williamswood Winderahdeen Williamswood Woodefiel Wooram Woodefiel Wooram Woodefiel Wooram Woodefiel Wooram Wooroowoolgan Wyldorg Creek Yalcogrin Yararooo Yararoo	9 9 10 13 10 10 12 13 15 4 11 10 8 8 9 10 15 12 18 8 17 15 9 12 18 8 12 9 6 13 15 12 18 8 12 10 8 16 16 10 14 14 25 12 17 10 10 14 14 25 12 17 10 10 11 14 14 15 12 17 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	10 10 12 11 17 6 11 11 3 8 7 7 7 6 8 8 12 10 13 7 9 10 17 10 9 7 6 6 8 8 17 12 6 6 6 15 12 2 7 7 6 8 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	19 19 22 24 27 16 23 24 18 12 18 17 25 23 33 13 21 24 21 22 15 20 35 19 13 16 11 19 24 22 22 15 20 20 21 21 22 20 20 21 21 22 20 20 21 21 22 20 20 21 21 22 20 20 21 21 21 22 20 20 21 21 21 22 20 20 21 21 21 22 20 20 21 21 21 22 21 21 22 21 22 22 22 23 24 24 24 25 26 27 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	$\begin{array}{c} 7.88025527620831158841886188899376697799837668779991531307887693889937661540833439628579599874886188618887638899110375788376568875811270957601195784188618885533981103757883766687521127095760119578418861888555398110375788376668758841886555398110375788376668758841886555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110375788418861888555398110377888418885553981103788889811037888898110378888988898888898888888898888888888888$	$\begin{array}{c} 253341159449944994498955748882466778641173378 \cdot 108667864411733370 \cdot 3347744423623473182512860786620692586678641173371 \cdot 337823623478185558438558516998885704867220044613371 \cdot 337828607864133311855866786411858667864118589483371 \cdot 33828118558868206991886678641183371 \cdot 33828118558868206991886678641183371 \cdot 3382811858888888888888888888888888888888$	16·1 3 16·3 12·6 18·6 11·7 6 15·7 9 12·0 16·2 11·5 7 14·6 11·7 14·1 15·8 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·6 11·7 11·7	£ s. d. 50 16 1 85 0 0 0 24 0 0 0 91 0 0 0 72 0 0 0 85 3 4 72 0 0 0 85 3 4 72 0 0 0 85 5 15 5 85 10 0 0 75 0 0 0 86 0 0 0 87 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 97 0 0 0 98 0 0 0 99 0 0 0 99 0 0 0 99 0 0 0 99 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0 0 90 0 0	# s. d. 1 0 0 0 18 6 0 18 6 0 18 7 0 18 9 0 7 6 0 14 6 0 9 2 2 16 7 0 19 10 1 1 7 0 10 10 1 12 5 5 13 0 1 13 3 5 18 8 1 14 4 1 18 5 2 16 11 1 17 10 1 2 6 1 10 9 2 5 6 0 15 10 0 10 0 1 1 2 15 5 13 0 1 1 10 2 3 6 1 13 6 7 0 6 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 5 1 13 10 2 3 15 3 1 8 10 1 1 10 5 1 18 8 1 14 5 1 18 10 2 3 6 1 1 10 5 1 18 8 1 1 1 10 5 1 18 10 2 1 1 10 5 1 18 10 2 1 1 10 5 1 18 10 2 1 1 1 10 1 2 11 1 10 5 1 18 10 2 1 1 10 3 15 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	## 8 and Polage.  ## 8 and 1 0 4  14 1 11  4 4 0  1 16 8  3 19 3  1 5 0  3 19 9  2 10 0  3 19 9  2 10 0  3 19 9  2 10 0  3 11 2  4 14 6  3 8 3  1 9 2  3 12 0  1 16 8  2 10 0  1 5 0  1 16 8  2 10 0  1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0  1 1 1 5 0	### S. d. 1 0 0 58 5 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 1	## 8. d. 53 144 3 6 105 1 11 184 3 0 0 192 18 96 17 16 184 1 3 0 196 17 6 184 1 6 185 1 1 10 184 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1 10 185 1 1

APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-time Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1892, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

		Jumber o Iren on B		Weel	Average dy Attend	dance.		Expendit	ure from Publ	ic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Abercrombie	5	5	10	2.6	2.6	5.2	1		1		
Aberfoil	11	6	17	8.8	4.2	13.0	48 0 0   52 10 0	0 12 10	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 19 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	53 6 6 60 9 10
Adelong Grove	6	7	13	3.9	5.0	8.9	78 0 0	1 6 1	6 10 0	30 19 6	116 15
Adelong, Upper	10 7	6	16	8.4	4.9	13.3	57 0 0	0 14 5	6 0 5	13 2 6	76 17
Alum Creek	6	4	$\begin{vmatrix} 13\\10 \end{vmatrix}$	5·8 3·3	$4\cdot3$ $2\cdot8$	10·1 6·0	51 2 11 66 0 0	1 1 5	5 12 9 7 8 9	0 2 6	74.12
Anembo	11	3	14	7.9	1.8	9.7	48 0 0	1 13 9	5 8 7	3 0 0	58 2 4
Argyle	4	10	14	2.9	7.5	10.4	99 13 4	2 16 4	8 6 8	0 18 0	111 14
Argyle, East	$\begin{vmatrix} 14\\7 \end{vmatrix}$	8 7	22 14	12·1 4·4	5·4 4·7	17·5 9·1	71 10 0 48 0 0	2 7 8 2 3 3	5 14 11 5 0 0	9 14 7	89 7
Arthurville	9	10	19	4.5	44	8.9	66 0 0	1 16 11	5 0 0	1 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Avisford	7	11	18	6.4	9.4	15.8	54 0 0		5 0 0	0 10 0	59 10
Back Creek Bagawah	12 4	7	19 11	9·3 3·7	4·9 6·8	14·2 10·5	66 0 0	1 9 1	5 0 0		72 9
Ballalaba (closed 31 January)	11	12	23	8.0	8.5	16.5	55 10 0	3 19 9 0 18 9	5 5 5 0 8 4	10 0 0	74 15 : 6 17
Ballimore	5	10	15	4.3	9.1	13.4	66 0 0	0 14 6	3 15 0	**********	70 9
Bamarang Bective, North	7	14	21	4.0	9.8	13.8	66 0 0	1 3 9	5 0 0		72 3
Bective, South	11	13 9	20 20	4·9 8·7	9·9 8·3	14·8 17·0	20 10 0	4 8 10 4 8 11	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36 4 3 36 4
Belarbigill	11	11	22	7.0	7.1	14.1	48 0 0	0 8 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		36 4 · 53 8 ·
Bell Flat Ben Buckley	7	7	14	5.3	4.7	10.0	64 0 0		9 16 8		73 16
Ben Lomond	$\frac{7}{6}$	7 3	14	4·1 3·6	4·7 2·0	8·8 5·6	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 17 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	0 7 6	79 5
Berkeley	17	11	28	10.3	9.6	19.9	169 10 0	1 1 5	4 9 8	0 7 6 3 13 0	48 4 1 178 14 1
Berlang	7	6	13	4.8	4.9	9.7	49 12 5	0 16 1	6 14 4		57 2 1
Berry Jerry Berry Jerry, North, Lower	22 11	14	36 20	15.6 6.2	10·6 7·8	26·2 14·0	78 0 0 70 0 0	2 10 7	5 0 0	0 2 6	85 13
Bettowynd	7	5	12	5.6	3.5	9.1	48 0 0	1 5 6	4 13 4 5 18 0	0 2 6	74 15 10 55 3
Big Creek	6	7	13	4.0	4.9	8.9	66 0 0	0 2 3	5 10 0		71 12
Big RidgeBimbijong	7 4	$\begin{vmatrix} 4\\9 \end{vmatrix}$	11 13	5.3	3.0	8.3	75 0 0	0 6 9	3 10 0	1 4 5	80 1
Bimlow	6	12	18	1·5 3·1	$5.5 \\ 11.2$	7·0 14·3	71 10 0 66 0 0	1 10 5	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	•••••	79 5
Binglebrah	6	7	13	4.6	5.1	9.7	57 0 0	3 10 7	5 12 0		66 2
Black Creek	6	4	10	4.2	3.3	7.5	64 0 0	1 1 2	5 0 0	0 10 0	70 11
Blaxland's Flat	11 5	11 10	22 15	8.0	9·0 5·5	17·0 9·3	48 0 0 48 0 0	0 4 8	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	9 5 0	53 4
Blossom Vale	4	5	9	2:9	2.7	5.6	48 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	56 5 6 54 7
Bobundarah	8	9	17	6.9	6.7	13.6	<b>3</b> 6 0 0	1 19 4	3 15 0	0 10 0	42 4
Boggy Plain	2 10	8	10	2·0 7·4	7·9 1·0	9·9 8·4	31 10 0	3 14 9	3 13 7	5 11 0	44 9
Bolairo	7	8	15	4.1	5.4	9.5	40 0 0   66 0 0	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	4 3 4 7 8 9	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bongongolong	6	8	14	3.8	5.3	9.1	66 0 0		5 0 0	0 7 6	71 7
Boree Cabonne	6	13	19 <b>2</b> 0	4.9	10.6	15.5	48 0 0	2 3 9	5 0 0	1 0 0	56 3
Bournda, North	13 6	7 17	23	7·9 4·4	4·9 10·8	12·8 15·2	57 0 0 77 0 0	0 14 8	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 14 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0 7 6	63 16 3 83 4 1
Bournda, South	G	4:	10	4.1	3.0	7:1	77 0 0	1 4 10	5 0 0		83 4 10
Bow Ridge Brightling Park(closed 31 Oct.)	6	5	11	4.8	3.7	8.5	48 0 0		5 0 0		53 0 (
Brisbane Valley	7	2 11	$\frac{9}{18}$	4·6 4·4	0·8 8·2	5·4 12·6	54 9 5 76 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 15 & 9 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	68 17
Brogan's Creek	3	6	9	2.3	4.8	7.1	66 0 0	0 2 11	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0 6 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 80 & 17 & 8 \\ 71 & 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
Broken Bridge	10	11	21	7.0	5.4	12.4	22 0 0		1 13 4	••••	23 13
Brooman	9	5 5	14 11	7·8 5·1	4·6 2·9	12·4 8·0	$\begin{vmatrix} 66 & 0 & 0 \\ 66 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	0 17 11	5 0 0		71 17 1
Bucca Creek	7	7	14	4.2	5.4	9.6	48 0 0	0 16 8	7 0 0 4 19 5	2 10 0	73 16 8 56 1 8
Budgerabong	3	5	8	0.5	4.4	4.9	54 0 0		5 0 0	0 5 0	59 5
BungabeeBungaree	5 9	6 10	11 19	4·8 7·1	4·9 7·8	$9.7 \\ 14.9$	47 7 1	0 18 3	5 0 0		53 5
Bungerellingong (closed 30 June)	3	10	4	2.4	0.6	3.0	$\begin{vmatrix} 48 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	2 3 10 0 1 8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 0 0	56 3 10 28 7 2
Burra	7	5	12	5.4	4.4	9.8	58 10 0	1 0 11	5 9 5	0 10 0	65 10
Burra Creek	6	5 7	11 10	$\frac{3.9}{2.0}$	4·2	8.1	66 0 0		5 0 0	076	71 7
Burrumbuttock, East	1	7	8	0.5	5·6 6·2	7·6 6·7	$\begin{vmatrix} 48 & 0 & 0 \\ 66 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 & 6 \\ 0 & 12 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 2 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bylong (closed 30 June)	9	5	14	6.2	2.6	8.8	24 0 0		2 10 0		26 10
Cameron's Creek	7	6	13	6.5	3.8	10.3	45 10 0	1 8 5	5 8 3	0 17 7	53 4
Campbell's Creek	8 2	4 7	12 9	5·6 1·8	3·6 5·3	9·2 7·1	1.54 0 0 48 0 0	•••••	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0 10 0	59 10 (
Campsie	10	6	16	8.9	5.3	14.2	66 0 0	0 2 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		53 0 0 0 71 12 3
Carabost, West	4	5	9	3.4	4.4	7.8	48 0 0	0 8 3	6 5 0	0 7 6	55 0
Carrabolla	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 11 \end{array}$	6 7	12 18	3·0 9·1	3·3 5·5	6.3	54 0 0	0.10	5 0 0	0 5 0	59 5 (
Carrarawell	4	4	18	9·1 3·7	5·5 3·4	14·6 7·1	48 0 0 66 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 16 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	3 6 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Carrick	9	9	18	8.7	7.5	16.2	66 0 0	1 16 9	5 0 0	0 10 0	73 6
Carwell	9	3	12	5.9	2.7	8.6	78 0 0	0 14 5	<b>5</b> 0 0	4 10 0	88 4
Carwocla	9 5	10 6	19 11	7·5 3·7	6·9 5·0	14·4 8·7	66 0 0 48 0 0	1 15 6	5 0 0	0 10 0	73 5 6
Cattle Creek	9	11	20	5.2	6.8	12.0	76 0 0	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	6 13 4 5 0 0		55 13 8 81 7 13
Cave Creek	4	6	10	2.5	5.3	7.8	57 0 0	0 14 9	5 14 0	0 7 6	63 16 3
Celey's Creek	6	6 ¹	12 15	2·8 7·2	4·1 4·5	6·9 11·7	46 2 11 66 0 0	0 9 9 0 18 9	4 16 6	0 10 0	51 19 2
Chandler	9									076	67 6 8

		Vumber o lren on F		Week	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expendit	ure rom Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
	]					<u>(</u>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
andler's Peak	4	6	10	2.5	3.0	<b>5</b> ∙5	52 10 0	0 12 10	6 19 7	0 7 6	60 9
ucer	8	8	16	6.5	5.6	12.1	48 0 0	1 0 1	5 0 0	0 7 6	54 7
ndulla	11	10	21	9.4	6.4	15.8	78 0 0 1 76 0 0	0 14 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 10 0     3 1 9	88 4 83 11
remont	7 4	5 4	12 8	$\frac{4.6}{3.3}$	$\frac{2.5}{3.4}$	7·1 6·7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 10 8	5 15 0	0 1 0	58 5
nalton	$\hat{\epsilon}$	9	15	4.3	6.3	10.6	66 0 0	1 13 1	<b>67</b> 9	0 7 6	74 8
de Mountain	5	6	11	5.0	5.3	10.3	66 0 0	0 19 8	4 15 5		71 15 71 18
desdale	$egin{array}{c c} 6 \\ 12 \end{array}$	4 9	10 21	3·6 6·9	3·5 <b>7</b> ·0	$\frac{7.1}{13.9}$	66 0 0 66 0 0	0 18 0 0 17 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		72 17
omingla f's Harbour	12	5	17	7.4	3.9	11.3	48 0 0	3 2 2	4 16 4	2 10 0	58 8
gan (closed 30 June)	3	8	11	2.6	6.8	9.4	24 0 0		2 10 0		26 10
laroy	9	4 6	$\begin{array}{c c} 13 \\ 12 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 7\cdot 2 \ 4\cdot 8 \end{array}$	2·4 5·5	9·6 10· <b>3</b>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 14 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$		74 19 55 11
ly Blueba Bulga	11	8	19	5.8	4.4	10.3	76 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0		81 8
lagolite	9	3	12	6.0	1.4	7.4	<b>48 0 0</b>	4 2 7	5 0 0	5 17 6	63 0
lbaggie	3	7	10	1.8	5.9	7.7	48 0 0 48 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 2 6	53 8 54 11
lringdonindah	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	2 10	9 13	3·5 0·7	1·5 6·9	5·0 7·6	48 0 0 57 10 0	0 14 4	5 10 0	0 1 6	63 15
rowong	7	4	11,	3.2	2.1	5.6	66 0 0	0 16 8	7 0 0		73 16
's Gap	6	9	15	4.2	6.2	10.4	70 0 0 66 0 0	0 14 9 0 19 0	500 $5174$	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	79 19 73 3
nburydine	5 6	$\begin{array}{c c} 9 \\ 4 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 14 \ 10 \end{array}$	4·0 4·6	$\frac{6.7}{3.9}$	10.7 8.5	66 0 0 66 0 0	0 19 0	6 0 0	0 10 0	72 10
ra Creek	16	9	25	9.5	4.6	14.1	58 0 0	1 0 4	5 <b>1</b> 5 0	0 6 0	65 1
ran's Creek	9	7	16	6.1	4.6	10.7	52 16 9	1 16 8 1 3 4	5 13 1 5 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 12 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	63 18 73 13
rowantagee	11 4	12 5	23 9	$egin{array}{c} 7\cdot 2 \ 2\cdot 6 \end{array}$	8·1 3·5	$\frac{15.3}{6.1}$	66 ·0 0 48 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 17 & 1 \end{array}$	7 18 11	1 10 0	56 16
pee	í	9	10	0.5	7.7	8.2	73 O O	1 6 11	5 0 0	0 4 6	79 11
ry Arm	4	7	11	2.7	6.2	8.9	52 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 14 & 3 \\ 1 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 15 6 0 3 9	62 <b>7</b> 65 <b>1</b>
low's Creek	7 6	10 3	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 9 \end{array}$	5·5 4·7	9·0 2·5	$\frac{14.5}{7.2}$	57 0 0 46 17 11	0 19 8	5 0 0		52 17
aison, West	5	8	13	3· <b>7</b>	7.3	11.0	35 <b>4</b> 0	297	5 10 5	5 10 0	82 16
a River, Lower	6	4	10	5.0	3.0	8.0	48 0 5	0 11 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		54 16 54 16
na River, Upper	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 \\ 17 \end{array}$	2·5 5·9	1·7 4·6	$rac{4\cdot 2}{10\cdot 5}$	48 0 5 48 10 0	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 11 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 9 \end{array}$	5 7 1	0 8 0	56 9
mond Swamp	9	2	îi	6.9	2.0	8.9	66 0 0	0 10 6	5 0 0	080	71 18
ger's Flat	7	2	9	4.1	1.3	5.4	48 0 0	3 1 8	5 0 0 5 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	57 6 56 5
renmurra	6	7 5	13 10	4·6   4·9	$\frac{6\cdot 1}{4\cdot 2}$	10·7 9·1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 18 3	5 0 0 3 15 0	3 5 0	32 13
ghlingtonllaberry	4	8	12	2.4	4.9	7.3	66 0 0	0 11 5	5 15 6		72 6
ncan's Creek	13	4	17	11.3	3.9	15.2	30 10 0	2 17 11	1 5 0		34 12 72 9
ran Durrahlehawk	4 5	$\frac{4}{10}$	8 15	$egin{array}{c} 3.5 \ 2.5 \end{array}$	3·5 5·3	7·0 7·8	66 0 0 66 0 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 9 & 1 \ 3 & 3 & 5 \end{array}$	5 0 0 6 13 6		75 16
de Vale	5	5	10	4.7	4.7	9.4	66 0 0		7 4 3	2 8 9	75 13
zabethfield	11	9	20	7.7	6.2	13.9	69 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 14 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	5 0 0 3 15 0	0 7 6	75 7 70 9
ng Elong	5 7	5 3	10 10	4·4 5·6	4·9 2·8	9·3 8·4	66 <b>0</b> 0 48 <b>0</b> 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0.14 & 6 \\ 1. & 4. & 9 \end{array}$	5 0 0		54 4
ington	6	7	13	4.8	4.9	$9.\overline{7}$	48 0 0	0 10 4	6 13 4		55 3
cumbene	9	6	15	7.2	5.1	12.3	35 4 0 68 10 0	2 9 7 1 7 4	5 10 6 3 18 9	5 10 0   9 0 0	48 14 82 16
randelongringdon	$\begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	6 3	$egin{array}{c} 20 \ 12 \end{array}$	9·6 7·4	$rac{4\cdot 3}{2\cdot 7}$	13·9 1 10·1	68 10 0 66 0 0	$egin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 4 \ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	5 0 0		72 0
led Timber (closed 30 June)	3	4	7	2.4	3·5	5.9	20 1 8	0 4 10	2 10 0		22 16
ncliffe	6	9	15	4·5 4·6	$\begin{array}{c c} 5.3 \\ 7.2 \end{array}$	$\frac{9.8}{11.8}$	48 0 0 30 16 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7 & 6 \\ 3 & 12 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	54 8 40 13
e-mile Tree	5 7	10 5	$15 \\ 12$	3.7	2.5	6.2	48 0 0	1 9 6	5 0 0	0 7 6	54 17
tlands	8	4	12	3.9	3.3	7.1	66 0 0	0 3 0	5 0 0	0 6 0	71 9
bes' River	11 6	$\frac{6}{13}$	17 19	8·7 3·8	3·8 11·5	$12.5 \\ 15.3$	57 0 0 48 0 0	0 15 3	7 17 11 3 15 0		65 13 52 17
d's Bridge	9	10	19	7.7	7.8	15.5	48 0 0	4 2 6	5 0 0	5 17 6	63 0
dow	9	13	22	4.4	7.4	11.8	66 0 0	1 15 5	5 0 0	0 10 0	73 5
lara	3 3	9 5	12 8	$\frac{2.8}{2.5}$	6·3 4·7	$\begin{array}{c} 9.1 \\ 7.2 \end{array}$	66 0 0 63 0 0	0 18 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7 & 6 \\ 0 & 16 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	71 2 69 <b>1</b> 0
lleigh	3 2	5 4	6	2.7	1.8	4.5	66 0 0	0 11 10	5 10 0	0 7 6	72 9
n Hill	9	7	16	7.7	4.6	12.3	75 10 0	0 18 6	4 5 0	0 13 0	81 6
n Lee	13 5	7 11	20 16	10·0 3·8	6·5	$16.5 \\ 12.6$	73 0 0 48 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 0 0	0 4 6 0 13 10	79 11 55 7
n Martinod Forest	6	3	9	3.8	1.4	5.2	48 0 0	0 12 9	6 5 0		54 17
od Good	2	8	10	2.0	7.5	9.5	27 0 0	1 13 9	2 6 9	1 5 0	32 5
onigal	8 15	<b>4</b> 9	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 24 \end{array}$	5·4 8·5	2·5 8·1	7·9 16·6	35 17 4   48 0 0	3 7 6 3 1 8	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	49 2 57 6
rhamstwyck	10	8	18	4.9	6.1	11.0	99 0 0	0 6 10	3 10 O	2 6 0	105 2
aham	7	10	17	5.7	6.4	12.1	66 0 0	1 13 2	6 7 9	0 7 6	74 8
penbank	6 7	7 10	13 17	4·3 5·4	4·8 6·4	$9.1 \\ 11.8$	57 0 0 26 10 0	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c } 1 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6 10 0	0 3 9 0	65 1 $33 4$
eenwattle	4	4	8	3.3	3.6	6.9	70 10 0	0 5 3	2 13 8		73 8
lgowra	18	7	25	12.6	5.3	17.9	66 0 0		5 0 0	<b></b>	71 0
ımbalie	$\frac{3}{7}$	4 6	7 13	2·9 4·9	3·0 4·6	5·9 9·5	48 0 0 46 17 11	1 2 10 0 19 8	3 15 0 5 0 0		52 17 $52 17$
indillion	5	4	9	1.0	1.4	2.4	66 0 0	0 19 9	5 0 0	0 10 0	72 9
y Fawkes	8	8	16	5.7	4.8	10.5	74 10 0	1 10 11	8 11 8		84 12
dsonville	9	7 5	16 12	$\frac{6.5}{6.1}$	4·7 4·4	11·2 10·5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 17 0	5 0 0		53 0 71 17
inging Rock	7					. 11/17					

		lumber o lren on I		Week	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expendit	ure from Publ	ic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
	· ·						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
rrow	4	4	8	2.6	2.4	5.0	31 10 0	3 14 9	3 13 7	5 11 0	44 9
stings, Upper	3	11	14	2.6	10.1	12.7	57 0 0	0 15 3	7 17 11		65 13
wilah	8	3	11	5.0	2.0	7.0	66 0 0	1 3 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{array}{ccc} 71 & 0 \\ 73 & 8 \end{array}$
azelgroveemsby	9	5 9	14 18	6·8 6·6	3·6 6·1	10·4 12·7	66 0 0	3 3 5	6 13 6		75 16
ermitage	9	6	15	5.5	3.1	8.6	66 0 0	0 11 10	5 10 0	0 7 6	72 9
ghfield	11	5	16	9.1	3.6	12.7	40 0 0	4 9 10	6 10 11	4 11 6	55 12
gh Range	13	5	18	8.2	3.4	11.7	60 0 0 48 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 15 0 6 13 4	7 11 0	74 2 55 3
llingtonoskingtown	11 10	2 5	13 15	7·4 6·6	1.9 3.7	9·3 10·3	78 0 0	1 0 10	5 0 0	0 10 0	84 10
umula, South	3	8	11	2.1	5.5	7.6	48 0 0	0 8 4	6 5 0	0 7 6	55 0
uskisson, North	18	4	22	16.4	3.4	19.8	66 0 0	0 16 8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	73 1 77 3
nescliffverary	9	8 7	17 13	6·3 5·2	6·7 5·6	13·0 10·8	69 0 0 66 0 0	0 18 7	5 11 9	9 14 8	82 1
land Flat	4	3	7	2.3	1.7	4:0	56 0 0	0 15 9	6 5 0	•••	63 0
abella	7	7	14	5.2	6.4	11.6	48 0 0	2 3 3	5 0 0	1 0 0	56 3
nnungrangle	7 9	6 7	, 13	5·4 7·2	5·0 5·8	10·4 13·0	57 10 ,0 24 0 0	0 14 3 1 13 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$63\ 15$ $31\ 1$
rrabatgulla	6	5	11	3.5	2.9	6.4	13 11 5	0 16 1	1 4 3	<b></b>	15 11
rralong	4	2	6	3.7	1.8	5.2	58 0 0	1 0 4	5 15 0	0 6 0	65 1
llimatong	7 9	4 5	11	5.7	3·3 4·9	9.0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 8 11 0 18 5	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 15 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	54 11 74 0
ngellic, Eastngera	4	8	14 12	7·5 3·3	7.2	10.5	48 0 0	0 16 2	4 17 3		53 13
nglemoney	9	5	14	7.6	4.5	12.1	66 0 0	1 0 1	5 0 0		72 0
ones' Creek	4	6	10	2.5	4.9	7.4	48 0 0	1 4 9	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	0 5 4	54 4 53 5
adinaalafat	5 8	7 11	12 19	3·9 6·6	3·7 8·0	7·6	48 0 0   78 0 0		6 10 0	30 19 7	115 9
alkite	5	13	18	7.9	3.3	11.2	48 0 0	0 19 10	5 0 0	2 12 6	56 12
angaroo Creek (closed 30 Sept.)		3	3		2.5	2.5	37 0 0 66 0 0	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline 1 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 19 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4 16 7 5 0 0	0 10 0	$\frac{43}{72} \frac{4}{9}$
eepit :elgoola	2 3	10	13	0·5 2·5	9.8	$\frac{2.1}{12.3}$	66 0 0   38 10 0	4 5 3	5 11 2		48 6
ybean	6	9	15	5.1	6.6	11.7	66 0 0	0 17 1	5 0 0		71 17
ydra	7	6	13	4.0	3.1	7.1	66 0 0	0 17 1	5 0 0		71 17
ansdowne arbert, East	7	11 3	18	6·0 4·3	9·6 2·3	15.6	66 0 0 48 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 16 & 11 \\ 0 & 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	5 0 0		71 16 53 9
wadia	10	7	17	6.1	5.8	11.9	55 10 0	1 3 2	4 18 7		61 11
meburner's Creek	10	8	18	8.5	5.2	14.0	48 0 0	1 13 2	5 0 0	0 13 11	55 7
ittle Plain	5 7	5 5	10 12	2.9	1.9	5·1 8·5	48 0 0 11 14 10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 0 0	••••••	55 16 14 0
ivingstoneonely Point		5	11	4·6 4·7	3·7 4·5	9.2	11 14 10	2 5 11		**********	14 0
owther	6	5	11	4.2	4.8	, 9.0	48 0 0	0 12 9	6 5 0	••••••	54 17
Donald, Higher	8	2	10	7.0	1.2	8.2	82 18 8 49 8 7	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	4 18 7 5 5 0	1 1 3	88 7 58 15
ajuraalcolm Vale	8 7	10	18 12	5·2 6·7	8·0 4·5	13·2 11·2	49 8 7	3 0 9	5 5 0	1 1 2	49 16
[alumbi	9	4	13	4.2	2.7	6.9	66 0 0	0 9 2	5 0 0		71 9
andalong	8	4	12	5.9	3.4	9.3		0 5 2 0 16 5	2 13 9 5 10 0	7 11 0	34 8 74 2
andemaranus		12 7	22	5·2 3·9	7·3 6·4	12·5 10·3	$\begin{vmatrix} 60 & 0 & 0 \\ 48 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	0 16 5	5 0 0	0 7 6	53 19
arian Vale		4	13	8.8	3.9	12.7	22 0 0	2 7 9	1 16 6		26 4
assey		8	18	7.2	5.9	13.1	48 0 0	3 2 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 10 0 2 2 0	58 8 89 19
ayfielday View	9 4	3 6	12 10	5·9 2·9	1·5 5·2	7·4 8·1	85 16 0 66 0 0	1 6 7	9 6 5	0 7 6	77 0
eroo Flat	1	5	13	6.5	3.8	10.3	66 0 0	0 19 0	6 5 0	0 2 6	73 6
errill Creek		6	7	0.8	5.3	6.1	48 0 0	1 0 10	5 0 0	0 7 6	54 8
iddle Armiddle Creek, Lower		5 4	12 15	4·9 6·4	4'0 2'9	8·9 10·3	$\begin{vmatrix} 32 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	2 0 2 0 14 8	4 3 7 2 7 4	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	43 14 28 2
iddle Creek, Upper		7	13	5.4	6.0	11.4	52 6 9	0 14 8	5 0 0	1 0 0	59 1
ilbrulong	3	3	6	1.7	1.6	3.3	38 1 4	0 17 10	3 15 0 6 13 4		42 14 55 13
ilchomie imosa East		5 5	13	3.0	1·9 4·2	7.5	48 0 0 44 0 0	1 0 3	6 13 4	-	47 8
imosa, Eastogong	1	10	15	3.8	6.5	10.3	66 0 0	0 19 0	5 17 3		73 3
olarban	4	5	9	3.3	3.6	6.9	78 0 0	1 7 1	5 0 0	1	84 7
onga		6 7	12 15	4·5 5·1	4·6 3·5	9.1	68 0 0	0 19 7	4 15 5 6 5 0		73 15
onkitteeookerawa		5	10	3.4	3.0	6.4	48 0 0	1 9 7	5 0 0		54 9
looney Creek	7	3	10	6.7	2.9	9.6	48 0 0	0 12 2	4 19 5	2 10 0	.56 1
oredun		8 5	18	8.1	66	9.6	40 0 0 66 0 0	4 9 10 1 3 4	6 10 11	1	55 12 73 8
Countain Home		5 2	13 12	5.0	4·5 1·5	6.5	66 0 0	0 17 1	6 0 0		72 17
Count Finch	. 6	2	8	5.3	1.9	7.2	52 0 0	0 14 3	5 18 0	3 15 6	62 7
ount Stromboli	. 3	1 -		1.8	5.0	6.8		0.10.1	5 6 2	.	67 16
[ount Terrell				8.9	5·8 2·9	14·7 5·1	$\begin{vmatrix} 66 & 0 & 0 \\ 48 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	0 19 1	5 0 0 5 18 0		71 19 55 3
[udmelong     [undarlo	٠ .		1	2.8	5.3	8.1		0 10 8	5 14 11		58 5
Iunmurra, Lower	. 3	6	9	1.9	4.3	6.2	69 0 0	0 14 4	5 5 0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	74 19
[urragamba	. 10			9.1	6.0		78 0 0 48 0 0	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1		84 7 56 16
Iurrah Iurrin				4·0 7·4	6.3		1	1 6 7	9 6 5		77 0
landi	. 10	1	11	7.8	0.7	8.5	22 0 0		1 13 4		23 13
Tanima	. 9				41						49 2
Veils's CreekVelbothery				9·4 1·4				1			69 10 55 16
			. ຄ								

<u></u>	Number of Children on Rolls.			Week	Average ly Atten	dance.		Expendi	ture from Pub	lie Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys	Gırls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
Nerrabunda New Bristol New Country Flats New Line, East Nimbin (closed 31 May) Norongo Norway Nubrygyn (closed 31 March) Nulla Mountain Oakleigh Oak Vale Ourne Palmers' Oakey Peak View Plallaway Plambong Piney Range Phinacle Swamp Ponto Port Kembla Putty Rats' Castle Rawdon Redbank Redground Redwell Redey Creek Rhyanna (closed 31 July) Riley's Flat (closed 30 June) Rock Farm Rock Flat Rocky Plain Rolland's Plains Rossi St. Helena Sally's Flat Shallow Crossing Snowy River Sobraon (closed 30 June) Spicer's Creek, Lower Springfield Stewart's River Spring Creek Springfield Stewart's River Stewart's River Stewart's River Stewart's River Stewart's River Stewart's River Surveyor's Creek Swallows' Nest Tallawadjah Tanner's Mount Tanto Taylor's Pit Ten-mile Ridges Thornhurst Thubergal Lake Timbery Range Tindery Vale Tombong (closed 31 March) Tootal Toual Trinkey Tubbamurra Tucabia Tunberumba, Upper Turill Turon, Upper Tur	Boys  5 3 4 9 4 7 11 12 8 5 12 8 11 12 7 6 5 9 8 7 8 6 6 6 5 10 9 3 6 3 7 11 9 10 10 4 5 8 7 7 5 8 11 2 5 5 8 5 13 8 11 15 6 2 7 3 6 0 10 6 19 4 5 10 6 10 6 19 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6	Girls  2 3 9 3 4 5 6 8 4 2 9 8 12 6 6 10 8 4 10 9 6 3 14 5 6 6 5 6 4 7 4 8 8 11 9 10 4 4 3 11 8 4 7 7 7 10 11 3 6 10 10 5 7 8 8 6 5 9 9 6 8 8 3 9 6 5 5 6 6 5 9 4 11 8 5 7 8 10 2 6 5 8 7	Total.  7 6 13 12 8 12 17 8 8 16 10 14 20 20 17 18 17 14 9 19 17 13 11 20 11 11 16 14 9 10 10 11 19 14 8 15 23 6 14 11 13 11 7 16 21 11 13 16 8 22 11 11 13 16 8 22 11 11 13 16 8 22 11 11 13 16 8 22 11 11 13 16 8 22 11 11 13 16 8 22 11 11 11 13 16 8 22 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Bo}_{3} \textbf{s}.\\ 4300363438 & 48117331291883025789256574471617376277892565742777880722526147252614725261472374044113344786223773274044113344786223773274044113344786223773274044113344786223773274044113344786223773274044113344786223773274044113344786223773277327732773277327732773277327732$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 2&3&7&2&3&8&8&1&7&9&5&3&7&1&3&2&2&7&8&8&3&4&2&0&6&3&0&8&4&4&4&7&3&4&8&0&9&3&1&9&7&2&8&1&4&0&6&3&6&6&4&5&4&2&0&6&3&7&7&7&1&4&1&0&2&2&1&2&2&1&4&0&1&2&2&1&2&1&2&2&1&2&2&1&2&2&1&2&2&2&1&2&2&2&2&1&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2$	$\begin{array}{c} 700 \\ 610 \\ 333 \\ 741 \\ 109 \\ 677 \\ 13\cdot 3 \\ 124 \\ 16\cdot 8 \\ 13\cdot 8 \\ 13\cdot 6 \\ 66 \\ 13\cdot 12\cdot 7 \\ 66 \\ 613\cdot 12\cdot 7 \\ 109 \\ 105 \\ 7\cdot 3 \\ 93\cdot 8 \\ 11\cdot 6 \\ 11\cdot 6 \\ 11\cdot 9 \\ 11\cdot 6 \\ 11\cdot 109 \\ 12\cdot 6 \\ 11\cdot 109 \\ 12\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 12\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 12\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 12\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 109 \\ 13\cdot 11\cdot 1$	Salaries.  \$\xi\$ s. d.  44 0 0 666 0 0 0 666 0 0 0 48 0 0 0 19 7 1 48 0 0 0 48 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 67 0 0 0 68 0 0 0 68 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0 69 0 0 0	and	Expenses and Forage  £ s. d.  4 11 8 5 0 0 0 6 19 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rent,	Total.  2. s. d.  5. o. 7 1 7 7 8 8 1 1 7 7 7 3 6 6 11 5 1 5 5 5 17 15 6 8 4 1 1 7 7 9 1 1 4 8 6 1 1 7 7 9 1 1 4 1 0 1 7 3 1 3 1 1 7 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

,		umber of lren on F		Week	Average ly Attend	ance.				Expendit	ure from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Sala	ries	s.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
White's Point Willow Glen (closed 31 March) Winchendon Vale Windellama, East Windellama, West Windora Wirrialpa Wollomombi Wondalga Woodford Woolomin Wortwell Wybong, Upper Yarraman (closed 31 July) Yathella Yorkborough	13 4 16 3 9 10 4 7 7 5 10 6 7 3 10 7	5 5 7 4 12 11 6 7 4  9 5 4 4 5 12	15 9 23 7 21 21 10 14 11 5 19 11 11 8 22 17	7.9 2.1 9.8 1.1 5.9 7.2 1.7 5.6 5.0 4.3 7.1 4.3 2.8 8.6 5.6	1·0 2·6 4·4 3·7 7·3 8·2 4·4 5·7 3·7  6·7 3·8 2·7 3·9 10·4 8·1	8-9 4-7 14-2 4-8 13-2 15-4 6-1 11-3 8-7 4-3 13-8 8-3 7-0 6-7 19-0 13-7	71 12 92 54 54 73 17 66 45 1 94 1 48 66 28 68 1	0 0 0	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ s. d	\$ s. d. 7 7 6 1 5 0 3 15 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 1 5 0 1 5 5 5 8 4 1 5 5 5 8 4 1 5 0 5 0 0 2 10 0 3 18 9 5 0 0	£ s. d. 0 2 6 0 3 6 1 5 0 2 19 3 2 19 3	£ s. d. 78 10 0 13 8 6 99 10 8 62 3 9 62 3 8 78 17 0 18 15 0 67 6 3 71 2 11 53 4 3 102 15 2 57 2 0 71 19 1 30 10 0 82 16 1 53 6 0

# APPENDIX X.

Attendance of Children at House-to-house Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1892, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Mama of Cabasi	Chile	Vumber ( dren on I	of Rolls.	Week	Average ly Attenda	nce.		Expendit	ure from Pub	lic Funds.	,
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
bington, &c	12	16	28	8.1	12.9	21.0	95 4 2	3 3 3	14 0 0	2 3. u.	112 7
pple-tree	13	14	27	10.0	11.2	21.2	97 17 6	2 1 0	7 10 0		107 8
pple-tree Clump	9	6	15	5.7	6.0	11.7	56 12 6	1 12 10	10 0 0		68 5
Bannaby	10	12	22	4.8	8.7	13.5	55 6 2		.11 13 11		67 0
Saradoc	9	12	21	7.1	8.9	16.0	72 18 3	0 19 11	7 13 8		81 11
Barrett's Creek	9	8	17	8.9	8.0	16.9	42 10 8		5 0 0		47 10
Belowra	G	4	10	1.7	3.1	4.8	36 14 1		3 10 6	2 1 0	42 5
Berrigal Creek	9	11	20	7.8	8.5	16.3	79 11 8		10 0 0		89 11
Biamble	6	11	17	5.4	9.4	148	80 5 0	0 15 1	10 0 0		91 0
Bloweless	6	14	20	5.2	13.2	18.4	69 10 7	•••	11 2 0		80 12
Blowclear	6	16	22	5.0	15.3	20.3	88 15 10	067	10 0 0		99 2
Bollol Creek	7	14	21	4.1	10.5	14.6	76 0 10	0 2 3	12 5 0		88 8
Bone Bone	12	7	19	10.7	6.5	17.2	59 6 1	0 15 6	11 6 0		71 7
Soundary Gate	13	8	21	9.6	7.2	16.8	85 8 2	4 13 11	11 12 7	••••	101 14
Roy Ridge	10	10	20	9.4	9.8	19.2	82 7 6	183	10 0 0	0 15 0	94 10
Box Ridge	15	13	28	11.2	• 9.2	20.4	93 8 4	0 19 11	10 0 0		104 8
Bundella	8	5	13	8.0	3.1	11.1	<b>42</b> 1 8		8 2 8		50 <b>4</b>
Sanan alos	6	10	16	4.9	9.2	14.1	57 4 2		9 6 2		66 10
anangles	8	4.	12	7.2	3.1	10.3	58 12 6	132	7 10 0		67 5
Follendina	11	15	26	9.3	11.1	20.4	99 7 6	*******	10 0 0		109 7
ollie	14	8	22	12.1	7.5	19.6	94 5 10	155	8 1 1		103 12
Coolootai	$^{\cdot12}_{10}$	20	32	7.7	13.9	21.6	99 17 6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10 0 0		109 17
Cox's River	16	12 8	.22	8.4	9.1	17.5	80 1 8	1 8 11	10 0 0		91 10
radock	6	8	24 14	7.6	2.2		104 17 0	5 4 2	7 12 9	0 10 0	118 3
uan	14	11	25	3·8 10·6	5.2	9.0	54 15 0	3 13 9	10 0 0		68 8
ungegong, North (closed 31 July)	7	4	25 11	6.0	10·3 3 9	20.9 $9.9$	63 10 0 28 5 10	2 3 9	5 12 9	3 0 0	74 6
urraweela	9	14	23	6.2	9.5	15.7	28 5 10 86 0 10	1 <i>Pr</i> Pr	70.70		28 • 5
Dappo Springs	8	10	18	6.0	8.8	14.8	67 1 7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 10 0	0 12 0	100 10
Priwang	11	10	21	9.1	6.9	16.0	96 13 4		8 3 4		76 4
Dun Dun	7	12	19	7.0	11.5	18.5	94 13 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13 19 3 11 10 0		112 3
Edgeroi	14	13	27	9.2	10.4	19.6	96 19 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 10 7		107 9
rasa	9	6	15	6.2	5.7	11.9	66 8 4	1 11 9	2 15 0	••••••	109 0
Lualdrie	7	10	17	6.4	9.0	15.4	69 13 4	1 13 5	7 0 0		70 15
lingkin	12	17	29	10.4	7.1	17.5	35 5 0	4 7 8	3 4 5	•••••	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
elen Alice	13	17	30	11.3	9.7	21.0	75 13 4	1 7 10	7 14 1		84 15
llencoe	12	7	19	8.0	5.1	13.1	61 19 2	*******	11 0 0		72 19
loucester River	8	6	14	$7 \cdot 1$	3.8	10.9	62 7 10	5 10 2	9 7 1	}	77 5
orman's Hill, West	11	4	15	9.5	1.8	11.3	36 19 0	5 2 8	7 8 6		49 10
lowengreen (closed 30 June)	8	6	14	7.1	3.8	10.9	34 0 0	2 11 8	8.00		44 11
ooriland	19	24	43	6.1	8.2	14.3	96 11 4	1 15 8	16 11. 1		114 18
ulong	14	21	35	9.9	17:3	27.2	100 0 0	1 18 0	15 10 0	0 18 0	118 6
erbin	17	14	31	11.6	7.9		100 0 0	2 4 9	10 0 0	•••••	112 4
ienbri	7	5	12	5.4	4.2	9.6	38 16 10	1 0 2	30 10 <b>2</b>		70 7
fildary (closed 31 May)	6	10	16	5.6	8.4	14.0	35 19 9	1 3 11			37 3
filleigh	9	6	15	6.6	1.4	8.0	66 3 4	<b>1</b> 16 3	5 0 0		72 19
ingsmill Peak	12	9	21	10.8	8.7	19.5	43 6 9	2 2 9	$6 \ 0 \ 6$		51 10
alla Rookh	15	11	26	5.1	4.2	9.3	78 2 1	4 10 9	4 14 7		87 7
imestone	7	11	18	6.4	9.4	15.8	77 17 6	1 1 9	10 0 0		88 19
ong Swamp	8 12	11	19	6.3	9.3	15.6	81 10 1	0 18 5	10 0 0		92 8
remonuse .	12 1	11	23	7.2	6.0	13.2	69 5	3 15 8	1 16 0	080	75 2

74
APPENDIX X—continued.

		lumber o dren on l		Weel	Average dy Attend			Expendit	ure from Publ	ic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total
				<u> </u>	150	04.0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 1 15 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mittagong Cottage Homes	31	55	86	8.4	15.6	24.0	99 19 4		0 4 0		64 15 6
Mount Parnell	12	10	22	10.0	8.6	18.6	54 6 8	2 4 10	8 4 0 9 16 7	0 12 0	83 10 8
Myanga Creek	15	7	22	11.6	5.0	16.6	71 14 2	1 7 11		1 1	110 4
Nile	10	12	22	9.1	11.4	20.5	99 3 4	1 1 5	9 19 8	•••••	54 5
Notherwono Lagoon	9	10	19	8.1	7.6	15.7	53 2 2	1 3 1	0.15		46 13 (
Nowendoc River	8	5	13	6.7	4.7	11.4	35 14 7	1 2 8	9 15 9	•••••	111 12
Oak Creek	9	12	21	9.0	10.8	19.8	98 5 0	1 7 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 0 0	99 6 8
Dakey Creek	18	16	' 34	14.5	13.3	27.8	77 19 1	2 1 10		1	56 13
Olive Mount	6	8	14	4.6	6.0	10.6	55 8 3	0 10 1	0 15 0	•••••	66 3 1
Oxley's Peak	15	5	20	11.1	4.1	15.2	61 0 0	1 4 5	3 19 6	••••••	51 18
Pandora's Pass (closed 31 August)	9	3	12	9.0	3.0	12.0	44 1 8	1 3 5	6 13 4		109 13
Piambong, Lower	7	15	22	6.4	13.8	20.2	97 3 4	•••••	12 10 0	••••••	81 10
Pian Creek	12	7	19	11.7	7.0	18.7	71 10 5	1 15 5	10 0 0	*********	111 13
Pine Ridge	13	16	29	3.0	11.2	20.2	99 15 10	1 17 7	10 6 0		79 4 9
Pinewood	9	5	14	6.4	4.3	106	67 15 10	1 8 11	10 0 0		87 18
Purlewaugh	10	16	26	86	13.3	21.9	76 6 8	1 11 10	10 0 0		
Rockwell	11	4.	15	9.3	3.5	12.8	78 16 8		10 0 0	*******	
Rocky Gully	6	12	18	6.0	11.8	17.8	97 12 1	1 17 10	10 0 0	••••	
Rosemount	6	8	14	4.1	6.5	10.6	52 10 0	<u></u>		••••	
Spickett's Creek	15	12	27	12.3	10.8	23.1	99 14 2	1 6 4	10 0 0		111 0
Spring Vale	10	9	19	8.6	8.9	17.5	90 18 9	1 4 3	12 11 6		104 <b>1</b> 4 (
Farrabran	12	12	24	9.5	9.7	19.2	92 11 3	0 16 4	10 0 0	,,,,.	
Tigrah	4	. 9	13	3.4	7.7	11.1	55 0 7	0 18 11	1 10 0	*******	57 9
Foogimbie	14	10	24	11 6	8.3	19.9	73 13 4		11 15 8	1 200	85 9 95 7
Tori	16	7	23	14.4	6.0	20.4	85 4 4		9 7 10	0 15 0	
Urangeline	8	9	17	5.2	5.5	10.7	68 13 4	4 19 11	4 19 7		78 12 1
Warge Rock	10	13	23	8.8	11.9	20.7	94 14 2	1 3 1	13 8 10		109 6
Waverley	8	8	16	6.2	6.7	12.9	54 7 11	2 6 3	1 9 2	•••••	58 3
Webb's Creek	4	6	10	2.9	4.1	7.0	40 17 0	1 9 7			42 6
Wemmera	8	8	16	6.9	7.5	14.4	68 2 10	6 11 8	1 2 9		75 17
Wilga	4	7	11	2.8	5.4	8.2	36 18 2	0 6 10	4 11 0		41 16
Wilpataria	10	11	21	9.8	10.3	20.1	99 11 8	2 2 4	9 19 9	0 15 0	112 8
World's End	14	9	23	12.3	8.3	20.6	100 0 0	1 3 0	11 10 0		112 13
Yanko, Upper	6	5	11	5.3	4.7	10.0	35 10 0		•••		35 10

APPENDIX XI.

Attendance of Pupils at Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1892, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

		lumber o pils on R		Week	Average ly Attend		:	Expendit	ure from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. o
Adamstown	29	•••	29	13.6	•:-	13.6	24 0 0	••••••	••••••		24 0
Araluen, W. (closed 30 September)	15		15	10.2		10.5	5 0 0	••••			5 0
Blackfriars	26	•••	26	10.4	•••	10.4	22 0 0		••••••		22 0
Castlereagh-street	72		72	34.0		<b>34</b> ·0	<b>37</b> 0 0		••••••		<b>37</b> 0
Helensburgh (closed 31 August)	11	•••	11	5.6		5.6	6 10 0		•••••		6 10
oadja	11		11	11.0		11.0	8 14 5		•••••		8 14
Miller's Forest (closed 30 June)	18		18	12 [.] 3	•••	12.3	2 3 0				2 3
Murrumburrah (closed 31 August)	19		19	10.1		10.1	7 11 10	2 3 1			9 14 1
Paddington	46		46	25.1		25.1	3 <b>5</b> 0 0		,		35 O
Redfern	34		34	20.3	•••	20.3	29 0 0	1 0 7		9 1 0	<b>39 1</b>
Smith-street, Balmain	20	5	25	11.5	1.0	12 [.] 5	21 0 0			5 1 8	26 <b>1</b>
Stockton	16		16	7.2	•••	7.2	8 6 8				8 6
Surrey Hills, South	20		20	9.9		9.9	31 0 0				31 0
Wallsend, West (closed 30 June)	21		21	12.6		12 [.] 6	3 6 8				3 6
Williamstown (closed 31 August)	16	2	18	8.1	1.2	9.6	5 0 0				5 0

### APPENDIX XII.

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

Or the 2,452 schools open in 1891, 96 were closed during that year, leaving 2,356 in existence at the beginning of 1892. New schools to the number of 141 were established in 1892, making a total for the year of 2,497. The numbers for the last three years stood thus:-

Year.	J	Public.	]	Provisio	onal.	Half-	time.	House-t	o-House.	Eve	ening.	Total.
1890		1,680		33	3	2	89	(	95		21	2.418
1891		1,697		349	9	3	00	9	92		14	2,452
1892		1,708		34	8	3	41	8	35		15	2,497
Arran	ged in cl	II.	accor	ding t	to the a	average VI.	attend VII.	lance at VIII.	the end IX.	of th	ne year, they Small. Unclassified.	are:—
1890	31	33	20	46	119	179	191	290	632	296	581	2,418
1891	35	35	20	47	118	197	200	309	668	<b>29</b> 0	533	2,452
1892	38	34	21	54	117	195	222	315	665	283	553	2,497

Accommodation.

As in previous years, the Inspectors attended to many minor repairs, and superintended the erection of small schools and weathersheds. Beyond its intrinsic value, the work undertaken by them is important, because it is done on the spot by local people, just when it is needed, and at moderate rates of expenditure. In 1892, they supervised, in different parts of the Colony, the following works:—

		æ			
94 new schools 11 additions to schools	total cost	4,827	10	7	
4 new residences	,,	574	ó	Ö	
10 weathersheds	al fi.	236	0	0	
685 buildings repaired	,,	6,394	7	<b>2</b>	

The more important new buildings and extensive repairs were dealt with by the Department's Architect, and particulars respecting them will be found in his report.

At the close of 1891 there was sitting accommodation for 218,940 pupils. By the end of 1892 the sittings had increased to 222,411. As the greatest enrolment for any quarter was 187,253, the aggregate accommodation is more than sufficient for the wants of the Colony. The following table shows the accommodation in each district :-

District.	Number of places at end of 1892, reckoned at 8 square feet for each child.	Number of places at end of 1892, reckoned at 100 cubic feet of air space for each child.
Armidale	17,641	16,018
Bathurst	15,740	15,640
Bowral	14,253	12,643
Goulburn :::	18,730	15,630
Grafton	17,250	17,256
Maitland Metropolitan	26,460	27,482
Sub Metropolitan	46,627 $22,515$	59,871
Sub-Metropolitan		22,452
Wagga Wagga Wellington	22,993 12,857	22,448 12,971
Total	215,066	222,411

The Inspectors again report that the schools have a good outfit of furniture, apparatus; and working stock. Most teachers are economical in the use of materials, and careful of the Government property entrusted to them. A few, however, are still spoken of as bad tenants, who will scarcely lift a hand or drive a nail to save spouting, fencing, roofing, &c., from going to destruction. Much attention continues to be given to tree and flower cultivation, and several of the school grounds and premises, in various parts of the Colony, are distinctly attractive in appearance. Some teachers, too, by diagrams, vases, brackets, pot-flowers, animal, vegetable, and geological specimens, and collections of local products, make the inside of the schoolrooms cheerful and homely. In their annual reports special mention is made by some of the Inspectors of schools that have distinguished themselves in this manner.

Attendance.

The gross enrolment of pupils in 1892 was 239,364. Deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils on the books of the schools was 210,641. The following table gives the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of 1891 and 1892, together with the rates of inverses. of increase :

Qüarter.	Enrolment in 1891:	Enrolment in 1892.	Increase of enrolment for 1892.	Average daily attendance for 1891.	Average daily attendance for 1892.	in average daily attendance	increase	Percentage of Increase of average attendance.
March	178,751	185,088	6,337	123,556.7	132,735.5	9,178.8	3.5	7.4
June	175,205	187,206	12,001	122,246.7	131,437 7	9,1910	6.8	<b>7</b> ·5
September	<b>1</b> 81,176	187,253	6,077	125,238.0	135,067.6	9,829 6	3.3	7.8
December	177,980	185,281	7,301	119,070.7	131,079.7	12,009.0	4.1	100
Áverages	178,278	186,207	7,929	122,528.0	132,580·1	10,052-1	4.4	8·1

The percentage for each quarter was :-

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.		
Quarter.	Enrolment.	Number.	Percentage.	
MarchJuhe SeptemberDecember	185,088 187,206 187,253 185,281	132,735·5 131,437·7 135,067·6 131.079·7	71·7 70·2 72·1 70·7	
Year's average	186,207	i32,580·1	71.1	

Compared with 1891, the increase on the gross enrolment was 5,645; on the average quarterly enrolment 7,929, and on the average daily attendance 10,052.

**Inspection** Inspection.

### Inspection.

Sixteen small schools either closed before the Inspectors could reach them, or were opened late in the year after these gentlemen had visited their neighbourhood. With these exceptions, all schools were thoroughly inspected once, and 1,174 were inspected a second time. In schools of more than one department, each department was examined separately, and, for all purposes of inspection, was treated as a distinct school. Altogether 2,728 schools or departments were open during the whole or a portion of the year, an increase of 66 on the number in 1891. The increase in the number of pupils examined was 10,065. The details of inspections made during the last three years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No. of schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of Inspectors.
1890	2,627	2,587	704	3,291	40	127,515	35
1891	2,662	2,623	986	3,609	<b>3</b> 9	132,044	35
1892	2,728	2,712	1,174	3,886	16	142,109	35

### The particulars for each district stand thus :-

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No. of schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.
Armidale	4	302	302	121	423		10,439
Bathurst	3	<b>2</b> 61	260	78	338	1	9,673
Bowral	3	223	222	69	291	1	7,266
Goulburn	4	386	384	179	563	2	10,092
Grafton	3	292	286	75	361	6	10,507
Maitland	4	301	301	223	524		18,859
Metropolitan	4	188	188	188	376		40,714
Sub-Metropolitan	3	207	205	66	271	2	15,561
Wagga Wagga	4	332	331	103	434	1	11,796
Wellington	3	236	233	72	305	3	7,202
Total	35	2,728	2,712	1,174	3,886	16	142,109

### The inspected and uninspected Schools were:-

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total,
Inspected	1,934 · 4	341	<b>34</b> 0 6	84 1	13 2	2,712 16
Totals	1,938	344	346	85	15	2,728

### Attainments of Scholars.

Of the 2,712 schools regularly examined, 2,462, or 90 per cent., reached the standard or exceeded it. In 1891, the percentage was 88. I ascribe the gradual improvement, year by year, to the increased number of capable teachers that the Department is now able to place in charge of the smaller schools. The ex-pupil-teachers who are at the disposal of the Department for this kind of work are well adapted for such positions. They have had four or five years of good practical training, are well educated, and quite understand what is required of them. The following tables show the proficiency of all schools inspected.

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
Public—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	86	155	1,658	1,899
2. Not do do do	2	4	29	35
Provisional-	_	_		
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	42	53	183	278
2. Not do do do	35	9	19	63
Half-time—		-		•
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	42	50	191	283
2. Not do do do	22	10	25	57
House-to-house Schools—				••
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	16	11	43	70
2. Not do do do	4	3	7	14
Evening—	_		-	
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection			7	7
2. Not do do do	1	1	4	6
Totals—	_	_	1 1	Ū
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	186	269	2,082	2,537
2. Not do do do	64	27	84	175
Totals	250	296	2,166	2.712

Or Summarised :--

Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage up to Standard in 1892.	Percentage up to Standard in 1891.
Public	1,687	159	88	1,934	95	92
Provisional	202	62	77	34 <b>1</b>	77	71
Half-time	<b>2</b> 16	60	64	340	81	81
House-to-house	50	14	20	84	76	81
Evening	11	1	1	13	92	92
Totals	2,166	296	250	2,712	90	88

The number of pupils examined was 142,109, as compared with 132,044 in 1891. The following table gives the number examined in each subject and the number of passes:—

Part 7 and 11	Estimated Proficiency.						
Subjects.	Total number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage up to o				
Reading—		Ì					
Alphabet	15,094	11,235	74				
Monosyllables	32,067	25,626	79				
Easy narrative	40,617	32,972	81				
Ordinary prose	54,331	46,370	85				
Totals	142,109	116,203	. 81				
Writing—			-				
On slates	59,132	47,478	80				
In copy books and on paper	82,152	67,151	81				
Totals	141,284	114,629	81				
Dictation	112,152	83,448	74				
Arithmetic—	01.055	00 505	ļ <u>.</u> .				
Simple rules	81,355	60,727	74				
Compound rules	34,457	23,868	69				
Higher rules	22,784	15,913	69				
Totals	138,596	100,508	72				
Frammar—							
Elementary	26,105	19,131	73				
Advanced	28,703	21,454	74				
Totals	54,808	40,585	74				
Geography	, ,						
Elementary	$25,\!217$	18,796	74				
Advanced	29,594	23,097	78				
Totals	54,811	41,893	76				
History—							
English	56,070	40,619	72				
Australian	13,325	10,268	77				
Scripture and moral lessons	138,065	105,104	76				
Object lessons	132,724	104,153	78				
Drawing	138,209	102,479	74				
Music	128,453	98,036	76				
French	2,242	1,603	71				
Euclid	11,633	8,994	77				
Algebra	5,359	4,085	76				
Mensuration	11,325	7,585	66				
Latin	5,202	3,865	74				
Trigonometry	221	172	77				
Needlework	49,146	41,711	84				
Drill	135,466	105,455	77				
Natural science	8,514	6,678	78				

In comparing these results with those of last year, it is satisfactory to notice that in every subject there is an increase in the percentage of passes. There is a steady advance throughout the Colony in the quality of the work done, but in no subject is the improvement so great as in writing. Teachers now recognise that it is hopeless for them to attempt to obtain good reports on their schools, or promotion to better positions, unless reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic—the ground-work of all instruction—are unmistakably well taught in all their classes. While attention has been paid to these most important matters, an examination of the returns shows that in more advanced subjects, such as Euclid, algebra, mensuration, Latin, trigonometry, &c., the passes considerably exceed anything hitherto recorded.

# Discipline.

The discipline of the schools, as a whole, is good. The children are taught to be punctual, orderly, attentive, and industrious. They give prompt obedience to instructions, and the judicious teacher finds no difficulty in ruling them. Drill received considerable attention, and is used with effect in many school operations.

### Compulsory Clauses of the Act.

Compulsory Clauses of the Act.

The average enrolment for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, was 186,147. Of this number, 22,555 failed to attend school seventy days. The explanations given in regard to 15,189, were considered satisfactory. Of the remainder, amounting to 3.9 per cent. of the average enrolment, the parents of 1,503 were prosecuted, and cautions were sent in 5,863 cases.

For the half-year ending the 31st December, the average enrolment was 186,267. Of these, 18,619 failed to attend seventy days. The explanations respecting 12,624 were accepted, the parents of 4,119 were cautioned, and legal action was taken in 1,876 cases. The prosecutions, therefore, for the December half-year, amounted to 3.2 per cent. of the average enrolment for that period.

It has been pointed out in previous reports that the compulsory clauses of the Act do not invest Attendance Officers with sufficient powers to effectively deal with defaulting children.

### Staff of Teachers.

At the end of the year there were 4,636 teachers employed, an increase of 240 on 1891. Of these, 3,173, are principal teachers or assistants, 1,390 are students of the Training Schools or pupil-teachers, and 73 are work-mistresses. In Schools below the second class, needle-work is taught by the female assistants, or by the wives of teachers.

The Inspectors' reports on the conduct and habits of teachers and pupil-teachers are, with very few exceptions, favourable. The large majority are respectable citizens, who take a warm interest in

their pupils, and do honest useful work.

The following table shows the number of teachers, together with their classifications. It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the very large increase in the number of pupils in average attendance—
10,052—the number of new teachers appointed was less than in 1891:—

		Α.	ı	в.	II	A.	II	В.	m	ſA.	III	В.	III	C.		lassi- ed.	To	tals.	Total.
	м.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Grand Total
Principal teachers Mistresses of Departments Assistants Students in Training Schools in December, 1892.	36  	28 	71 26	35	261 96	156 81	127 27	4	512 17	74 4 177	198	89 54	94	79  6	341  8 	1	1640 176 53	644 228 452 55	2,884 228 628 108
Totals	36	28	97	35	357	237	154	79	529	255	200	143	94	85	349	462	1869	1379	3,248
	Cla	ss I.	Clas	ss II.	Clas	sIII.	Class	s IV.		oba- ners.			·····						
	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.	M.	F.									
Pupil-teachers	65	177	89	161	130	171	144	292	16	37		· · · · ·	••••		••••	••••	444	838	1,282
Work-mistresses													. <b>.</b>					73	73
High School teachers		<b>.</b>		<b>.</b> .													19	14	33
			Т	otal	num	er o	f Tea	cher	s of a	all ra	nks.	· · · · ·	• • • • •		• • • • •		2332	2304	4,636

### Training Schools.

Both training schools were in full operation throughout the year. There were in attendance during the whole of 1892 :-

Fort-street (male students) Hurlstone (female students)					
Totals	46 seniors	- 	62 juniors	•••	Total, 108

All students have to study practical teaching, school management, music, drawing, and drill. The male students have in addition to practise carpentry, and the female students needlework and cookery. Outside these subjects their literary studies may be conducted at the University if they have matriculated, or at the Training Schools if they have not. The following table shows their distribution for study.

				Senior.	Junior.	Total.
Attending Univ	ersity—1st y	ear cou	rse (males)	10	9	19
"	1st	,,	(females)	9	0	9.
**	2nd	,,	(males)	12	0	12
**	3rd	,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5	0	5
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3rd	,,	(female)	1	0	· 1
Non-University	students1s	t year	(males)	0	17	17
,,	., ls	t ,,	(females)	0	36	<b>3</b> 6
,,		ıd "	(females)	9	О	9
	•	,-				
	Totals		·	46	62	108

The results of the examinations are very creditable to the students, and show that they are working with great earnestness. In an appendix will be found the reports of the two Principals, giving detailed information respecting the Training Schools.

High Schools.

No increase or decrease has taken place in the number of High Schools. The following table shows the attendance at each:

School.	Total enrolment 1892.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.	Amount of fees paid.
Sydney (Boys) ,, (Girls) Maitland (Boys) ,, (Girls) Bathurst ,,	360 <b>75</b>	277 264 54 47 44	252·1 236·1 48·8 40·3 37·6	£ s. d 1,785 0 0 1,734 12 0 267 2 2 227 10 0 279 14 10
Total	. 882	686	614:9	4,293 19
The figures for 1891 were	. 878	695	624.3	4,735 17

Practically the enrolment and the attendance are the same as they were for 1891. As in former years, a great number who presented themselves for the entrance examination and passed, failed to attend a High School. They competed for a scholarship or bursary, and not succeeding in obtaining one, could go no further. The total number who attended the examinations for admission was 1,095, and of these 1,018 passed. The scholarships awarded during the year were 61, and the bursaries 31.

All the High Schools were fully examined by the Department's Inspectors. The results were on the whole satisfactory, and the Inspectors report favourably of the discipline and general management. The following table gives the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage of passes:—

Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	· Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.
Arithmetic	589	72	French	505	79
Mensuration	424	65	German	65	94
Algebra	543	71	Drawing	492	80
Prigonometry	125	73	Dictation	399	78
leometry	480	76	Botany	37	100
English	572	87	Greek		91
History	495	73	Needlework	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 121 \end{array}$	94
Jeography	489	86	Singing	39	100
Latin	535	74	Physiology	11	100

All the schools were represented at the various University examinations. The following table shows the number of passes:-

	Junior.	Senior	Matriculation.
Sydney (Boys)  " (Girls)  West Maitland (Boys)  " (Girls)  Bathurst (Girls)	65 57 5 14 8	5 3 0 1 2	35* 15† 31 6 2 1
Totals	149	. 11	57
In 1891 the totals were	• 113	16	30

^{*} Of these 5 matriculated at the Senior, and 24 at the Junior Examinations. † Of these 5 matriculated at the Junior Examination.

The total expenditure on High Schools for the year was £8,950 9s. 4d. Deducting from this sum the amount paid as fees, there is a balance of expenditure over income of £4,656 10s. 4d., or £6 15s. 9d. per head of the average enrolment.

2nd March, 1893.

J. C. MAYNARD, Chief Inspector.

### ANNEX A.

### INSPECTORS ALLPASS AND DAWSON'S REPORT.

The schools in our section of the Metropolitan District are substantially the same as at the end of 1891, the only difference being that Manly School is now a school of two departments.

The total number of schools and departments under our supervision is ninety-three (93), of which

ninety (90) are Public Schools, and three (3) are Evening Schools. These schools are classified as

Class I.	II.	111.	IV.	Ÿ.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX	x.	Evening Public.	Total.
37	18	10	15	9		•••		1		3	93

During the year, the schools at Forest Lodge, Woollahra, and Croydon, were raised to the status of Superior Public Schools.

of Superior Public Schools.

Speaking generally, the material condition of the schools continues to be very good. Repairs and improvements of varying extent have been made to the premises at Albion-street, Alexandria, Camdenville, Crown-street, Croydon Park, Darlington, Darlinghurst, Forest Lodge, Fort-street, Glenmore Road, Hurlstone, Leichhardt, Leichhardt West, Mossman's Bay, Pyrmont, Redfern West, Riley-street, Surry Hills South, Waterloo, Waverley, and Woollahra. New weathersheds have been erected at Surry Hills South (Infants') and Willoughby. Glazed partitions to facilitate the work of teaching have been put in the large school-rooms at Darlinghurst, Blackfriars, and Surry Hills South. The teacher's residence at Manly has been enlarged. At the beginning of 1891, a new Infants' School was opened at Leichhardt to replace old buildings there, and towards the end of the year a new school-room was built at William-street. Two new class-rooms have been provided at Macdonaldtown, and the school-room at Naremburn has been lengthened. Additions are in progress at Paddington and Leichhardt.

New school buildings are required at Albion-street (to replace old buildings), Bondi (to accommodate Infants), Leichhardt West (to accommodate Girls), and Manly (to accommodate Infants).

The total number of seats provided for scholars in our district at the end of 1891, was 23,786, allowing 8 square feet to each child; through the extensions noted above, there is now room for 24,213 scholars.

The following table shows the enrolment, average daily attendance, &c., in the schools under our supervision:

	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Free pupils.
March quarter June quarter September quarter December quarter	26,415 26,266	18,825 18,430 18,983 18,148	71·8 69·8 72·3 70·3	1,028 1,239 1,240 1,350

The attendance at several schools fell off during the last quarter owing to the prevalence of

The attendance at several schools fell off during the last quarter owing to the prevalence of influenza amongst the children.

All the schools under our supervision have undergone two inspections during the year, a regular inspection and an ordinary inspection. Incidental inspections have been made frequently during the year.

As regards internal organisation, the schools are well equipped with all needful educational appliances, the work of teaching is evenly distributed—special care is taken that young teachers are not imposed upon—and the course of instruction is carefully regulated. The order maintained in the schools is very satisfactory, and the behaviour of the pupils under examination is creditable to themselves and their teachers. The use of the cane is discouraged, and there have been few complaints of severity. severity.

The condition of the schools as regards efficiency may be seen from the following table:—

	Below standard.	Pass (50 per cent.)	Above standard.	Total.
Public Schools	0	o	90	90
Evening Schools	0	0	3	3

The table underneath shows the number of pupils examined in each subject and the percentage of

Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.
Reading	19,301	79	Drawing	18,017	67
Writing	19,301	77	Music	18,075	80
Dictation	14,687	74	French	485	65
Arithmetic	19,254	64	Euclid	1,490	67
Grammar	8,021	70	Algebra	545	67
Geography		75	Mensuration	1,821	56
History, English		69	Latin	545	6 <b>5</b>
. Australian		68	Needlework	5,594	91
Scripture		72	Drill	18,123	87
Object Lessons		74	Natural Science	1,540	73

In nearly every case the percentage obtained is higher than that of last year.

The teachers, as a body, are capable men in their profession, and good citizens. The pupil-teachers, with but few exceptions, have been favourably reported upon, as to both conduct and aptitude in teaching.

TABLE showing the classifications of Teachers and Pupil-teachers.

	I.	A.	I	в.	п	Α.	п	В.	III	A.	ın	В.	111	C.	Spec	cials.	Tot	als.	tals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Grand Totals.
Principal teachers (male), (female) Mistresses of Departments Assistants (male), (female)	ï	1 14   15	8   9  17	9 9	15  33  48	3 23 30 56	 6  6	  18 18	1  4 	3 43 46	 3 	7	::		i 1	1 1 4		5 50 102	} 42 50 159 251
	Cla	ss I.	Cla	ss II.	Clas	sIII.	Clas	s IV.		ba- pers.				•					
Pupil-teachers	14	38	21	35	17	28	17	61	2	5		••••			••••		71	167	238
Work-mistresses																		22	22
						Те	ache	rs of	all r	anks	•••				••••		165	346	511

The Superintendents of Drawing, Music, Drill, and Needlework have performed their duties in a diligent and efficient manner.

The work of the Attendance Officers (2) has been done quite to our satisfaction. During the year 3,216 cautions have been sent out to defaulting parents and guardians; 194 prosecutions were instituted, resulting in 173 convictions.

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

Sydney, 30th December, 1892.

### ANNEX B.

# INSPECTORS THOMPSON AND PITT'S REPORT.

THE schools under our supervision during the year consisted of 41 Public Schools, and 3 Evening Public Schools, embracing a total of 95 departments. The Provisional School at Biloela was converted into a Public School and a school at La Perouse—formerly existing as Botany Heads—was reopened.

Accommodation.

At the beginning of the year the accommodation provided for 21,192 pupils, and by the close of the year provision was made for 22,414 places. Thus, during the year, additional accommodation for 1,222 pupils was provided. This increased accommodation was effected by the erection of new buildings and class-rooms at Ashfield, Balmain, Cleveland-street, Gardeners' Road, Newtown, and Smith-street (Balmain). Buildings in progress at the present time, or sanctioned, are:—St. Leonards, additional building to accommodate 180 pupils; La Perouse, new building sanctioned, to be erected so soon as funds will permit. School

### School Sites.

Land for school sites has been purchased at Kensington, and at the cross-roads at La Perouse—that is, between La Perouse and Little Bay.

### Attendance

The following schedule shows the total enrolment, average attendance, and percentage of attendance for each quarter during the year:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average.	Percentage.
March	25,160	18,085·0	71·8
	25,710	18,109·3	70·4
September	25,861	18,553·1	71·6
	25,452	17, <b>763·</b> 9	69·7

The attendance at Evening Public Schools is not included in the percentages above given.

# Inspection.

In addition to incidental visits, all schools and departments have undergone regular and ordinary inspection. It is satisfactory to record that of the total 95 departments—regularly inspected—93 were above the standard of 50 per cent. of possible marks, and that the remaining 2 departments were up to the standard required. Consequently no school or department has been found to be below the required standard of proficiency. The total number of pupils examined, and their proficiency in the several subjects prescribed, is hereunder shown:—

Subject.	Number examined.	Per centage (on standard of 50 per cent.)	Subject.	Number examined.	Per centage (on standard of £0 per cent.)
Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar	21,413 21,413 17,604 21,413 8,774	77.0 75.0 75.0 74.0 75.0	Music French Geometry Algebra Mensuration	21,413 783 5,332 3,462 5,332	80·0 69·0 80·0 79·0 73·0
Geography History Scripture Object Lessons Drawing	8,774 10,455 21,405 17,951 21,413	76 0 75 0 77 0 75 0 78 0	Latin Trigonometry Needlework Drill Natural Science	3,462 150 7,117 21,413 3,462	74·0 70·0 81·0 81·0 73·0

This table does not include Evening Public Schools.

The numerical strength and the classification of teachers and of pupil-teachers in the schools under our superintendence are shown in the following synopsis:—

TABLE showing the classifications of Teachers and Pupil-teachers.

	I	А. І		I A.		I A.		I A.		в.	II	A.	II	B.	111	Α.	m	В.	111	C.		ot sified	Tot	tals.	tals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Grand Totals.						
Principal Teachers	11 ::		10  8	10	14  23	27 30	3	1 12	1	2 2 34	.:  -:-	 10	::	 1		1 5	39 38	3 49 92	42 49 130						
	11	9	18	10	37	57	10	13	1	38	••	10	٠٠ ا	1	•••	6	77.	144	221						
	Ex	РТ.		st ass.	21 Cla	nd ass.		rd ass.	Gla	th iss.		ba- iers.													
Pupil-teachers		8	15	36	24	59	12	37	20	46	2	6		· · · · ·			73	192	265						
Work-mistresses	<del></del>					• • • • •							l <i></i>		<b>.</b> .			22	22						
									Teacl	hers	of al	l rani	ks		• • • ••		150	358	508						

## Classification of Schools.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	10th Class.	Evening Public Schools.	Total.
16	4	3	7	5	2		1	2	1	3	44

To sum up,—The organisation may be regarded as good; the government is judiciously and effectively administered, and the instruction is sound and effective. The condition of the schools in respect to general efficiency is highly creditable to the teaching staff.

 $\begin{array}{l} W. \ F. \ THOMPSON, \\ CHAS. \ JNO. \ PITT, \end{array} \} Inspectors.$ 

Sydney, 30 December, 1892.

### ANNEX C.

### DISTRICT-INSPECTOR W. DWYER'S REPORT.

THE number of schools in operation at the close of the year was 205. They are classified as follows:-

Public	184 De	partments.
Provisional	11	• ,,
Half-time	8	,,
House-to-house	2	"

One Provisional and one Evening School were closed.

The number of places available for pupils, according to the authorised standard of floor space, was 22,515 for an enrolment (during last quarter) of 20,120. The accommodation provided is therefore ample, and it is evenly distributed.

Two schools were not inspected—one a small Provisional with an enrolment of 10, the other an Evening School with an enrolment of 28. The former was duly visited for examination, but the teacher, under instructions for removal, was found making the necessary preparations for taking his departure from the locality, and no pupils were present; the latter had collapsed before the Inspector was able to examine it. The condition of the schools inspected as regards efficiency may be understood from the following table:—

,	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public Schools open a full year  " not open a full year  Provisional Schools open a full year  " not open a full year  " not open a full year	0 1 1	16 1 0 0	156 3 8 1	180 4 9 2
Half-time Schools open a full year  ,, not open a full year  House-to-house Schools open a full year  ,, not open a full year	0 0	1 0 0 0	4 1 1 1	7 1 1 1
Totals, open a full year	11 1	17 1	169 6	197 8
Totals	12	18	175	205

The following table shows the subjects of instruction, the number of pupils examined in each, and the percentage of passes :-

Subject.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Passes per 100.
Reading	15,561	' 78
Writing	15,498	79
Dictation	11,965	72
Arithmetic	14,616	65
Grammar	5,783	69
Geography	5,773	69
History (English)	5,540	66
,, (Australian)	1,414	73
Scripture and Moral Lessons	15,442	66
Object Lessons	15,234	68
Drawing	15,240	63
Vocal Music	14,822	63
French	195	70
Euclid	851	63
Algebra	247	65
Mensuration	479	61
Latin	209	64
Needlework	5,348	72
Drill	15,371	65
Natural Science	405	76

These results show, for the most part, a decided advance upon those of the two preceding years, and may be regarded as indicating satisfactory progress on the part of the pupils and a corresponding degree of efficiency on the part of the schools, the general character of which may be learned from the following statement :-

Proportion of schools	up to or above	standard (tolerable)	for 1890	86 p	er cent
,,	,,	,,	1891	91 ~	,,
**			189 <b>2</b>	94	

In almost all points the majority of schools manifest improvement, some, indeed, having reached a very high degree of excellence, and several a very fair standard of efficiency; while, as the table shows, there are very few which have failed to realise a greater or less measure of progress. Under such circumstances there is no reasonable room to doubt that the teachers and their assistants of all grades have worked harmoniously, energetically, and effectively.

The teachers and assistants are classified as follow:—

Class	1 4	<b>A</b> .			•••					<b>.</b>	• • • •	. <b></b>				5
	1)															
	2 4															
	2]															36
	3 4															70
79																28
																4
Uncle	tssi	nec	ι.	• • • •	• • • •	• • •	• • • •	• • • •	•••	••••	••••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	36
					7	l'ot	al						•••			272

Pupil-teachers.

Pupil-teachers.	
Class 1	22
,, 2	29
,, 3	53 58
On probation	9
Total '	171

Teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers evince, for the most part, satisfactory interest in and attention to their work, and maintain, respectively, becoming social positions. They are generally alive to the requirements of their situations, and always willing and ready to render their services as useful and effective as possible. With these conditions given, there seems no reason to doubt that the schools of the district are likely to achieve a reasonable degree of success during the year now commencing.

All prescribed forms and summaries have been already forwarded.

WM. DWYER.

District Inspector.

Sydney, 9th January, 1893.

ANNEX D.

INSPECTOR HOOKINS' REPORT. THE year 1891 closed with the following schools in operation in this section of the district :-

Provisional School Half-time Schools	ls	6
House Schools	•••••••	2
	Total	74
Industrial School	(Girls)	1

New schools have been erected under inspectoral supervision at Olive Mount and Blaxland Ridge, and under that of the architect at Kingswood and St. Mary's (Infants).

One House School has been converted into a Provisional one, and two Half-time Schools com-

mence the year 1893 as House Schools.

Additions and repairs, of a more or less important character, have been made under the Inspector's supervision to the following schools:—

Baulkham Hills	Kenthurst	North Rocks	Riverstone
Castlereagh	Kingswood	Parramatta, Superior	St. Mary's
Colyton	Llandielo	Penrith	Wallgrove
Dundas	Mangrove	Pennant Hills	Woodstock
Dural, Middle	Maroota	Portland, Lower	Toongabbie
Freeman's Reach	Nelson	Regentville	Sandhurst
Gentleman's Halt		9	

Accommodation.

At the end of 1891, floor-space was provided for 5,167 children, and air space for 4 169. During the past year, by the erection of new buildings, floor-space exists for 5,351 pupils, and air-space for 4,396.

No schools have been permanently closed.

Inspection.

All schools in this section received one full or regular inspection, and thirteen of these received an ordinary inspection. The work done is shown in a concise form below:—

	Pul	olic.	Pro- visional.	]			Total Number
Inspections.	Schools.	Depart- ments.		Half-time.	House.	Evening.	of Depart- ments.
<ul> <li>(a) Departments opened the whole year when inspected or part of year.</li> <li>(b) Received regular inspection</li></ul>	57 57  57 9	62 62  62 10	4 4 2 1	6 6  6 	2 2  2 1 1		74 74  74 13 4

Proficiency of Schools or Departments inspected :-

					Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard:	Totals.
Public—					***************************************	1	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
In operat	ion a whole	e year at ti	me of inspe	ection			61	61
Not in op	eration a f	ull year	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				1	1
Provisional—	ion a full -	ann at tima	of immedi					
• Not	ion a full y do	do	do do			•••••	3	3
Half-time-	ao	uo	uo	********	*******	********		1
	ion a full y	ear at time	of inspecti	ion	2	<b></b>	3	5
$\mathbf{Not}^{\perp}$	do	do	do				. 1	ĭ
${f House}$ —								
In operat	ion a full y						1	1
Not Trans	do	do	do	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		-1	1
Evening— None in o Total—	peration .		••••••		•••••		*******	••••••
	ion a full y	ear at time	of inspect	ion	2		68	70
Not	do	do	do				4	4
	Gran	nd total	••••••		2		72	74

In addition to the above, the Girl's Industrial School at North Parramatta was fully inspected, with results of a favourable character.

Results of inspection as regards Standard :-

• •	Departments	Departments	Percentages.		
Schools.	Departments inspected.	Departments up to and above Standard.	1891.	1892.	
Public	62 4 6	62 4 5	98·4 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 83·3	
Half-time	2	2	100.0	100.0	
Totals	74	73	99.6	95.7	

The Half-time Schools do not show so well this year as the previous year, owing to the frequent freshes in the streams on the banks of which they are located, and the consequent impossibility of

maintaining a full and regular attendance.

The proficiency of the pupils this year, as compared with last, is shown in the following table, and represents an advance of nearly 5 per cent. for 1892:—

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.	1891.	1892	Increase or decrease.
Reading	3,827	2,589	67.0	67:6	+ 0.6
Writing		2,847	72.0	73.7	+ 1.7
Dictation		2,123	74.0	70.8	<b>— 3.2</b>
Arithmetic		2,201	66.0	64.0	- 2.0
Grammar		1,094	65.0	71.2	+ 6.2
Geography		1,019	72.0	67.1	<b>— 4.9</b>
History, English		872	62.0	61.7	- 0.3
. Australian		436	60.0	84.6	+ 24.6
Scripture		2,534	66.0	64.3	<u> </u>
Object		2,529	63.0	65.6	+ 2.6
Drawing		2,564	62.0	65.5	+ 3.5
Music		2,187	63.0	62.6	- 0.4
Needlework		909	71.0	73.6	+ 2.6
Drill		2,678	61.0	67.9	+ 6.9
French		31	84.0	81.6	- 2.4
Latin		22	88.0	76.0	<b>— 12·0</b>
Mensuration		95	63.0	59.4	→ 3·6
Algebra		25	75.0	86.2	+ 11.2
Euclid		102	70.0	69.4	- 0.6
Natural Science		52	90.0	77.6	- 12·4

# Enrolment and Average Attendance,

		0111101111 0	na zzeen age zzeenamane
5,965 p	upils were	enrolled in	Public Schools.
106	,,	,,	Provisional Schools.
85	,,	,,	Half-time Schools.
27			House Schools

The average attendance for the same period :-

Public Schools 3,473 6 pupils.	
Provisional Schools	
Half-time Schools	
House Schools 20.6	

Total...... 3,611.5

being an increase of 267.6 attendances during the present year.

The following table shows the state of attendance for each quarter of the year:-

	18	92.	Percentages.		
Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	1891.	892.	
March June September December	5,024 5,059 5,126 4,994	3,610·4 3,580·1 3,617·5 3,525·9	71·7 71·8 71·1 66·3	71·9 70·8 70·6 70·6	
Average for the four quarters	<b>5</b> ,05 <b>1</b>	3,583.5	70.2	70.9	

Average enrolment in 1891 = 4,903 pupils; average attendance in 1891 = 3,293.9 pupils.

# $Organisation{--Internal\ and\ External.}$

Tree-planting, so far as it applies to the adorminent of the school grounds, is nearly complete in this section, and what work has been done was chiefly confined to replacing dead plants. Rains fell this year at just the favourable season, and the shrubs planted have struck well. The grounds at St. Mary's, Castlehill, Dural, Laughtondale, Baulkham Hills, Pennant Hills, and Riverstone, for their beauty, demand

Castlehill, Dural, Laughtondale, Baulkham Hills, Pennant Hills, and Riverstone, for their beauty, demand special notice.

Save a few of the small schools, the equipment and ventilation of the rooms are very satisfactory, while in the rural school buildings, Half-time, Provisional, or House, the heat from the iron roofs, so often complained of, may easily be mitigated by interposing between the children's heads and the iron, a ceiling of bark, slender bush saplings, green branches, or rushes, to be frequently renewed. These makeshifts are not needed when the roof is of bark or shingles.

Towards the maintenance of the buildings in good working order, much has been done, and is still being done, but, where the material is of wood, such is the destructive power of the sun and of the white ant, this work of preservation becomes very costly.

The general classification of pupils is satisfactory.

Teaching

### Teaching Staff.

Teachers. —	1st (	Class.	2nd	Class.		3rd Class.			
Teachers.	A	В	A	В	A	В	С	Un- classified.	Totals
Male Female	1 1	2	12 3	9 2	23 4	4 5	1	4 8	56 <b>2</b> 3
Totals	2	2	15	11	27	9	1	12	79
Pupil-teachers.	Class	s 1.	Class 2.	Class	3.	Class 4.	Probatio	oners.	rotals.
Male Female	]	1.3	3 4	2 8		5 7	1		12 23
Totals	4	1.	7	10		12	2		35

Sewing is taught at the Superior Schools at North Parramatta and Penrith by paid work-mistresses; at other schools by the teacher's wife, or some female relative.

In accordance with the new rules, teachers alone were examined in June last, and pupil-teachers, candidates for the High Schools, and pupil-teacher applicants, in December.

The conduct generally of the members of the teaching staff has been every way deserving of approval; in very few cases have I had occasion to hold an inquiry, and when I have, the teacher has come out free of blame.

Discipline.

Among the children of the country districts it is an easy task to inculcate and maintain good order, to cultivate obedience, and a prompt attention to instructions. They are generally docile and well-mannered, and a kindly and discreet person has more influence over them for their good than most of their parents. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that country inspectors all speak very favourably of the quietness and good order that prevails in these schools. I am happy to say that similar good results are found in the town schools controlled by trained and experienced teachers.

Summary

 The enrolment and attendance have increased during the year.
 The proficiency of the pupils is some 5 per cent. higher than last year.
 The accommodation for the pupils is commensurate with the demand.
 No school has been permanently closed during the year, and four new buildings have been erected.

14th January, 1893.

### ANNEX E. INSPECTOR SKILLMAN'S REPORT.

Inspector.

C. HOOKINS,

Inspector Skillman's Report.

At the end of 1891 there were in this section of the Sub-Metropolitan district 71 schools, comprising 54 Public Schools in 69 departments, 1 Provisional, and 1 Heuse School.

During the year a new Public School has been established at Hurstville West, a Girls' department opened at Kogarah, the House School at Darke's Forest converted into Provisional, and the Public Schools at Berkeley and Port Kembla changed into Half-time.

An Evening Public School was opened at Helensburgh, but after a brief existence, it shared the fate of the majority of such schools by lapsing on account of the non-attendance of pupils.

There are now in this district 53 Public Schools in 69 departments, 2 Half-time Schools, 2 Provisional Schools. Total, 73 schools.

An Infants' department will shortly be opened in connection with the school at Bexley, and new schools will probably be established at Auburn Park, Austral, Burrance Bay, and Homewood.

The establishment of a school at Austral was authorised in 1891, but delay has occurred partly owing to a difficulty in connection with the site, and partly in consequence of the altered circumstances of the locality. of the locality.

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

School.	Under whose supervision.	Object.	Places provided.
Fairy Meadow Hurstville Girls' Hurstville West	do	do	255

Teachers' residences have been erected at Fairy Meadow and Hoxton Park.

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

	Seats reckoned at 8 square feet per child.	Seats reckoned at 100 cubic feet per child.
Seats provided at end of 1891  Lost by giving up old buildings  Gained by new schools  Increase of places  Total places at present	184 543 359	11,221 175 616 441 11,662
_		Į.

The enrolment of pupils at the end of December quarter was 9,557. Taken as a whole, therefore, the accommodation supplied is ample.

More room, however, is required at several schools, where additions should be made as soon as

practicable.

A new building for an Infants department at Bexley, and an addition to Granville Infants' School-room are almost completed, and a new school at Clifton and an additional room at Rookwood are to be erected.

Tenders have been accepted for a new teacher's residence at Canley Vale.

Extensive

Extensive repairs and improvements have been effected during the year by the Architect at the school buildings and teachers' residences at Dapto West. Mount Keira, Robbinsville, and Wollongong, and minor repairs, costing £80 16s. 9d., have been executed at 27 schools under the Inspector's supervision.

As was the case in 1891, needed works in some instances have had to be postponed, in consequence of the legh of finds.

of the lack of funds.

Petitions for the establishment of new schools at the following places have been received during 1892, with the results specified hereunder:

Result of Inquiry. Place. Public-granted.
Provisional—granted conditionally. Auburn Park ..... Burrance Bay ..... Public—granted.
Declined. Homewood ..... Queen's Park .....

### Attendance.

In all 74 schools have been in operation during 1892, 72 being in existence for the whole year,

and 2 for only a portion thereof.

The total enrolment of pupils has been 12,339 (including 2,102 double enrolments), and the average attendance for the year 6,807.3.

The average attendance for the four quarters was:—

Quarter.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Enrolment.	Per centages.
March June September December	3,585.5	3,146·4 3,136·8 3,267·8 3,191·2	6,699 6 6,722 3 6,942 2 6,804 2	9,414 9,592 9 635 9,557	71·1 70·0 72·0 71·1

During 1891 the highest attendance for any quarter did not exceed 68.8 per cent. of the enrolso that in this respect there has been a satisfactory improvement in the year just ended. The number of children present at inspection was 7,528. ment,

### School Fees.

The fees collected during the year amounted to £4,060 16s. 6d. as against £3,937 4s. 3d. in 1891, or an increase of £123 12s. 3d.

Inspection.

The schools in the district were all regularly inspected with the exception of Helensburgh Evening School, which was closed before I had an opportunity to visit it.

Thirty-eight schools received an ordinary inspection.

The internal organisation of the schools is in most instances satisfactory. In some cases, however, there is a lack of tidiness in connection with the presses and the daily removal of litter, lunch papers, &c.,

from the playground.

Too many teachers have neglected the Careful balancing of the fees marked in the Class Roll with the entries on the Quarterly Return and the Cashier's receipts. Hence inaccuracies in the fee records

have been detected.

The discipline maintained in the schools is good, and must have a tendency to train the pupils to habits of submission to due order and authority that will prove beneficial to themselves and to their

country in after life.

The following table shows the condition of the schools in relation to the standard for the years

Below Standard.		Up to Standard.		Above Standard.		Total.	
1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
12	8	17	17	43	48	72	73

Five more schools reached the standard in 1892 than in 1891, only 10.9 per cent. failing to secure the minimum percentage of marks

The number of pupils examined and the percentage of those who satisfied the standard are given

hereunder:

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage
Reading	7,528	5,871	77:9
Writing		5,853	77.7
Dictation		4,232	72.1
Arithmetic		5,215	69.2
Grammar		1,966	71.2
Geography		1,945	71.1
History—English		1,911	69.9
, Australian		493	68
Scripture		5,170	68.6
Object Lessons		5,487	73
Drawing	1	4,933	66.2
Music		4,699	63.8
French	1	46	61.3
Euclid	ا مقد ا	230	53.5
Algebra		64	67·3
Mensuration		111	6 <b>7·2</b>
Latin		55	57.3
Needlework	ا ننجہ ا	2,040	75.4
Drill	l' i	4.743	64.5
Natural Science		125	73.5

Recitation of poetry and arithmetic are not well taught in many schools.

Recitation of poetry and arithmetic are not well taught in many schools.

The recitation in some instances consists merely of the repetition of a certain number of lines, without expression or an intelligent grasp of the meaning of the passage.

I attribute the weakness in arithmetic to the fact that in the infants' schools and lower classes addition tables are too often neglected. The pupils are allowed or even taught to use strokes or their fingers as mechanical aids in working addition. Then in the higher classes the attention given to mental arithmetic and extended tables of multiplication, money, weights and measures, and aliquot parts is altogether insufficient. The result is that pupils frequently cover their slates with figures in a fruitless attempt to obtain the correct answer to an arithmetical problem that can be solved mentally with ease.

Superior

Superior

Superior Schools

The Superior Schools now in this district are :	
Parramatta South	Class T.
Rockdale	Class II.
Kogarah	Class II.
Granville	Class II
Wollongong	Class TT
Hurstville	Class TV
The last three attained the rank of superior during 1892.	Clubb I

University Examinations.

Pupils from the schools named below were successful at the University Public Examinations of 1892

Schools.	J	unior
Kogarah		10
Rockdale		3
Parramatta South	••	2
Hurstville	•••	7
Bexley	••	1
Olifton	••	Ţ
Clifton	••	1
Granville	••	1
Total	••	19

Teachers.

The teachers and pupil-teachers employed in this district are with scarcely any exception diligent in their work, loyal to the Department, and irreproachable in their conduct.

Summary.

The district is well supplied with schools, which taken as a whole, afford sufficient accommodation

for the school population.

The progress anticipated in my last report has been achieved.

The attendance of pupils has been more regular.

Five more schools have reached the standard than in 1891. Three more schools have attained the rank of superior. I see no reason why the work during 1893 should not produce an equally satisfactory H. SKILLMAN,

Kogarah, 31st December, 1892.

Inspector.

### ANNEX F.

# DISTRICT-INSPECTOR BRADLEY'S REPORT.

I .- Schools and School Establishments.

A NET increase of five schools has taken place in this district during the past year, and for the whole year, or some portion of it, there were in operation :-

Public Schools	196
Provisional Schools	54
Half-time Schools	35
House-to-house Schools	17
Total	302

The schools newly opened are classified as follows:—

Public.—North Cuerindi, Rock Vale, Rywang and Walhallow.

Provisional.—Bullawa Creek, Fieldside, Forest Farm, Heslington, Hoskisson's Creek, Rivertree, Severn and Willala.

Half-time.—Bective North, Bective South, Duncan's Creek, Highfield and Moredun.

House-to-house.—Abington and Kingsmill's Peak.

About a dozen small schools whose existence had been precarious for, in most cases, a considerable period, have been closed, and owing to decadence of population there is little prospect that they will again be required. With the new year the Provisional School at Oban, for some time closed, will be again brought into operation, as also new Provisional Schools at Big Ben, Coningdale, Eversleigh, Maitland Point and Tarban. An Infants' School at Rose Hill will be established early in the year, and six applications for small schools have yet to be dealt with. There has thus been a fair increase as regards the distribution of schools, while the prospect of further extension is equally assuring.

II.—School Buildings, Accommodation, &c.

During the past year 18 new school buildings have been erected and furnished under the supervision of the inspectoral staff of the district at a total cost of £1,259 14s. 6d. These afford sitting accommodation (at 8 square feet per child) for 592 pupils. The average cost has thus been £70, and the average capacity sufficient for about 33 scholars. Three other small school-houses, to cost £181 7s., are in progress, and will be ready for occupation in a short time. In addition to these works, the Inspectors have arranged for the repair of 42 school-rooms and 9 residences, and for the erection of 1 new weathershed and a small residence. These have cost in all £637 14s. 3d. The gross outlay on material improvements effected by the staff has been £2,078 15s. 9d., and the time and labour involved in correspondence, preparation of specifications, &c., and in visits of inspection, form no small item in this year's work.

work.

While much has been done in the way of minor improvements and repairs, the insufficiency of funds at the disposal of the Department has compelled the postponement of all but the most urgent cases; so that although, generally speaking, school buildings and residences are very fairly good in essential points, there are many cases in which painting and renovation might have been effected with advantage, both as regards appearance and as a means of preservation.

Among the works executed under the Architect to the Department, the new school buildings and residence at Glen Innes stand first in point of importance. These supersede buildings, the main portions of which were erected some 20 years ago, and which in point of appearance, character, and accommodation, had fallen much behind the times. Extensive additions have also been made at Hillgrove West, and some alterations and improvements have been effected at Armidale. In the case of the latter schools provision must shortly be made for a new wing or separate department, as the attendance has largely increased and is still increasing, and present arrangements for carrying on the Boys' and Girls' Schools as separate departments are but of temporary and makeshift character.

As regards the internal equipment of the schools, the condition generally is satisfactory. In all of the more important localities the furniture is ample, of good quality, and suitable in design; while in the smaller outlying schools, gradual improvement has taken place and serious imperfections are few. The stock of books and apparatus, granted as a yearly supply mainly in proportion to the attendance of pupils, is found to be adequate with the exercise of care and economy. Except in the case of the town schools, however, an uninviting bareness is the characteristic of the school walls. Pictures of plants and animals, diagrams illustrative of the various arts and manufactures, and in a measure maps also, are conspicuous by their absence; and the teacher must be an adept in the use of cha

overcome the handicap imposed under the deprivation of such valuable aids to instruction and education. When it is remembered too, that the world of the Australian bush child—and oftener than not, of his parents also—is comprised within a few miles radius of his home, the need for a more liberal grant in the direction indicated must be manifest. The increase of cost to the State would be but trifling in comparison with the benefits accruing.

Viewed as a whole, the sitting accommodation provided in the schools of the district is ample. Of course, it happens that in some instances the capacity of the building is fully taxed, while in others very poorly filled benches are found; but these cases form the exception to the general rule. The following table exhibits the increase in accommodation that has taken place during the past year:—

Allowing each Pupil—
Square ft. 100 cubic ft.

	MILLOWING	cach i upii
	8 square ft.	100 cubic ft.
Number of seats at the end of 1891	17,150	15,641
Scats lost by closing of schools, &c	1,039	903
Seats gained by provision of new buildings, &c	1,530	1,280
Increase for 1892	491	377
Total accommodation at the end of 1892	17,641	16,018

III.—Inspection. Condition of Schools, &c.

The inspectoral staff and distribution of schools remain the same as in 1891. As has been previously stated, 5 more schools have been in operation, bringing the total for the year up to 302. Each of these schools has received a regular inspection, and the total number of pupils present under examination reached 10,439. This total exceeds that of the previous year by 540.

In addition to the regular inspections, 121 secondary inspections have been made, at which 6,100 pupils (60 per cent of the ordinary attendance for the entire district) were present; and numerous

uppils (60 per cent. of the ordinary attendance for the entire district) were present; and numerous incidental visits were paid as opportunity offered.

This record is better than that of any previous year, notwithstanding that the frequent occurrence of heavy rains and flooded creeks hindered travelling, and rendered inspection work generally more than usually arduous.

as the result of inspection, and having regard to their general efficiency, it is found that, of the 303 schools examined, 239 obtained marks above the requirements of the standard, 20 just met the standard, and 43 fell below it. In other words, 86 per cent. of the schools either reached or exceeded the mark of satisfactory efficiency, and 14 per cent. failed to do so. In 1891 the percentage of non-efficient schools was 17, and, in the previous year, 21. Thus for the three years quoted there has been steady improvement at the rate of 4 per cent.

The award for the "general efficiency" of a school involves the consideration of the teacher's worth as an organizer and disciplinarian, as well as of his success in the matter of instruction. Viewing the attainments of the pupils alone, the proficiency as elicited by examination shows a fair degree of progress. In no subject of importance has there been any marked degree of retrogression, while, in several, some solid progress can be recorded.

solid progress can be recorded.

The detailed particulars in connection with the proficiency of the pupils may be gathered from the following table:

	Estimated Proficiency.				
Subjects.	Total Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Relation to Results of 1891.	
Reading—					
Alphabet	591	404	68	<b>— 2</b>	
Monosyllables	3,038	2,504	82	<b>—</b> 1	
Easy Narrative	3,054	2,725	89	+ 1	
Ordinary Prose	3,756	3,533	94	=	
Totals	10,439	9,166	88	+ 1	
Writing— On Slates	4,411	3,932	89	+ 1	
In Copy Books and on Paper	6,028	5,687	94	+ 2	
Totals	10,439	9,619	92	+ 2	
Dictation	8,151	5,997	73	_ 2	
Arithmetic— Simple Rules	6,716	5,434	81	==	
Compound Rules		1,696	73	— 2	
Higher Rules	1,403	1,043	74	=	
Totals	10,439	8,173	78	<u> </u>	
Grammar—	1.407	1 197	81	=	
Elementary	1,407 $2,252$	1,137 1,887	84	+ 3	
Totals	3,659	3,024	83	+ 2	
Geography—	7.7.4	07.1		4	
Elementary	1,144 2,511	911 2,1 <b>52</b>	80 85	— 4 — 4	
Auvanceu	2,311	2,102			
Totals	3,655	3,063	84	4	
English		2,925	81	1	
Australian	741	641	87	<b>—</b> 6	
Scripture and Moral Lessons	10,023	8,853	88	+ 1	
Object Lessons	10,115	9,007	89	+ 3	
Drawing	10,218	8,550	84	+ 8	
Music	8,935	6,864	77	+_2	
French	58	50	86	+17	
Euclid	406	374	92	+18	
Algebra		91	88		
Mensuration		183	80	+17	
Latin	104	88	84	+11	
Needlework	3,733	3,466	93	=_	
Drill	9,067	7,562	73	<b>— 5</b>	
Natural Science	392	365	93	<b>—</b> 5	

Except in some few small schools under imperfectly trained teachers, little cause for dissatisfaction with the organisation can be found. The disciplinary condition is no less satisfactory than in former years, and is really one of the most creditable and pleasing features of the school management.

As a body the teachers are respectable and respected, and discharge their duties with zeal, intelligence, and efficiency. The appointment of ex-pupil-teachers to the charge of the smaller schools, to the practical exclusion of untrained outsiders, has been productive of beneficial results, and it will be advantageous to the interests of the schools generally should such source of supply prove permanent.

J. D. BRADLEY,

District Inspector

District Inspector.

# ANNEX G. INSPECTOR BLUMER'S REPORT.

I.—Adequacy of the means of Education as Regards Amount and Distribution.

1.—Adequacy of the means of Education as Regards Amount and Distribution.

During the whole or some portion of the past year, 75 schools were in operation in the Tamworth section of the Armidale District; of this number 2 Public (North Cuerindi and Rywany); 3 Provisional (Emu Creek, Heslington, and Hoskisson's Creek); 1 Half-time (Duncan's Creek); and 1 House-to-house (Abington) are new schools. Four schools (Cooringoora and Molroy, Provisional, and Sobraon and Riley's Flat, Half-time) were closed during the year on account of diminished attendances. At present, therefore, my list includes 48 Public, 16 Provisional, 2 Half-time, and 5 House-to-House,—Total 71 schools.

The following applications for establishment of new schools were dealt with as stated hereunder:—

Place.	Kind of School applied for.	Result of Application.		
Mungundi				
Tamworth (Bourke Ward)				
Crinoline (Morce)		"		
Doctor's Creek (Bingara)	,,	,		
Duncan's Creek (Tamworth)	,,	Half-time granted.		
Haning (Bendemeer)	,,	Granted conditionally.		
Lyston (Moree)	,,	Refused.		
Tareela (Barraba)				
Toryburn (Yarrowyck)	,,	House-to-house offered conditionally		
Woolshed (Bundarra)	To re-open Provisional	Refused.		
Borah, &c. (Manilla)	Half-time	House-to-house offered.		
Rockmore (Barraba)	House-to-house	Granted.		
Sand Holes (Moree)	,,	Refused.		
	) i			

The conditional offers in connection with Haning and Toryburn were not accepted, and the Mungundi residents have not yet provided the necessary buildings and furniture.

Schools are well distributed throughout this section of the district, and it is not expected that many applications will be received during the ensuing twelve months.

II .- The Actual Condition of the Schools as elicited by Inspection.

Every school was fully inspected, 25 received ordinary inspections, and numerous incidental visits were made. More second inspections would have been held but for the great amount of time lost on account of heavy rains and flooded rivers and creeks. On one occasion these impediments rendered itnecessary to travel 400 miles to inspect one small school.

In general the schoolrooms are commodious, suitable, and properly furnished. The accommodation of some of the smaller ones is rather limited; but in these few instances the immediate prospects of the schools do not warrant any outlay for enlargement of buildings.

Notwithstanding that the most rigid economy has been exercised for several years, the premises, in nearly every case, are in a satisfactory state of repair. Increased attention is paid to the improvement and adornment of school grounds. The Teachers at Walcha and Nemingha deserve special mention for their efforts in this direction. Not only have shade trees been planted in the play-ground, but beautiful flower plots are tended by the pupils, hedges have been set, and fruit trees are thriving in the Teachers' gardens.

Due care is taken of the school stock, the records are correctly, and, with few exceptions, neatly kept, and improvement is noticeable in the construction of the prescribed lesson guides.

The disciplinary condition of the schools is quite as satisfactory as formerly. As a body, the pupils are regular, punctual, tidy, respectful, and promptly obedient. Military drill is taught and practised in all schools where the teachers possess a knowledge of the subject. The Tamworth Cadet Corps is in a healthy state, and the formation of a fife and drum band in connection with it has proved a decided success.

Comparison of the general efficiency of the schools for this and the preceding year shows that the results are about equal; 86 per cent. were up to or above standard. The schools that most distinguished themselves are Tamworth Superior, Manilla, Bingara, and Walcha.

In the various subjects of instruction the proficiency results stated hereunder are quite as high as those of last year.

Proficiency of Pupils in the various subjects compared with that of last year, 1891

Subjects.	Percentage of Puj Stan	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	1891.	1892.	during 1891.
Reading	89	88	- 1
Writing	92	90	<b>—</b> 2
Arithmetic	77	79	+ 2
Grammar	88	87	- 1
Geography	91	95	+ 4
History—English	81	83	+ 2
History—Australian	91	91	
Scripture and Moral Lessons	94	96	+ 2
Object Lessons	88	88	<u>`</u> =
Drawing	83	85	+ 2
Music	70	77	+ 7
French	52	83	+ 31
Latin	71	83	+ 12
Euclid	69	87	+ 18
Algebra	100	87	- 13
Mensuration	46	79	+ 33
Natural Science	100	84	16
Needlework	97	95	_ 2
Drill	67	86	+ 19

The Secretary of the Railway Ambulance Corps gave a course of lessons to the fifth-class boys in Tamworth Superior Public School. These lessons were supplemented by practices under the supervision of the head-master. The lads entered heartily into the spirit of the affair, and concluded the course by a public display. Their ability to render invaluable "first aid" in cases of wounds, fractures, apparent drowning, &c., was unmistakably proven. The value of such practical instruction cannot be overestimated estimated.

III .- Adequacy of School Accommodation

	Allowing each Pupil.		
	8 square fect.	100 cubic feet.	
Accommodation existing at end of 1891	4,418 227	<b>4,126</b> 169	
Number of new seats provided during 1892	263 36	181 12	
Accommodation existing at end of 1892	<b>4,</b> 454	4,138	

Greatest number of pupils on roll during any quarter of 1892, 3,571. It is evident from the above statistics that the accommodation provided is more than sufficient for

the pupils enrolled.

Extensive and necessary additions to the school buildings are in progress, under the supervision of the architect, at Bingara and Moree. Small schoolrooms were erected at Boolooroo, Duri, and Upper Horton, and the buildings at Rywang enlarged by the Inspector. A new schoolroom is in course of crection at Mount Drummond, near Bundarra, and will be ready for occupation early next year.

### IV .- Teachers.

Difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of pupil-teachers at Bendemeer, Bingara, and the staff at Bendemeer is incomplete, but at the other places mentioned the difficulty has been

Moree. The start at Bennemeer is incomplete, out at the collect particle.

Met by the employment of ex-pupil teachers as assistants.

With one or two exceptions, the teachers are earnest, efficient, and thoroughly reliable. The fact that no complaints were made against any of them during the year speaks well for their character with

that no complaints were made against any of them during the year speaks well for their character with the general public.

The principal teachers at Tamworth Superior, West Tamworth Public, and Nemingha Public eagerly availed themselves of an invitation to attend a series of lessons in Ambulance work given for the benefit of railway employees. At an examination subsequently held by the Railway Medical Officer, they received special commendation for their marked ability to render prompt and effective aid in almost any case of accident. As such practical knowledge is of incalculable value to all, and especially to persons remote from medical assistance, it is hoped that other teachers will embrace any similar opportunity that may present itself of extending their usefulness.

### V.-Summary.

The increased educational requirements of this section of the district have been fully met by the establishment of new schools.

The general efficiency of the schools is highly satisfactory and promising.

The aggregate accommodation is in excess of that required, and where, in special cases, increased accommodation was found necessary, it was at once provided for.

The teachers continue to discharge their duties loyally and efficiently, and to win well-merited

public estcem.

Tamworth, 26th December, 1892.

L. BLUMER,

Inspector.

## ANNEX H.

# INSPECTOR BEAVIS' REPORT.

The work of the year was commenced with 83 schools in operation; these have since been added to by the opening of 5 new schools, viz., 3 Provisional (Severn, Fieldside, and Rivertree) and 2 Half-time (Highfield and Moredun). The schools at Clearbank and Kulki, which were discontinued in 1891 on account of small attendance, have been re-established; the former was for a short period worked as a Half-time School with Wellingrove, but the arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and the schools are now conducted separately as Provisional.

Altogether 90 schools have been in operation for the whole or a portion of the year, viz.:-

65 Public.

21 Provisional.

2 Half-time 2 House-to-house.

The Provisional School at Argenton failed in September from paucity of attendance, and it is likely that the Torrington School will have to be discontinued for a similar reason; thus 88 of the schools

above enumerated will still remain effective.

The school at Oban, closed since 1890, and a new Provisional School at Big Ben, near Emmaville, will commence work after the vacation. The list will be further increased at an early date by the establishment of an Infant School at Ross Hill (Inverell) and a Provisional School at Tarban, near Tenter-

Applications are under consideration for the establishment of schools at Vivier (King's Plains), Long Plain (near Inverell), Brushey Creek (near Guyra), Clairville and Yarrow Creek (near Glen Innes), and Oakey Creek (near Ashford). These numerous requests from localities so widely separated indicate the progress of settlement throughout the district. The list of schools for 1893 will probably

reach 100.

The material condition of the schools generally has been improved during the year. A handsome, well-furnished structure at Glen Innes has superseded the irregular and defective accommodation of the past. More commodious schoolrooms have been provided at Bear Hill and Nine Mile, and much-needed improvements (chiefly painting and repairs) have been effected in connection with a large number of school buildings throughout the section.

Further advance is to be recorded in the work of inspection. Every school has been regularly inspected, and 36 schools (40 per cent.) have received ordinary inspection. Only 15 of the schools are rated as below standard, and of this number only 9 failed to show satisfactory results, the remainder being schools incompletely organised. The 66 schools which exceeded standard requirements, and 9 which satisfied the standard, represent 83 per cent. of the full list—an increase of 3 per cent. on last year's results. It was not practicable to make ordinary inspections of all the schools, but it is to be noted that in nearly every instance where a visit of this kind preceded the regular inspection, the school had in the interval made material improvement.

3,197 interval made material improvement.

3,197 pupils were examined as compared with 3,012 in 1892; the results, summarised hereunder, bear favourable comparison with those of the previous year:—

Subjects	Percentage up to or	Increase or Decreas	
Subjects.	1891.	1892.	per cent.
Reading	84	86	+ 2
Writing	86	90	+ 4
Dictation	72	74	+ 2
Arithmetic	77	78	+ 1
Grammar		77	+ 3
Geography		75	- 8
History (English)	80	75	- 5.
History (Australian)	92	79	13
Scripture	87	85	- 2
Object Lessons	82	85	+ 3
Drawing	72	77	+ 5
Music	82	81	
French	4444444444	100	+ 100
Euclid		97	+ 25
Algebra	83	88	+ 5
Mensuration	71	82	1 + 11
Latin	96	79	- 17
Prigonometry	********		
Needlework	86	87	+ 1
Drill	75	78	+ 3
Natural Science	100	100	

It will be observed that the figures show some advance in most of the subjects taught, including the "three Rs." French appears in the list for the first time as a consequence of the recent formation of the "three Rs." French appears in the list for the first time as a consequence of the recent formation of a fifth class at the Glen Innes Girls' School. Fifth classes (embracing 40 pupils), were examined at Emmaville, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield; but at other schools also the work has been such as to qualify individual pupils for the University Public Examinations. Pupils from the Public Schools at Emmaville, Deepwater, Glen Innes, Inverell, and Tingha, secured passes at these examinations.

Drill is becoming more widely taught as an aid to school discipline. The Cadet Corps (4) are efficiently managed.

Many school-grounds under the stimulating influence of the "Arbor Day" celebration are gradually assuming an attractive appearance. The flower-borders at Elsmore, Tenterfield, Glen Innes, and Inverell, show special evidence of careful supervision on the part of the teachers; the teacher of the first-named school has been the recipient of a bonus in recognition of his efforts. Kitchen gardens in connection with the residences are of more frequent occurrence, and in some instances are excellently kent

The teachers as a body maintain a reputation for personal character which is a credit to the service, and which tends largely to promote the popularity of the schools; during the year no serious cause of complaint has been preferred against any teacher under my superintendence.

The attendance in the schools shows a small increase; and, as will be seen from the subjoined

table, the accommodation grows with the requirements.

•	Number of places allowing each child		ving Attendance.	
	8 square feet of floor space.	100 cub. ft. of air space.	Highest enrol- ment quarter.	Highest average quarter.
Accommodation at the end of 1891	5,115 636	4,758 620	June.	September.
Places gained Net increase Accommodation at the end of 1892	736	677 57 4,815	4,016	2,925

Under my supervision 5 small school-buildings and 1 weathershed have been erected at a cost of £289 5s.; and 11 other buildings have been repaired or improved at a further cost of £95 18s. 7d.

School-buildings at Highfield and Moredun have been provided by the residents, free of cost to the Department.

Summary.

The number of schools has been increased by the establishment of 5 schools in new localities and the re-opening of 2 schools which had been closed; only one school has been permanently discontinued. 90 schools at least will commence work in January, and two others some time later. Several applications for new schools from localities widely separated, indicate at once the steady growth of settlement and the for new schools from localities widely separated, indicate at once the steady growth of settlement and the desire of the people to avail themselves of the means of education; these applications will receive early attention. The accommodation in the schools keeps pace with the requirements.

The work of inspection has been more complete, and gives evidence of increased efficiency of the schools, a wider scope of instruction in special instances, and the industry and high personal character of the teachers.

W. BEAVIS,

The protector

Glen Innes, 31st Dec., 1892.

### Inspector.

### ANNEX I.

# INSPECTOR PARKINSON'S REPORT.

AT the close of 1891 the Schools under my supervision were 43 Public, 13 Provisional, 10 Half-time, 9 House-to-house—Total, 75. All these schools have been in operation this year, and 6 new schools have been established, so that the number of schools at work during 1892 has been 81. The new schools were the following:—Walhallow Public, Bullawa Creek and Willala Provisional, North and South Bective Half-time, and Kingsmill Peak House-to-house. House-to-house Schools have also been granted at Kereargo and North Lynn, and an application for the re-opening of a similar school at Barry, near Newcastle, has not yet been dealt with. Several changes have taken place in other schools. Yarraman Half-time School has been closed; St. Helena Provisional School has been converted into a Half-time School, to work with Blackville; and the Provisional Schools at Bando, Come-by-Chance, Spring Ridge, and Warrah have become Public Schools. Thus, of 80 schools on my list at the close of the year, 48 are Public,

Public, 10 are Provisional, 12 are Half-time, and 10 are House-to-House. The Half-time Schools at Gunnenbene and Keepit are to be discontinued, but as two new schools have been granted no decrease in the number of schools open in 1893 is likely to occur.

This district is well supplied with schools, and I do not think there are any children without the

means of public education, excepting those of a few really isolated families, who cannot possibly be reached by any provision of the present Act,

reached by any provision of the present Act,

At the close of 1891 accommodation was provided for 4,519 children, allowing 8 square feet of floor space for each, or for 3,944 children, allowing 100 cubic feet of space for each. By the closing of Yarraman School, and the giving up of old buildings at Curlewis, Currabubula, Spring Ridge, and Mullaly, 148 or 94 places respectively were lost; but an increase of 375 or 298 places respectively was obtained by the building of new schools at Curlewis, Walhallow, Spring Ridge, Bullawa Creek, Mullaly, and Willala, new class rooms at Currabubula and Narrabri West, adding to the school at Galathara Road, and leasing rooms at Bective and Kingsmill Peak. At the present time the school-rooms in this district provide accommodation for 4,746 or 4,148 children, according to the mode of calculation adopted; and as the gross enrolment of pupils for the year only reached 4,312, it will be seen that ample room exists for all. In two or three towns the structures are old and inconvenient, and they must shortly be replaced by new ones constructed on modern principles; but taking the district as a whole the buildings

exists for all. In two or three towns the structures are old and inconvenient, and they must shortly be replaced by new ones constructed on modern principles; but taking the district as a whole the buildings are suitable, and provide sufficient accommodation for the school population in the various centres. Much has been done, too, during the year to improve them; whilst one school has been enlarged, and seventeen schools and five residences repaired under my direction, improvements of a more important character have been carried out by the architect at thirteen schools. Some of the residences provided for the teachers are rather small, and in many places kitchens and other conveniences have been erected.

Eighty-one schools were in operation during 1892. Each of these received a regular inspection, and 50 of them an ordinary inspection. The district of which I have charge is so extensive that even with constant travelling it is impossible to visit each school twice within the year. Fourteen of the schools not inspected a second time are situated from 130 to 280 miles from my head-quarters, 4 are located across the Namoi River, and cannot be reached excepting in dry months, and 7 were schools not in operation the whole year. At the ordinary inspections the pupils were tested in reading, writing, arithmetic, and dictation. The adoption of this course leads the teachers to maintain a higher state of efficiency in their schools by giving most attention to the principal subjects. Of the 81 schools examined, 9 were found below standard, 3 up to standard, and 69 above. Thus 89 per cent. of the schools were either up to or above requirements. This is an improvement of 4 per cent. on the results of last year. last year

A fuller comparison between the results for the two years is shown hereunder :-

	Schools.	
	1891.	1892.
Below standard (less than 50 per cent. of marks)  Between standard and fair (from 50 to 60 per cent.  Between fair and very fair (from 60 to 70 per cent.)  Above very fair (more than 70 per cent.)	42	9 38 29 5
Totals	76	81

Nundle Public School has continued to hold the premier position for efficiency, and the other 4 schools which obtained the highest marks are (in order of merit), Gunnedah, Currabubula, Quirindi, and Boggabri. The Public Schools at Bando, Wee Waa, Rotherfield, Narrabri West, and Bowling Alley Point approach those already named in efficiency.

The following table gives the number of pupils examined in each subject in 1892, and the percentages of passes for the years 1891 and 1892:—

Subjects.	Number of children examined in 1892.	Percentage of passes in 1892.	Percentage of passes in 1891.	Increase or decrease.
Reading	2,692	87	85	+ 2
Writing		94	89	+ 5
Arithmetic		76	77	- 1
Dictation		66	69	<b>—</b> 3
Grammar		74	77	<b>—</b> 3
Geography		77	86	<del> 9</del>
English History		73	78	<b>—</b> 5
Australian History	125	89	100	11
Scripture	2,475	86	83	+ 3
Object Lessons		91	87	+ 4
Drawing		88	80	+ 8
Music		76	66	+10
Mensuration		74	6 <b>2</b>	+12
Euclid		96	76	+20
Algebra		82	89	<b>—</b> 7
Latin		82	81	+1
French		70	75	<del></del> 5
Needlework		94	94	==
Drill		91	92	1
Natural Science		100	100	=

From this table it will be seen that of 20 subjects examined, 9 show an improvement on last year's results, 9 are inferior, and 2 are equal. One hundred and fifty-three more pupils were examined in 1892 than in 1891.

In 1892 than in 1891.

During the past year the teachers have maintained the reputation they have already earned for sobriety, industry, and respectability. Only one teacher has incurred the Minister's displeasure; and although complaints have been made against several others, investigation has shown that very often the quarrelling has been due to local jealousies, and not to either incompetency or neglect on the part of the teachers. At the annual examination held in June, 21 teachers presented themselves, and 12 were successful. The number of small schools in the district necessitates the employment of a like number of unclassified male teachers; and as suitable persons cannot always be readily found, now and then a school has to be closed for a few weeks. No other difficulty is met with in keeping the school staffs properly equipped, as more than sufficient candidates for the office of pupil-teacher are constantly presenting themselves. The pupil-teachers employed in this district are well supported by their respective teachers, and their work is of a satisfactory character. All of those examined in December, 1891, gained promotion. Some of the most efficient of the small schools are under the charge of ex-pupil-teachers; though a few of those teachers who have had no previous training show marked ability, and a promise of eventually rising to positions of responsibility. rising to positions of responsibility.

### In conclusion:-

- Ample accommodation is provided for the school population of the district.
   Seven new buildings have been erected, 1 has been enlarged, and 27 have been repaired and improved.
- All schools received a regular inspection, and more than 60 per cent. an ordinary inspection.

4. Eighty-nine per cent. of the schools were up to or above standard.5. Six new schools were established during the year.

The teachers have worked with diligence and success, and have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner.

Quirindi, 2nd January, 1892.

H. PARKINSON, Inspector.

### ANNEX J.

### DISTRICT-INSPECTOR McCREDIE'S REPORT.

AT the close of 1891 there were 250 schools and departments in the Bathurst District, but early in January, AT the close of 1891 there were 250 schools and departments in the Bathurst District, but early in January, 1892, it was decided to close 1 school (Swallow Creek Provisional), and not to include it in the list of schools for the year, which, therefore, opened with 249 schools and departments in active operation. Of this number, 7 were afterwards closed through insufficient attendance, viz., the schools at Molong Creek, Thompson's Creek, Mickie's Plains, Tomanbil, Paling Yards, Felled Timber, and Bungerellingong. To counterbalance this loss, new schools were opened at the following places:—Megalong, Glenbrook, Porcupine Gap, Winburndale, Mingelow, Swallow's Nest, Isabella, Brogan Gate, Harrow, Goonigal, Taylor's Pit, and Gorman's Hill West. The number of existing schools and departments at the end of 1892 was 254, of which 82 are in the Forbes section, 103 in the Eskbank section, and the remaining 69 in the Central section of the district.

in the Central section of the district.

The following changes in the classification of schools occurred during the year:—One of the new schools, Megalong Public, was first opened as a teaching-centre of a House-to-house School, and two others, Glenbrook and New Vale Provisional, were subsequently converted into Public. The Half-time schools at Mount Lawson, Porter's Retreat, and Kangaroobic Creek—became, the first mentioned, Public, and the other two, Provisional; and the House-to-house schools at Nanima and Aliwell were raised to the rank of Half-time. Chatham Valley Provisional, which was closed for the first eight months of the year, is now worked as a House-to-house School, with Gingkin, another teaching-station in its neighbourhood. Ganbenang Public has taken the place of Megalong as one of the centres of the House-to-house School at Cox's River and Cullenbenbong; while the Public Schools at Brisbane Valley and Mayfield have been reduced to Half-time. Katoomba Public was raised to the rank of Superior Public during the year.

Twenty-one applications for the establishment of new schools were received, the majority being from new settlements in the Forbes or Western section of the district. Subjoined is a list of the applications, and the Minister's decision in regard to them:—

Locality.	School sought.	Decision.
aisy Bank	Provisional	Half-time offered.
ledlow	Public	Declined.
rraga		
enbrook		Granted.
awatha		House-to-house offered.
ogan Gate	Half-time	Granted.
arrow		
oonigal		,,
orcupine Gap	Dublia	<b>)</b> 1
oates Creek	Provisional	Declined.
m's Lagoon		
anara		"
icobra	**	House-to-house offered.
lswick		Declined.
arlton		Half-time offered.
	i i	Granted.
angan		Declined.
oring Terraceoring Roads		Decimed.
		TT-was to house offered
aree Brothers		House-to-house offered.
ckson's Swamp		Declined.
oodview	House-to-house	Under consideration.

In April last the school-building at Mount Ranken was accidentally destroyed by fire, and was replaced towards the close of the year by a new and comfortable wooden structure. New school-rooms have also been erected, under the supervision of the Inspectoral staff, at Reinville, Porcupine Gap, Mingelo, Ungarie, and Winburndale. The works supervised by the Inspectors, and the total cost of such works, are as under :-

·	C	ost.	
	£	s.	d.
1. Erection of 6 new school-rooms	452	6	6
2. Enlargement of 1 building	22	0	0
3. Repairs to 68 schools		1	2
4. Repairs to 12 residences	158	8	6
5. Erection of 1 weather-shed	33	10	0
•			
Total cost	£1,068	6	<b>2</b>

Repairs and additions to a large number of schools were also carried out by the Architect, under the supervision of Mr. Gostelow, the local Clerk of Works. Speaking generally, the buildings are in very fair repair, the only serious defect being that pointed out in my report for 1891, viz., that nearly all the wooden school-rooms are badly in need of painting. It is to be hoped, however, that funds will be available during the coming year to remove all or part of this defect. The internal organisation and discipline of the schools are of as high a standard as in past years; but a few might still be mentioned in which these important branches of school management do not receive the attention they deserve. The teachers, as a body, continue to evince much interest in the improvement of the school-grounds by tree-planting, &c., and in this good work they are in many localities strongly supported by the co-operation of parents and pupils, a fact borne out by the great interest shown in the celebration of Arbor Day at Milltown, Blayney, Kelso, and other places in the district.

STATISTICAL

### STATISTICAL TABLES. A .- SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

•		Accommodation.			
	Number of Schools.	Reckoned at 8 square feet for each pupil.	Reckoned at 100 cubic feet of air-space for each pupil.		
1. Total seats provided at the end of 1891	•••••	15,365	15,311		
(a) By closing of schools	8	191	143		
(b) By giving up old buildings	3	70	57		
(c) By schools transferred	0 .		••••		
Totals	11	261	200		
3. Number of seats gained:—  (a) By new school-rooms  (b) By new class-rooms  (c) By leased buildings	8 2 8 1 0	293 132 199 12	227 134 159 9		
Totals	19	636	529		
4. Increase in the number of school-seats for the year 5. Total accommodation for scholars at the end of 1892		375 15,740	329 15,640		

### B .- SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND FEES. I.—Quarterly Returns.

	School Quarters ending.									
,	Marc	h.	Jı	ıne.		Sept	embe	r.	Dec	ember.
Number of pupils enrolled     Average attendance	9,60			3 <b>7</b> 0 035			,23 <b>6</b> ,36 <b>5</b>			3,216 ,235·5
Percentages of average attendance in relation to the enrolment      Percentages for 1891	7	2·5 31·4		67. 67.		1	70. 67.	•		70 65
5. Fees received	£1,199	$\frac{3}{5}  \frac{8\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	£1,419 £118	0		£1,285 £147		0 81	£1,473 £120	
7. Free pupils	36			389 30			444 18			496 26
9. Enrolment of Cadets		-		389			342			339

II.—Annual Returns.	
1. Gross enrolment for the year	
2. Multiple ,, ,,	
3. Actual ,, ,,	14,650
4. Average attendance for the year	9,403.8
5. Percentage of average attendance in relation to the actual	
enrolment	$65 \cdot 4$
6. Percentage for 1891	61
7. Total fees received	£5,377 0 $7\frac{1}{2}$
8. Total fees in arrear at the end of 1892	£120 3 10}

### C .- RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS.

### I .- For Breach of the Compulsory Clause of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

Number of Cases.	Convictions.	Dismissals,	Withdrawals.
288	239	12	37

### II .- For Recovery of School Fees in arrear.

During the year only seven persons were sued for the recovery of school fees in arrear, and in each case a verdict for the full amount claimed was obtained.

The number of cautions issued by the School Attendance Officer to parents and guardians for their non-compliance with the compulsory clause of the Public Instruction Act of 1880 was 2,089.

The Attendance Officer, Mr. P. J. Cusack, discharged the duties of his office very satisfactorily. A comparison of the statistical tables, A and B, with those for 1891, shows an increase during the past year in the school accommodation, the enrolment of pupils, the average attendance and percentages of attendance in relation to the enrolment for each school quarter, and in the total fees received.

Through a general depression in business and scarcity of work, especially in mining centres, the amount of school fees in arrear, and the number of free pupils, were higher than in 1891, the increase in both being greater in the eastern section of the district than in the western and central sections.

During the whole or a portion of the year there were 261 schools and departments in operation, and all except one received a regular inspection.

Five were fully inspected a second time, and 73 received an ordinary inspection. Paling Yards Half-time, the school not inspected, was closed through small attendance early in January, in favour of another centre a few miles distant, where it was ascertained that a larger attendance could be secured.

The total number of inspections, regular and ordinary, was 338.

The total number of inspections, regular and ordinary, was 338.

As in past years, Mr. Inspector Lawford, of Nowra, assisted at the inspection of the Bathurst Public High School for girls.

Ninety-five per cent. of the schools inspected were up to or above the standard in efficiency. In 1891 the percentage was 92.

The highest number of children examined in any subject at the regular inspections was 9,673, or 73 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment. The following table shows the number examined nearly 73 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment. in each subject, and the percentage of passes :-

Subjects.	Number of pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above the standard.	Percentage for 1891.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography History Scripture Object Lessons Drawing Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Needlework Drill Natural Science	9,495 7,383 9,071 3,510 3,510 3,422 8,993 9,134 9,339 8,236 66 355 106 435 75 3,567 8,888	84 84 76 75 75 77 70 78 77 74 82 89 82 89 82 84 72 93 87 79 88	84 83 73 74 70 78 69 75 75 72 80 69 • 77 76 72 84 82 71	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $

In only one subject, geography, the percentage of passes is slightly below that for 1891; in two others it is the same; and in the remaining sixteen, it is above.

For respectability, efficiency, and worth, the teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers are, with very

exceptions, deserving of as favourable mention as in past years.

The present educational wants of the district are well met by existing schools, and the prospects for the year now entered upon are hopeful and encouraging.

J. McCREDIE.

District Inspector.

### ANNEX K.

### INSPECTOR KEVIN'S REPORT.

At the close of 1891 I had on my roll 101 schools, classified as follows:

Public Schools	68
Provisional Schools	12
Half-time Schools	22
House-to-house Schools	4
_	
Total	101

## Buildings.

New buildings have been erected during the year at Reinville and Glenbrook—the former under my own supervision, and costing £58; and the latter locally, costing, I believe, £80. One school, Wattleville Public, was enlarged, at a cost of £22; while 37 were repaired in various ways, at a cost of £228 15s. 8d. Five residences were also repaired, at a cost of £33 10s. In addition to the foregoing, important works have been or are being carried out by the Architect at Wangools, Katoomba, Tarana, Neville, Shaw, Irene, Esk Bank, and other places. These works in the main represent new buildings, additions, or important repairs

Neville, Shaw, Irene, Esk Bank, and other places. These works in the main represent new buildings, additions, or important repairs.

It is with regret that I refer to the limited funds at disposal during the year; for, in addition to the work already done in the way of repairs, &c., there is still a great deal to be accomplished. Many buildings are sadly in need of painting, while others require a general overhaul. I find the white ant has got into some of the residences and out-offices, causing destruction wherever it has appeared. Taking the buildings, however, as a whole, they are in fair condition, comfortable, and fully meet the attendance in point of space.

As a body, the teachers are careful tenants, but I regret to say there are some so indifferent, or careless, or lazy, that they appear not to be able to drive a nail in a loose slip-rail or batten, or put in a shilling pane of glass, without invoking aid from the Department. Teachers should, I consider, treat their residences and school-buildings as if they were their own while in charge, and on removal give them up in a clean, tidy, and fair condition as to repair. I find several of the residences quite too small for the number of occupants, and I have endeavoured to have them enlarged from time to time, where the circumstances fully warranted the expenditure.

## Organisation.

The organisation is generally good, as far as the teachers can be held responsible. The general aspect of the schools, both externally and internally, is pleasing; the lesson-guides are drawn with skill and care, while the returns are furnished promptly and correctly. There are, however, some exceptions; and I notice that more errors are made at the termination of the half-years than at that of the ordinary quarters, and I attribute this to the eagerness of the delinquents to be off for their holidays. To find classified, experienced, and intelligent teachers going wrong in adding up a small line of money in fees is simply inexplicable, and most decidedly unpardonable. With a whole month of holidays, it is surely not too much to expect that a couple of hours will be given to the important matter of compiling a neat, accurate, and reliable statement of the school's doings for the quarter, half-year, and year.

The supply of materials is sufficient and is fairly well cared for, but many teachers have complained The supply of materials is sufficient and is rainly well cared for, but many teachers have companied to me, and with justice, of the inferior quality of some of the articles supplied, especially the slate-pencils, pens, and pencil-holders.

The classification is generally correct, but I have found several cases where promotions have been delayed too long, under the mistaken notion, I believe, that a good report is next to impossible immediately

or shortly before a regular inspection.

or shortly before a regular inspection.

Many of the schools begin to show signs of a bright and pleasing future, as far as outward appearances go, owing to the planting and growth of ornamental trees and shrubs; and I venture to say that, in ten or fifteen years hence, every important school in the country will be as an oasis in a desert, and easily discerned, even at a distance, owing to its surrounding foliage. The teachers and scholars continue to take much interest in the trees and flower-beds, as they now begin to see some reward for past labour.

Arbor Day was celebrated as usual, chiefly in the form of supplementary tree-planting, a picnic, or in secrets and at night by a children's concert.

or in sports, and at night by a children's concert.

Savings Banks are in operation in all the more important schools, and, on the whole, are doing

Discipline.

This feature continues to give satisfaction. The pupils, as a whole, are regular and punctual (except on cold and wet winter mornings), neat and clean, and well-conducted. They are respectful in demeanour in the school, but much of this disappears outside, which is not perhaps to be wondered at, considering their home surroundings and influences. During the year I gave directions to have the Lesson of Conduct (which I adopt for want of a better name) read aboud by a senior pupil twice a week, viz., Friday evening before closing, and on Monday morning before work commenced. In this way the pupils will, I hope, be regularly and forcibly reminded of their duty to society and to one another.

The total enrolment for the year (no child being counted twice) was 3,061 boys and 2,756 girls; total, 5,817. The average daily attendance was 1,7320 boys and 1,5382 girls; total, 3,2702. These figures show an increase of 279 and 354 respectively over those for last year, which might naturally be expected.

The total number of children reported to me who are evading the Act amounts to 13; 2 of these have been prosecuted, 6 warned, 4 recommended for prosecution, and 1 ill. It is very satisfactory, I think, to find that there are so very few not attending school. There are, I regret to say, some children still who do not attend at all, but as they are outside of the distance limit the Department is powerless to reach them. I should like to see the compulsory distance made  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles at least, and the Act amended so as to prevent children from leaving school before 16, unless they were prepared to show that they had some bona-fide and respectable employment to go to, in which case, and under a certificate from the Inspector, they might be allowed to go at 14, as heretofore. I am forced to this conclusion by observing the numbers of boys and girls who leave school the hour they reach their fourteenth birthday, and who then begin a systematic course of idleness—the boys about street-corners and the girls about home—till they are 16, 17, or 18. It is all over with the majority by this as regards usefulness, for they have learnt to do nothing, and the boys simply develop into larrikins and the girls into—well, household drones or parasites—too lazy to work at home, and too proud and conceited to take respectable domestic service abroad. That the larrikin is a domestic product there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, and no system of public education can, in my opinion, overcome the evil. An altered condition of society may, perhaps, reach it in time.

public education can, in my opinion, overcome the evil. An altered condition of society may, perhaps, reach it in time.

I will take this opportunity of touching upon another point. It cannot have escaped the attention and observation of people living in the country that there is a decided and steady tendency in the past of our young people after leaving school to gravitate towards the cities and towns. Boys and girls of from 16 to 20 years seem, after a time, to be wholly dissatisfied with rustic life, and long to get to Sydney or some other large centre of population, in order to find something genteel to do. The lives and surroundings of their parents become distasteful to them, and they evince little or no disposition to engage in the quiet yet honorable pursuits of their progenitors. Now, I ask what can be done (or can anything be done) to stop or mitigate this evil—for evil it certainly is? Can our system of education be made to assist, and, if so, in what direction? In what way can we make country life and rural surroundings more attractive to our young people, so that when their school-days are over they may find as much pleasure and happiness among the gum-trees as in the city's noisy ways? These are questions I am not fully prepared to answer at present, but that they need an answer, and a very decided one, is, to my mind, beyond a doubt. Drill is tolerably well taught in all the schools, and exceptionally so in a few of the higher class. The Cadet movement does very well in three schools.

Of the 106 schools on my list at the beginning of the year, all, except Paling Yards Half-time, were regularly inspected; but as it was closed to make room for Isabella Half-time, and as this was inspected, my programme must in reality be regarded as having been completed. Two schools underwent a second regular inspection, while 30 received an ordinary inspection. Besides, a large number were visited incidentally, some twice or thrice, so that the work of inspection was regular and sustained. The following table shows the results under this head:—

Below standard.	Up to standard.	Above standard.	Totals.
1	0	63	64
2	0	9	11
2	1	22	25
1	0	4	5
6	1	98	105
	1 2 2 2	standard.   standard.	standard.         standard.         standard.           1         0         63           2         0         9           2         1         22           1         0         4

These results are, I consider, very satisfactory, and show that the teaching and general conduct of the schools under my supervision are of a high order. As, however, 90 per cent. of the teachers are classified and experienced, the above-stated results are not to be wondered at. Another view of the case would be to class the schools without reference to technicalities, thus:

In a highly satisfactory condition In a creditable condition In a satisfactory condition In an unsatisfactory condition	48 33 18 6
Total	105

### Instruction.

The work of instruction has gone on steadily and earnestly during the year, and with good results. A few schools were found in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition at the first inspection, but had greatly improved at the date of the second. The prescribed subjects are taught in almost every school, and the methods employed vary from tolerable to good. The appointment of pupil-teachers who have failed to

pass for training to the charge of small schools has done a great deal of good—reducing the local candidates to a mere minimum, and increasing the efficiency of the schools in a marked degree. The important subjects—reading, writing, arithmetic, and dictation—show good work done for the year—all averaging close upon 80 per cent.; while the less important are even higher in many instances.

The teachers under my supervision are a steady, conscientious class of public servants—faithful in the discharge of their duties, and loval to the noble cause they espouse. Many are studious, and have gained creditable promotion; while others, though not successful, have shown a laudable determination to advance under very discouraging circumstances. Others there are, again, who are only retarded by the absence of assistance in their studies in consequence of isolation or distance from some intellectual centre.

The pupil-teachers have worked well during the year, and have been favourably reported upon by their respective teachers. All those due for promotion were examined at my head-quarters on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, or by local committees where such attendance was considered inconvenient

Summary.

To sum up,—

(a) The means of education are ample and well distributed.

(b) Organisation and discipline are satisfactory.

(c) The instruction is of full range, and imparted earnestly and skilfully, and under the foregoing conditions I see nothing in the way of a successful year's work for 1893.

The usual statistics have already been forwarded.

JOHN KEVIN,
Inspector.

Inspector's Office, Mount Victoria, 31st December, 1892.

Inspector.

### ANNEX L.

### INSPECTOR THOMAS'S REPORT.

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

Or the schools on my list at the close of 1891, one (Swallow Creek Provisional) did not re-open, so that I commenced the year with 79 schools in operation, viz. :-

Public Schools	45
Provisional Schools	11
	16
House-to-house	7

During the year, 6 new Schools have been opened in localities where none previously existed,

Porcupine Gap Mingelo	
Bogan Gate	Half-time.
Harrow	**
Goomgal	House-to-hous

The House-to-house School at Long Angle and Nanima became Nanima Half-time School, and the Half-time School at Kangarooby Creek was convered into a Provisional School.

The following schools were closed:—

Bungerellingong	Half-time.
Tomanbil	Provisional.
Mickie's Plains	,,
The latter may, however, re-open shortly as Half-time. Thus I close the year with 82 Schools in active operation, viz.:—	
Public	46
Provisional	
TT 10.4	~ ~

House-to-house .... The following applications for new schools have been received during the year :-

Locality.	School sought.	Result of application.
Bogan Gate and Harrow. Hiawatha Goonigal and Nanima { Porcupine Gap Coate's Creek Tom's Lagoon Wanara Bucobra Elswick Woodview Carlton Wangan	Provisional Half-time Public Provisional Provisional Provisional Provisional Provisional Provisional	Aid at House-to-house rates offered, but not yet accepted. In lieu of existing House-to-house School. Granted, and now in operation.  Declined.  Aid at House-to-house rates offered, but not accepted. Declined. Under consideration.

I have also received informal applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools at Bena and Womboyne, and a House-to-house School at Lawnsdale, but am not yet in a position to recommend

anything definite in either case.

The only portion of my district not well supplied with schools is that lying to the north and north-west of Condobolin, where free-selection is rapidly going on, and whence early application for schools may be expected.

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

Of the 85 schools that were in operation during any portion of the year, all received full inspection, 2 underwent a second regular inspection, and 32 received an ordinary inspection, while incidental visits

were made as frequently as possible.

Two of my schools were inspected by the District Inspector, while I visited two of his. We co-operated in the inspection of Orange (Boys and Girls), Forbes (Primary and Infants), and Parkes Public Schools.

The efficiency of the schools may be exhibited thus :-

Class of School.	Below standard.	Up to standard.	Above standard.	Total.	Percentage satisfying standard.
Public Provisional Half-time House-to-house	2 0 3 2	1 0 1 1	43 13 15 4	46 13 19 7	95 100 84 71
Total	7	3	75	85	92
Results in 1891	8	3	71	82	90

# (a.) Organisation.

The details in the organisation of the schools falling within the circle of teachers' duties are, on

the whole, well attended to, and hints and suggestions are promptly acted upon.

Several of the buildings are, however, in great need of repair and renovation, and it is a matter of extreme regret to me that I have been unable to do all that I wished in this direction. I can only hope that the Department will during the coming year have sufficient funds at its disposal to admit of the removal of this blemish upon the organisation of my schools.

### (b.) Discipline.

The pupils, as a rule, present a very respectable appearance in person and attire, and exhibit a becoming demeanour under instruction.

In several localities they do not attend as punctually and as regularly as they should, but this is a defect frequently beyond the teacher's power to remedy, as farming pursuits, shearing, &c., absorb a great deal of juvenile labour. The long wet season, too, and its attendant floods, had a weakening effect upon the regularity of the children, and led to frequent closings of small schools, while whooping-cough, diphtheria, and sandy blight have been unusually severe during the year.

Two thousand four hundred and sixty-three pupils presented themselves at the regular inspections of the year, with results set forth in the table below:—

Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes, 1892.	Percentage of passes, 1891.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Reading. Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography English History Australian History Scripture Object Lesson Drawing Music. Drill Needlework French Latin Euclid Algebra	2,387 1,873 2,300 812 812 811 147 2,112 2,272 2,323 2,117 2,205 894 4 3 57 8	84 84 72 77 73 71 61 74 72 73 74 74 69 85 75 67 84 75	85 85 67 74 75 75 -60 57 70 73 72 70 70 74 80 50 50	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Mensuration	92 57	66 <b>93</b>	91 90	— 25 + 3

It will be noticed that in all subjects taken by the pupils as a body the results differ very slightly from those of 1891.

### (d.) Teaching Staff.

Five unclassified teachers (one of them an ex-pupil-teacher) hold positions that should be filled by classified teachers. This is a distinct improvement on last year's figures.

All pupil-teachers in my section of the district obtained promotion during the year.

I still experience great difficulty in obtaining suitable male candidates for small schools.

The teachers employed under my supervision are classified as under:—

Pupil-teachers	·		2	3		4.	6		1	16
			ı.	11.		III.	Iv.	Prot	oationer.	otal.
Total	0	2	6	5	20	14	3	7	21	78
Assistants	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
Teachers-in-charge	0	2	5	4	18	14	3	7	21	74
	I A.	IB.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Ex-PT	Unclassified.	Total

III .- Accommodation.

At the close of 1891 the schools in operation provided scats for 4,624 pupils, on basis of 8 square feet of floor-space to each, or for 4,416, on basis of 100 cubic feet of air-space each. During the year the opening of 6 new schools, of a new class-room at Peak Hill, and of a vested building at Ungarie, to replace a rented building, has added 334 seats (floor-space), or 259 seats (cubic space); while the closing of 4 schools, and the giving up of the old building at Ungarie have caused a loss of 136 seats (floor-space), or 92 seats (cubic space). The net gain has raised the available accommodation in existing schools to 4,822 seats on the former basis of calculation, or to 4,577 on the latter.

As the highest quarterly enrolment was 3,442, and the highest quarterly average attendance 2,364, it is apparent that ample provision has been made for seating the school population of the district.

During the year the premises at Bowan, Cargo, Condobolin, and Lake Cudgellico, were painted and improved by the Architect's branch, and those at Gregra and Marsden under my own supervision, while minor repairs, costing in all £55 9s. 9d., were effected at 12 schools.

while minor repairs, costing in all £55 9s. 9d., were effected at 12 schools.

No works of any importance remain unfinished at the end of the year.

Eighty-two schools, with an enrolment of 3,351, and an average attendance of 2,249, were in operation at the close of the school year.

The close of the school year.

The total fees paid amounted to £1,312 0s. 3d., and the outstanding arrears stand at £19 14s. 6d.

One hundred and twenty-one free pupils were on the roll at the close of the year.

Every school was fully inspected, and 92 per cent. satisfied the standard.

The present educational requirements of the district are fully met.

Forbes, 31st December, 1892.

W. GEO. THOMAS, Inspector.

### ANNEX M.

# DISTRICT-INSPECTOR JOHNSON'S REPORT.

There were 163 Public, 14 Provisional, 24 Half-time, and 9 House-to-house Schools in the Bowral District at the beginning of 1892; and at the end of the year there were 162 Public, 21 Provisional, 32 Half-time, and 7 House-to-house Schools in operation. There has, therefore, been an increase of 12 schools during the year. Eighty-five of these are in the Nowra section, 71 in the Crookwell section, and 67 in the Bowral section.

In this section of the district new school-buildings, including teachers' residences, were erected at Ingleburn and Roberton Park, and new buildings will shortly be commenced at Balmoral and Spaniard's Hill. A girls' room at Bowral, and a school-room and teacher's residence at The Oaks, are much needed, and will probably be erected during 1893.

Eighteen school-buildings were repaired and otherwise improved. The works at Luddenham, Menangle, Glenmore, Berrima, and Sutton Forest were carried out under the Architect's supervision, and the others were supervised by myself. Extensions alterations and interest were activated by myself.

Camden school-buildings, which, owing to faulty construction, were unsuitable for school purposes.

The school-rooms of this section of the district provide sittings for 4,167 pupils, which is considerably in excess of the number actually required. Bowral School is the only one in which the accommodation is under that required, and, as before stated, it has been decided to erect an additional room at that place.

The enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of 1892 were as under:—

	Enrolment.	Average.
March quarter	3,593	2,564
June quarter	3,696	2,569
September quarter	3,648	2,614
December quarter	3,666	2,594
For the previous year they were :		
<u>.</u> .	Enrolment.	Average.
March quarter	3,527	2.413
June quarter	3,423	2,338
September quarter	3,434	2,389
December quarter	3,418	2,220
77 47 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		

From these numbers it will be seen that the enrolment and attendance were higher this year than in 1891

All the schools of the district, except one in the Crookwell section, were inspected during the year, and 72 were inspected a second time. Thirty of these second inspections were made by Mr. Inspector Lawford, 8 by Mr. Inspector Baillie, and 34 by myself. At the regular inspections, 200 schools ranked above the standard, 9 reached it, and 12 failed to reach it. The numbers last year were, 185, 11, and 19. Satisfactory improvement has therefore taken place since the inspection of the schools in 1891. The number of pupils examined last year was 2,545, and this year 2,697.

Judged by the number of passes, reading shows fair improvement, and at my ordinary inspections I observed that this subject is being more earefully and more intelligently taught in several schools than previously. Still, in some schools the reading lesson consists mainly in teaching the pupils to say the words of the lessons, without any attempt at correct grouping, emphasis, or inflection of the voice.

Legal proceedings were taken against the parents of 63 pupils for breaches of the compulsory clauses of the Act. Convictions were secured in 47 of these cases, 13 were withdrawn, and 3 were dismissed.

The teachers in this section of the district are highly respectable and attentive to their duties. Four gained promotion to Class I by examination, and other 4 to the highest grade of Third Class.

There are 21 pupil-teachers employed in this section of the district. These young persons are well-conducted and industrious, and, with one or two exceptions, give promise of becoming skilful teachers.

The present educational requirements of the district are fully met by existing schools, and satisfactory work may be looked for during 1893.

W. H. JOHNSON District Inspector.

Bowral, 7th January, 1893.

### ANNEX N.

## INSPECTOR LAWFORD'S REPORT.

The boundaries of the district are the same as they were last year. At the end of that year there were 84 schools in operation, and 1 new school—Wallaby Hill—was opened at the beginning of the year, making a total of 85 schools open during the year, or any part of it, viz.:—

Public	76
Provisional	1
Half-time	8
Total	

Of these, one small school—Mimosa Park—was closed last month, owing to the low attendance throughout the year, and it is likely that another—Comarong—will not be re-opened next year for similar

reasons. On the other hand, the Nowra Superior Public School, which has reached Class IV, will be worked in two departments. It is probable, therefore, that in January next there will be 84 schools in working order.

working order.

All schools have received one full or regular inspection, and 30 schools have also had an ordinary inspection, while incidental visits have been made in many other cases.

There is statute accommodation at the present time for 5,784 children, and floor-space for 6,627; while additions now in progress at Kiama, Nowra, and Ulladulla will provide, by the middle of 1893, considerable additional accommodation, which is much wanted at those places. There will then be no school in the district where there is any overcrowding. A new school-room has been built at Broughton Vale by the Inspector, and the old school at that place converted into two additional rooms for the teacher's residence—a very necessary work—at a total cost of £214. The school-room at Yalwal has been lengthened, at a cost of £32 1s., to meet increased demands.

New residences have been built by the Architect at Albion Park and Tomerong, and a new school

New residences have been built by the Architect at Albion Park and Tomerong, and a new school

is in progress at the former place.

Repairs, including fencing and water supply, have been made at 34 schools and 8 residences, under the direction of the Inspector, at a total cost of £322 7s. 2d.

The efficiency of the schools is very good, 96 per cent. being up to or above the standard, as against 94 per cent. last year; but as a school has only to gain half the possible number of marks to be up to the standard, it is not a very difficult achievement, and a school below the standard must be in a very half condition. very bad condition.

The remarks made in last year's report as to the distribution of the means of education apply with equal force now; only one new school—Wallaby Hill—having been opened during the year. Six applications for new schools have been made, at—

East Milton. Poplar Grove. Road Ends.

Brooker's Farm. Little Forest Yerriyong Valley.

The first four applications were declined. A teacher has been conditionally promised at Little Forest, and a Half-time School, to be worked with Yerriyong, has been established on the usual conditions at Yerriyong Valley. As, however, in both these cases the conditions involve the erection of buildings by the residents, it is doubtful if schools will be opened at either place.

The district is thoroughly settled; there are plenty of schools, well distributed; they are in a very satisfactory condition as regards their efficiency and working order. The teachers, with one or two exceptions, are an earnest and painstaking body, and the prospects for the coming year are entirely satisfactory.

satisfactory.

L. E. LAWFORD,

Nowra, 21st December, 1892.

Inspector.

#### ANNEX O.

#### INSPECTOR BAILLIE'S REPORT.

During the first eight months of the year the Mittagong section of the Bowral District was under the supervision of Mr. Inspector Murray, who retired on the 31st August, under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, and I was appointed his successor on the 1st September. Much of the information contained in the following report has, therefore, been furnished by Mr. Murray, who states that at the beginning of the year there were 38 Public, 8 Provisional, 8 Half-time, and 8 House-to-house Schools in operation in the Crookwell District. At the close of the year there were under my supervision 36 Public, 10 Provisional, 18 Half-time, and 5 House-to-house Schools. The 5 House-to-house Schools comprise 12 stations. stations.

# School-buildings.

Small schools have been creeted at Five-mile Tree, Greenwattle, Marian Vale, and Green Gully by the inhabitants of these localities, the first three as Half-time, and the other as House-to-house. A new Provisional School was opened at the beginning of the year at Monk's Crossing, near Laggan, in a temporary building provided by the residents; and a new Provisional School (which will be opened after the Christmas vacation) has been established at Big Meadow, near Peelwood, at a small cost to the Department. The Public School at Memundie has been converted into a House-to-house, and is worked Department. The Public School at Memundie has been converted into a House-to-nouse, and is worked with Green Gully. A new school building has been erected at Golspie, in a central position, to meet the educational requirements of Golspie and Fassifern; and a school is in course of erection at Myrtleville, in a much better position than the old building occupies. The schools at Hadley and Greenwich Park have been closed through small attendance.

Repairs have been effected at Chatsbury, Bungonia, Leighwood, Gullen, and Pejar—Public; at Streamville, Kareela, and Fullerton—Provisional; and at Windellama West, Curran's Creek, and Argyle

East-Half-time Schools.

A teacher's residence has been provided at Peelwood, and one is being erected at Kentgrove Public School. The buildings at Crookwell have been enlarged and improved, to afford better accommodation for the increasing numbers.

The sitting accommodation is adequate to the requirements of the district, and is properly

distributed.

The teachers and pupil-teachers employed at the end of the year numbered 64. As a body, they are assiduous in their duties, held in esteem amongst the people, and respected by their pupils. Their

Pupil-teachers					2	1		1	4
		1.	2.		3.	4.	Probat	ioner.	Total.
Totals			3	•••	15	4	10	28	60
Teachers			3		14	4	10 	28	59 1
	I A.	I B.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Unclas- sified.	Total

#### Discipline.

Under this head I am pleased to report that good order and attention were dominant features in over 90 per cent. of the schools inspected by me. The cane is resorted to only as a last resource, and in the majority of schools it is scarcely ever used. Drill is imperfectly taught in many of the country schools, from the fact that three-fourths of the teachers have only a slight theoretical knowledge of the subject, without any practical experience. However, I am induced to hope considerable improvement will be made in this important branch of education during the ensuing year. The drill at Flowerburn Public School deserves special mention.

## Instruction.

This section of the district, taken as a whole, is sparsely populated, and several of the schools are difficult of access, especially during heavy rains, yet every school received a regular inspection, except Hadley, closed early in the year. Eight were inspected twice, and several received incidental inspections as opportunities offered. Of all the schools inspected, five only were below the standard, one reached the set was above it. the standard, and the rest were above it.

The numbers of pupils examined, and the percentages of passes are given hereunder:-

umbers of pupils examined, and the percentages of passes are given as the standard.

1,428 in Reading, of which 89'9 per cent. passed the standard.

1,423 in Writing, of which 88'0

1,234 in Dictation, of which 80'7

1,383 in Arithmetic, of which 80'8

463 in Grammar, of which 84'6

463 in Geography, of which 84'2

449 in English History, of which 77'9 per cent.

103 in Australian History, of which 79'6 per cent.

1,265 in Scripture, of which 76'4 per cent.

1,301 in Object Lessons, of which 76'8 per cent.

1,322 in Drawing, of which 78'4

885 in Music, of which 82'3

21 in Euclid, of which 85'7

18 in Mensuration, of which 77'7 18 in Mensuration, of which 77.7 402 in Needlework, of which 91.5 1,304 in Drill, of which 81.1

The percentages of passes in writing, Australian history, drawing, music, Euclid, needlework, and drill, are slightly above last year's results, while in reading, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, and scripture, the resultsare a shade lower. On the whole, however, satisfactory progress has been made.

#### Summary.

- 1. The means of education are sufficient, well distributed, and meet the requirements of the District.
  - 2. The teachers are as a body respectable, trustworthy, and earnest in their work.
  - Satisfactory progress has been made during the year.
     The outlook is healthy.

J. W. E. BAILLIE, Inspector.

Parramatta, 31st December, 1892.

ANNEX P.

DISTRICT-INSPECTOR COOPER'S REPORT.

At the close of 1891, there were 366 schools in the Goulburn District. Of that number, 4 in the Bega and Braidwood Section were not reopened. During the year just ended, 24 new or revived schools were brought into operation. The total number of schools or departments open for the whole or part of 1892 was therefore 386, distributed as indicated hereunder:—

	;	1892.	1891.			
Section of District.	Schools.	Pupils enrolled.	Schools.	Pupils enrolled		
Goulburn	86	4,953	82	4,892		
Braidwood	106	3,458	100	3,454		
Bega	103	4,671	103	4,533		
Yass	91	3,783	91	3,708		
Totals	386	16,865	376	16,587		

This table shows an increase of 10 schools and of 278 pupils enrolled. In the course of the year, however, the diminished attendance at 7 of the schools taken over from 1891, rendered their closing necessary, so that the schools or departments existing at the end of last quarter numbered 379. It will be seen from the following figures that these schools, in the aggregate, afford ample accommodation for the children enrolled therein:—

School or	Number of places, al	Highest quarterl	
Departments.	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.	corolment.
84 105 100	4,541 4,820 5,194	4,206 3,378 4,438	3,926 2,811 3,746
90		3,628	3,144
	84 105 100	School or Departments.     8 square feet.       84     4,541       105     4,820       100     5,194       90     4,175	84     4,541     4,206       105     4,820     3,378       100     5,194     4,438       30     4,175     3,628

Of the new schools provided during the year, 15 were erected under the supervision of the District Inspector and the Inspectors who, in several cases, had the assistance of Local Committees. In the Goulburn Section, new schools were built at Williamsdale and Canberra, to replace old and unsuitable rooms; and at Middle Arm, Malcolm Vale, Tinderry Vale, and Waterholes, Half-time Schools were erected. The new Girls' Department at South Goulburn has been accommodated in one of the buildings already existing. As an addition to the Tarago Public School, an excellent brick building has been provided under the supervision of the Architect. Information as to the particular schools erected under

the superintendence of the Inspectors stationed at Braidwood, Bega, and Yass is given in their respective reports appended hereto. The additional space afforded by these buildings, and by those leased by the Department, is shown below:—

Schools built, enlarged, or leased.

	New	Schools	Schools	Number of places allowing			
Section of District.	schools.	enlarged.	leased.	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.		
Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass	6 3 5 2	1 1 1 0	0 10 1 2	204 331 424 190	174 232 437 177		
Totals	16	3	13	1,149	1,020		

Many existing schools and residences have been repaired and painted, further provision for the conservation of wholesome water for the pupils has been made, and some advance is to be mentioned in the matter of enclosing school grounds. This work may be summarised thus:—

		Repairs	Wes	Weather-sheds.			
Section of District.	Schools.	Residences.	. Cost.	Number.	Cost.		
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
oulburn	12	1 1	316 11 2		**********		
raidwood	18	1 1	70 10 0	••••			
ega	7	2	<b>14</b> 6 18 0	1 1	$6 \ 0 \ 0$		
ass	33	10	$578 \ 11 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$				
Totals	70	14	1,112 10 4½	1	6 0 0		

The total space available in the schools of the district is sufficient for the aggregate number of children on the rolls; and, although some schools are now somewhat small, and others are too large for present wants, the accommodation is, on the whole, fairly distributed. Most of the buildings that have come under my own notice are now in good repair and suitable.

# $Play\mbox{-}grounds.$

Satisfactory progress has been made in the improvement of many of the play-grounds in the Goulburn Section. Those in respect to which the teachers deserve the most commendation are, in the order of merit, South Goulburn, Eastgrove, Queanbeyan, Tarago, Yarralumla, Thornford, Sutton, Tirranna, Goulburn (Girls) and Goulburn (Boys). I was glad to be able to recommend the granting of bonuses ranging from £1 to £5 to the teachers of these schools. Bec-keeping has, in the case of several schools, been successfully introduced, and it is hoped that it will be possible, at no distant date, to report that practical instruction in that important industry forms a part of the curriculum of almost all the schools under my supervision.

Attendance of pupils.

Quarter.	Section of District.	Enrolled.	Average attendance.	Per cent.	Fees paid.	Fees due.	Free pupils.
March	Goulburn		2,795 1,944 2,504 2,152	71 70 67 69	£ s. d. $308   5   0$ $223   0   11\frac{1}{2}$ $307   13   4\frac{1}{2}$ $246   19   1\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 47 10 5 35 4 3 47 17 8 31 6 1½	312 127 194 226
; ;	$_{\text{Totals}} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1892 \\ 1891 \end{matrix} \right.$	13,423 13,359	9,395 9,263	70 69	1,085 18 5½ 1,253 8 7	161 18 5½ 159 17 1	859 816
June	Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass	2,811	2,758 1,997 2,583 2,106	70 71 69 66	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14 5 0 23 13 7 43 3 5 37 3 9	343 132 197 266
	$_{\text{Totals}} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1892 \\ 1891 \end{matrix} \right.$	13,627 13,140	9,444	69 67	1,325 8 11½ 1,197 5 5	145 5 9 138 6 1	938 871
September	Goulburn	2,761	2,803 2,017 2,521 2,078	73 70 68 67	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	48 18 10 35 17 1½ 52 17 7½ 44 14 0	346 133 210 263
	$_{\mathrm{Totals}} igg\{ egin{array}{l} 1892 \ 1891 \end{matrix}$	13,296 12,981	9,419 8,690	70 67	1,153 7 5 1,203 10 3	182 7 7 159 14 0	952 872
December {	Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass		2,708 1,961 2,320 2,040	70 70 65 67	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	373 136 232 267
	$\text{Totals} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1892 \\ 1891 \end{matrix} \right.$	13,182 12,962	9,029 8,178	68 63	1,354 6 6½ 1,151 13 5	140 6 11 128 13 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1,008 872

This table affords evidence of substantial improvement in respect to the aggregate number of children under instruction, and the regularity of attendance. In reference to the free pupils, it is proper to point out that in the Goulburn section alone 129 of those so returned are "State children," of whom there are also 52 in the schools of the other sections. For the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, 1,003 children were reported as not having completed the statutory attendance. The parents of 524 were held to be excusable, those of 376 were cautioned, and authority to prosecute those of 103 was obtained. The parents of 96 were dealt with by the magistrates, and in the case of the remaining 7, proceedings were, for various reasons, allowed to lapse. For the half-year just ended, 742 children have been reported. The parents of 183 will be cautioned, and those of 83 will be recommended for prosecution.

#### Inspection.

A summary of the inspection work done in the several sections of the district is given in the following table:—

			Schools that underwent regular inspection.			Schools e inspec	ted.	ons.	Pupils examined.				
Section of District.	Total number of Schools.	Number.	Percentage.		Number.	Percentage.		al inspections.	Nun	nber.	me	ent. of ean Iment.	
		Nui	1892.	1891.	Мш	1892.	1891.	Total	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	
Goulburn	86	86	- 100	100	68	79	58	154	2,950	2,827	76	75	
Braidwood	106	106	100	98	50	47	49	156	2,228	2,194	80	79	
Bega	103	102	99	93	57	55	55	159	2,725	2,724	74	76	
Yass	91	90	99	90	4	4	1	94	2,180	2,020	71	67	
	**************************************	<u> </u>											
Totals	386	384	99	97	179	46	41	563	10,083	9,765	75	74	

It will thus be seen that 384 out of 386 schools were fully inspected; that 10,083, or 75 per cent. of the mean enrolment, were examined; and that 179 schools were subjected to ordinary inspection; making a total of 563 inspections. In view of the comparatively large number of schools to be dealt with, the fact that, with the exception of two which were almost necessarily omitted, all were regularly inspected, may be taken as satisfactory. In the Goulburn, Braidwood, and Bega sections, 175 out of 295 schools underwent a second inspection. It is to be regretted that only a small portion of the schools in the Yass section have had the benefit of ordinary inspections during the last three years. That only four of these inspections were held in that section for 1892 is explained in the general report of the Inspector.

Efficiency of Schools inspected.

Section of District.	Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Totals.	Percentage above St	e up to or andard.
		Saandaru.	Junium u.	· ·		1892.	1891.
	( Public	47	2	1	50	98	94
Goulburn	Provisional	13	0	0	13	100	72
	(Half-time	12	6	5	23	78	81
	Totals	72	8	6	86	93	87
•	( Public'	27	6	3	36	91	85
Braidwood	Provisional	8	9	5	22	77	63
Draidwood	) Half-time	18	17	12	47	74	72
	CEvening	0	1	0	1	100	•••
	Totals	53	33	20	106	83	76
	( Public	29	32	9	70	86	80
Bega	Provisional	3	7	2	12	83	87
g	(Half-time	12	6	2	20	90	94
	Totals	44	45	13	102	87	92
	(Public	52	1,	4	57	93	85
Yass	≺ Provisional	11	4	8	23	65	61
	( Half-time	9	1	0	10	100	66
	Totals	72	6	12	90	. 86	77
	Grand totals	241	92	51	384	86	84

Of the 384 schools embraced in this return, 213 are Public Schools, representing the greater portion of the children examined. The percentage of Public Schools reported as up to or above the standard ranges from 86 in the Bega section to 98 in the Goulburn section, and in each section substantial improvement, as compared with the former year's results, is evident in respect to that class of schools, The total results of all schools are also higher in three of the sections, but those of Bega show a decline of 5 per cent. The general advance in efficiency throughout the District may be deemed fairly satisfactory.

Proficiency of Pupils Examined.

	Goulbur	n Sec	tion.	Bran Sec	dwoo		Bega 8	Section	on.	Yass	Section	on.		Tot	als.	
Subject.			cent-		Per	cent-	*		cent		Per	cent	1892	- 1	1891	
-	Number Examined.		e of	Number Examined.		e of	Number Examined.	Pas	e of	Number Examined	Pas	ses.	Number Examined	Percentage of Passes	Number Exammed.	Percentage of Passes.
	Ä	1892	1891	EX	1892	1891	Ex	1892	1891	EX	1892	1891	Nun	Perce of P	Nur Exan	Perce of Pa
Reading— Alphabet Monosyllables Easy Narrative Ordinary Prose	264 580 922 1,184	82 86 87 91	84 84 77 85	159 438 363 1,268	58 80 85 87	64 79 92 80	315 772 724 914	92 92 92 92 92	87 91 91 94	140 462 757 821	47 78 76 88	56 83 79 85	878 2,252 2,766 4,196	75 85 86 90	783 2,056 2,760 4,166	76 85 84 87
Totals	2,950	88	83	2,228	80	84	2,725	92	91	2,180	79	80	10,092	86	9,765	85
Writing— On Slates In Copy books	1,132 1,805	92 82	96 66	960 1,268	77 77	76 73	1,083 1,589	90 96	91 92	671 1,304	88 89	86 87	3,846 5,975	87 86	3,508 5,958	88 79
Totals	2,937	86	77	2,228	77	74	2,672	94	92	1,975	89	86	9,821	87	9,466	83
Dictation Arithmetic—	2,273	77	74	1,721	73	74	2,011	80	82	1,735	68	61	7,749	75	7,814	74
Simple Rules Compound Rules Higher Rules	1,632 499 645	92 78 85	87 75 83	1,059 453 411	72 56 63	71 75	1,523 651 313	86 84 81	86 80 83	1,191 534 277	79 67 43	72 62 44	5,405 2,146 1,646	83 73 72	5,127 2,435 1,246	81 71 74
Totals	2,776	88	84	1,923	66	68	2,487	85	84	2,002	71	66	9,197	79	8,808	77
Grammar— Elementary Advanced	518 655	57 72	50 78	443 391	60 71	66 72	786 182	84 88	83 81	395 411	71 49	47 40	2,142 1,639	70 68	2,238 1,483	66 67
Totals—	1,173	65	64	834	65	68	968	85	83	806	59	44	3,781	69	3,721	66
Geography — Elementary Advanced	431 713	71 81	68 82	443 391	62 67	62 72	787 182	87 90	80 85	360 461	59 62	43 74	2,051 1,747	73 74	2,199 1,485	68 78
Totals	1,174	77	75	834	64	67	969	87	81	821	61	61	3,798	74	3,684	72
History— English Australian Scripture and Moral	1,184 295	65 77	71 70	S34 158	66 82	61 79	961 90	84 82	76 84	821 94	36 79	28 87	3,800 637	64 79	3,669 689	62 77
Lessons Object Lessons Drawing Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Trigonometry	2,812 2,929 2,913 2,629 52 156 81 135 63 6	83 90 79 84 81 87 86 27 59	78 83 69 76 100 87 60 58 84	2,203 2,200 2,210 1,416 22 88 42 54 29	67 69 61 69 54 84 66 72 75	67 70 56 71 64 71 64 89 59	2,623 2,663 2,554 1,706 15 63 16 79	85 85 83 79 93 76 81 76 81	83 87 84 84 80 81	2,177 2,180 1,996 2,163 72 19 22 10	51 92 70 46 76 100 45 100	52 93 56 47 22	9,815 9,972 9,673 7,914 89 379 158 290 113	73 85 74 70 76 82 83 50 69 100	9,202 9,332 8,952 7,726 74 412 94 368 46	72 84 68 69 85 75 74 76
Needlework	975 2,915 113	98 76 100	83 70 98	697 2,218 42	74 67 80	86 68 83	852 2,274	94 86	90 86	908 2,180	97 64	90 50	3,432 9,587 155	91 74 95	3,382 8,985 147	87 69 99

The proficiency in most subjects compares favourably with that shown in this district in 1891, and

The proficiency in most subjects compares favourably with that shown in this district in 1891, and also with the general results hitherto reported for the whole Colony. Copy-book writing shows an improvement of 7 per cent. in the number of "passes" This may be taken as evidence of increased attention to that subject. As, however, something more than ability to make a tolerable copy of a head line is required from the pupils who leave school for the avocations of every-day life, the fact that 86 per cent. of those examined reached the standard of mediocrity indicated by a "pass" is not in itself evidence of any great proficiency in hand-writing. In those schools where writing on slates has been discontinued in the higher classes, and the pupils do the greater part of their work on paper, or in exercise books carefully revised by the teachers the writing has improved greatly

Arithmetic, as exemplified by text-books, has borne the test of examination fairly well, 79 per cent. of those examined having passed; but sufficient attention is not given to the working of questions of practical utility. It is by no means rare to find pupils doing interest, discount and stocks who are unable to solve a simple question relating to a business transaction involving a little thought, but not reducible to any particular formula. Mental arithmetic is not, as a rule, taught in such a way as to lead to useful results. Mensuration is a weak subject, chiefly because it is not made attractive and interesting. In respect to most of the school subjects, it may be said that more satisfactory results would be obtained if a larger number of the teachers would use their efforts to stimulate their pupils to think for themselves and thus become self-reliant. Where undue efforts are mide to cultivate the memory, to the partial neglect of the higher faculties of the mind, and mere rote work is accepted as sufficient, the results of examination are necessarily disappointing.

Superior Public Schools.

## Superior Public Schools.

Superior Public Schools.

The Superior Public Schools in the district are Goulburn (Boys'), Goulburn (Girls'), South Goulburn (Boys'), South Goulburn (Girls'), North Goulburn (Boys'), South Goulburn (Girls'), North Goulburn (Girls'), Queanbeyan (Mixed), Braidwood (Mixed), Cooma (Mixed), and Bega (Mixed). The work done in these schools during the year may be taken as satisfactory. The subjects taught to the fifth classes number 17 The examination of these classes in 5 out of the 7 Superior Schools under my personal supervision was a written one on grammar, geography, history, geometry, and Latin, as well as arithmetic and algebra. The papers in most of these subjects were prepared on the lines of the Sydner Thiversity public examinations. By this arrangement the proficiency of each individual pupil was gauged with more accuracy than is possible by oral class examination; and, although it entailed additional work on the examiner, the results fully compensated for the labour. If the pupils of the fifth classes in all the Superior Public Schools of the Colony were examined simultaneously on the same papers, and certificates were issued by the Department to those passing with credit, much good would result to the pupils and to the schools generally, and the comparatively poor would be placed on the same level, in respect of scholastic credentials, as those of their fellows who are more favoured by fortune.

Kindergarten.

# Kındergarten.

The very useful instruction given under this heading continues to produce good results in the Goulburn, North Goulburn, and South Goulburn Infants' Schools, and in the first classes of the Queanbeyan and Braidwood Public Schools.

## School Banks.

These exist in all schools in the district in which more than one teacher is engaged, and are fairly successful. Discipline.

#### Discipline.

In the majority of the schools the discipline is sound and healthy. Harshness in inflicting corporal punishment is the exception, but it is to be regretted that the cane should still be frequently resorted to for the checking of trivial faults which vigilance and judgment would entirely prevent. In some cases the explicit official direction to record promptly every instance of corporal punishment is neglected by teachers, who thus, in their own practice, offend against an obvious rule of discipline.

#### Teachers.

At the close of 1892 the general staff of teachers consisted of 407 persons, showing an increase of 13 for the year. They may be classed as under:—

	Teachers.		5. gsec.		stants.	All	ranks.	Pupil-teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Mistresses.	Males.	Females.	Classified.	Unclassified.	Males.	Females.
Goulburn	54	28 27 16 36	6 1 1 	3  	5 3 3 2	58 47 70 49	25 38 25 37	9 3 5 3	15 8 6 9
Totals	218	107	8	3	13	224	125	20	38

The teachers, as a body, have fully maintained their high character for personal conduct and attention to duty. The pupil-teachers have, for the most part, worked satisfactorily, and give promise of becoming very useful members of the profession. In 1891 Saturday classes were formed in Goulburn for special instruction in Latin, French, drawing, and music. They are attended by 20 pupil-teachers, and have proved of much benefit to these young people.

#### Summary.

During the year the educational needs of the district were well supplied, almost all the schools underwent regular inspection, a large number were twice inspected, the proficiency of the pupils has advanced, and the general efficiency of the schools shows sensible improvement. The results for the year may therefore be deemed satisfactory, and the prospects of 1893 are hopeful.

D. J. COOPER,

Goulburn, 2nd January, 1893.

District Inspector.

## ANNEX Q.

## INSPECTOR WILLIS'S REPORT.

INSPECTOR WILLIS'S REPORT.

In this section of the Goulburn District, at the close of last year, there were 94 schools in operation, viz., Public, 34; Provisional, 19; Half-time, 36; and House-to-house, 5. Last January, work was resumed at 93 of those schools. Since then new ones have been opened at Rhine Falls, Woodend, Wombrook, Good Good, Jerangle, Eucumbene, and West Denizen; and others, formerly closed, reopened at Clyde Mountain, Araluen West, Jerrabatgulla, Gundillion, Moonbah, and Celey's Creek. Thus 106 schools have been in operation during the current year, viz.:—Public, 36; Provisional, 22; Half-time, 47; and Evening School, 1.

As the Half-time School at Bullellahans larger.

Evening School, 1.

As the Half-time School at Bullallaba no longer exists, and it is not intended to reopen the schools at Uridux and Larbert East, there will be 103 schools in existence at the commencement of next year's work, and they will be classified thus:—Public, 36; Provisional, 22; Half-time, 45.

For the establishment of new schools applications from the residents at the following places have this year been received:—Lake Plain, Wombrook, Woodend, Mittagang, Mosquito Bay, and Murrumbucca. The applications from Mittagang and Murrumbucca are still under consideration; those from the other places have been granted. The schools under my supervision are now so numerous, and so well distributed, that only a very small fraction of the children in this part of the Colony are out of the reach of the means of education.

The accommodation afforded by existing buildings is more than sufficient for present requirements.

places have been granted. The schools under my supervision are now so numerous, and so well distributed, that only a very small fraction of the children in this part of the Colony are out of the reach of the means of education.

The accommodation afforded by existing buildings is more than sufficient for present requirements. Last year there were 4,601 seats provided for 2,971 pupils. Now there are 4,820 seats for the use of 3,086 pupils. Regarded generally, the condition of the school buildings may be considered satisfactory. During the year new school-rooms have been provided by the Department at Nithsdale, Rhine Falls, and Wood-ond, and by the local settlers at Eucumbene, Denizen West, Wombrook, and Celey's Creek. The school at Nelligen was enlarged last July, and repairs have this year been effected to 2 chool-rooms and 3 residences. Besides the actual accomplishment of this work, it has been decided to replace with new buildings the old school-rooms at Benanderah, Bateman's Bay, and Middlingbank, and to make extensive improvements to the premises at Cooma, Jembaicumbene, and Mongarlowe. When these projects have been carried out, and the premises at Rock Villa, Corang River, and Jerrabatgulls put in better order, the general condition of the buildings in use will be good. Most of the schools are amply supplied with furniture, books, and apparatus. In some of the bush schools the desks and forms are roughly constructed and unsuitable, but these are being gradually replaced with others betrifted for service. The schools are liberally provided with books and other requisites, and, as a rule, these are taken care of and economically used. All but-two teachers have been commended for the clean and tidy state of their school-rooms and play-grounds. All the enclosed grounds are now being improved by the planting of trees and the cultivation of flowers. For special proficiency in this work bonuses have been awarded to Mr. Blumer, of Braidwood Superior Public School, and to Mr. Richards, teacher of the schools at Be

is now taught in all the schools, and of the pupils tested in the subject, 67 per cent. satisfied the prescribed standard. Of the discipline generally existing in the schools under my supervision, it may be stated that the government is mild but firm and effective, the order and general behaviour of the pupils commendable, and the moral tone of the schools very satisfactory.

The whole of the 106 schools under my supervision received one, and 7 of them two regular inspections, and 50 ordinary inspections were effected. Add to these numbers 18 meidental visits to schools, and the inspectoral work of the year stands thus:—

Regular inspections	113
Ordinary inspections.	<b>5</b> 0
Incidental visits	18

Of the schools inspected, 20 were found to be below standard requirements, 33 up to, and 53 above those requirements. These results are better than the corresponding ones of last year, and indicate that 81 per cent. of the schools in this part of the Colony are in an efficient state. Amongst the 20 failures are 8 schools that at the time of inspection had not been long in existence, and 2 others that obtained very nearly the number of marks necessary to reach the standard. The following schools, arranged alphabetically, obtained this year the highest marks for efficiency:—Adaminaby Public, Araluen Public, Bateman's Bay Public, Bell's Creek Public, Braidwood Superior Public, Captain's Flat Public, Cooma Primary, Cooma Infants', Major's Creek Public, and the Half-time Schools at Monkittie and Murroo Flat.

Last September, 18 of the pupils attending the schools in this part of the Colony submitted themselves to examination as applicants for the Junior University certificate. Of these 17 were successful, and one of them—Cecil Alley, of Araluen—gained a medal. Here follow the names of the schools in which the successful examinees were taught:—

Araluen Public—Mr. J. J. Hyndes—5 passes.

Araluen Public—Mr. J. J. Hyndes—5 passes. Braidwood Public—Mr. Chas. Blumer—2 passes. Cooma Public—Mr. H. Thomas—8 passes. Adaminaby Public—Mr. J. Gillies—2 passes.

This year 2,228 pupils have been examined. The results obtained during the years 1891 and 1892 are shown in the table given below:—

Subjects.	Percentage of passes for 1892.	Percentage of passes for 1891.	Differences.				
Reading	'84	84	Nil.				
Writing	77	74	Increase 3 per cent.				
Dictation	73	74	Decrease 1 ,,				
Arithmetic	66	68	,, 2 ,,				
Grammar	65	68	,, 3 ,,				
Geography	64	67	3 ,				
History—English	66	61	Increase 5 ,,				
" Australian	82	79	3				
Scripture	67	67	" Nil. "				
Object Lessons	69	70	Decrease 1 per cent.				
Drawing	61	56	Increase 5 ,,				
Music	69	71	Decrease 2 ,,				
French		64	, 10 ,,				
Euclid		71	Ingranca 19				
Algebra	66	64	9				
Mensuration	72	89	Decrease 17 "				
Latin	75	59	Increase 16				
Needlework	74	86	Desmand 19				
Drill	67	68	1 "				
Science	80	83	3' "				

Mental arithmetic is very feebly handed by many of the teachers, and this is the chief cause of the comparatively low results recorded in these schools for the correct working of the test sums given.

While under inspection the pupils, as a rule, enter heartily into their work, and behave in a manner creditable alike to themselves and to their teachers.

In the schools under my supervision there are 82 teachers, 3 assistants, and 11 pupil-teachers; these officers are thus classified:—

Office.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Probationers.	Total.
o mes.	A	В	A	D	A	В	С	Probationers.	Total.
Teachers	0	2	5	0	15	11	11	38	82
Assistants	. 0 0		0	0	2	1	0	o	, 3
	Class	s I.	Class II.			Class III	•	Class IV.	Total.
Pupil-teachers	3		1		3			4	11

Nine of the unclassified teachers have been fully trained as pupil-teachers.

The teachers are attentive to duty, and most of them have rendered effective service throughout the year. They have the good-will of their pupils, and the respect of the people amongst whom they labour. The work done in the schools this year has, on the whole, been of a fairly satisfactory character, and there is no doubt that results at least equal in merit to those now recorded will be obtained by pupils and teachers next year. and teachers next year.

M. WILLIS, Inspector.

Braidwood, 30th December, 1892.

## ANNEX R.

## INSPECTOR SHEEHY'S REPORT.

This section embraces most of the counties of King, Murray, and Harden, as well as portions of some of the adjacent counties. Its southern boundary has been extended to Tumorrama, thus including the greater part of the county of Buccleugh, in which the schools are few and far apart. The principal population centres of the section are:—Yass, Burrowa, Murrumburrah, Gundagai, Coolac, Jugiong, Ryé Park, Frogmoor, Narrawa, Gunning, Murrumbateman, and Gininderra.

The schools in operation at the commencement of the year consisted of	<u>.</u>
Public	56
Provisional	22
Half-time	10
Total	88

Public	57 23
Provisional Half-time	10
	_
Total	90

Eight applications for the establishment of new schools have been dealt with during the year. In most cases they were from inhabitants in outlying localities, and hence the necessary inquiries occupied a good deal of time. The result in each case is shown hereunder:—

Place.	Result.
Goondah	Declined.
Tumorrama	House-to-house School granted.
Rose Vale	Declined.
Warham (Warroo)	House-to-house School granted.
	Provisional School granted.
	House-to-house School granted.
Allandale	Declined.
Benbengeno	Half-time School granted.

In spection.

Except Murrumburrah Evening Public, which had been closed before the time fixed for my visit, all the schools in this section received a regular inspection, and 4 an ordinary inspection. The demands made on my time by inquiries in regard to applications for new schools, the selection of school sites, and attention to the repairs and improvements, &c., effected under my supervision, prevented me from making a second inspection of all the schools in the section as programmed at the commencement of the year. Their efficiency in relation to the standard (50 per cent. of possible marks) is given in the subyear. Their joined table :-

	Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total,
Provisional		4 8 0	1 4 1	52 11 9	57 23 10
	Total	12	6	72	90

All these schools were on my list last year. The number above the standard has increased from 65 to 72, and there is an improvement generally in their efficiency.

# Organisation.

Except in a few schools, the organisation is satisfactory. The school-rooms present a tidy, well-kept appearance, and the lesson guides are constructed with a very fair judgment. In some subjects, however, the programmes have not always been up to the standard, while in others they have been in advance of it and of the attainments of the pupils.

## Discipline.

In most schools the pupils' habits are orderly, and their demeanour and behaviour good. Where elementary drill and physical training receive necessary attention, the school movements, and also the steadiness of the pupils under examination, are of a satisfactory character. It is to be regretted that several teachers are but imperfectly acquainted with drill, and do not seem to realise its advantages. Breaches of the "Instruction to Teachers" that "corporal punishment is not to be recognised as a proper aid to teaching," are few, and generally unimportant. Two cases, however, of a serious nature occurred, and suitable action was taken in regard to them.

## Proficiency.

The subjects taught, number of pupils examined, number passed, percentages for 1892 and 1891, are given in the following table:—

9.11.4			Percentages.			
Subjects.	Number examined.	Number passed.	1892.	1891.		
Reading	2,180	1,730	79.3	80.3		
Writing	1,975	1,762	89.2	86.7		
Dictation	1,735	1,179	67.9	61.3		
Arithmetic	2,002	1,426	71.2	66.0		
Grammar		481	59· <b>6</b>	43.9		
Geography	821	501	61.0	60:7		
History (English)	821	298	36.2	28.2		
,, (Australasian)	94	75	<b>7</b> 9·7	87.5		
Scripture	2,177	1,107	50.8	51.8		
Object Lessons	2,180	2,023	92.7	93.2		
Drawing	1,996	1,396	69.9	56·2		
Music	2,163	1,010	<b>46</b> · <b>6</b>	45.1		
Euclid	72	55	76.3	22.5		
Algebra	19	19	100.0			
Mensuration	22	10	45.4			
Latin	10	10	100.0	********		
Needlework	908	888	97.7	90.3		
Drill		1,400	64.2	50.6		

The percentages of passes in most subjects are higher than those for last year. Satisfactory progress has been made in writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, drawing, needlework, and drill. In many schools history is a weak subject, and the results in meanings and mental operations are not up to the standard.

Murrumburrah Public and Gunning Public were represented at the Junior Public Examination. Six pupils from the former school and one from the latter were successful.

## Teachers.

The following table shows the classifications of the teachers and pupil-teachers employed in this section at the end of the year:—

	I	Α.	I	в.	III	А.	III	В.	III	С,	Unc fi	lassi- ed.	То	tal.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Teachers	4	0	5	0	11	2	13	6	4	2	12	25	49	35
Assistants			<b></b>			2			}				0	2
Total	4				11	4	13	6	4	2	12	25	49	37

#### Pupil-teachers.

Clas	ss I.	Class II.		Class III.		Clas	s IV.	Total.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
•••		1	2	1	2	1	5	3	9	

The teachers as a body have worked well during the year. All are exemplary in their conduct and habits, and are deservedly respected. I have received no complaint against any of the pupil-teachers, and the reports upon them are in general of a favourable character.

#### Accommodation.

At the end of last year 3,586 seats or places, reckoned at 100 cubic feet each were provided for scholars in this section. By the closing of Elizabethfields Half-time and giving up the old school buildings at Burrowa and Brungle, 135 of these were lost, but 177 others were acquired by the erection of new school-rooms at Burrowa and Brungle, and the provision of non-vested buildings at Elizabethfields and Little Narrawa. Hence the accommodation at the end of the year consisted of 3,628 places. Information respecting the school-buildings erected is subjoined.

School. Cost.		Places provided.	Supervised by	Remarks.
Burrowa Public	£ s. d. 684 8 0 75 10 0	106 25 16 30	Architect Inspector Residents	Erected to replace old building.  " "  New school built free of cost to the Department.  This is an old building fitted up by the residents, and is situated 3 miles from the former Elizabethfields Half-time, which was closed.

Repairs and improvements to 33 schools, at a total cost of £414 11s. 4d., and to 10 teachers' residences, at a cost of £163 19s. 4d., have been carried out under the supervision of the Inspector. Seven schools are undergoing repairs to cost £114 18s. 4d. Tenders have been accepted for the erection of a new school-room at Murrimboola, a new school at Cunningham Creek, and a weather-shed at Edwardstown. The erection also of a new school-building at Brewer's Flat (Five-mile Creek), to replace the old

one, has been sanctioned.

Under the Architect, repairs and improvements of an important kind have been effected at Murrumburrah and Demondrille Junction. At the latter place a brick residence is in course of erection, and at Chain of Ponds and South Gundagai the teachers' residences have been enlarged.

During the year arboriculture has received due attention, and the play-grounds and teachers' gardens, are as a rule, well kept. At one school, Bendenine Public, bee-culture is practised with good prospects of success, and the pupils are afforded an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the work.

## Summary.

The results of inspection are higher than those for last year, both in regard to passes to satisfy the standard, and to marks gained for general efficiency. Two new school-rooms have been built to replace old ones, 2 new schools have been opened, and it is expected that 4 others will soon be fit for occupation. Adequate provision has been made to meet the wants of the section, and its educational prospects are satisfactory.

Yass, 30th December, 1892.

P. F. SHEEHY. Inspector.

#### ANNEX S.

INSPECTOR DURIE'S REPORT.

AT the close of 1891 thers were 102 schools in existence in Bega Section, made up thus:-

72 Public Schools.

10 Provisional Schools. 20 Half-time Schools.

20 Half-time Schools.

Of these, 3, viz., Jinenbuen, Numbla, and Jettiba Half-time Schools, were not reopened this year on account of low attendance; and 3 others, Wolumla North Public, Tombong and Willow Glen Half-time were closed early in the year for the same cause. Four new schools were opened during 1892, viz., Yowaka Public, Yourie Provisional, and Fox Hill and Currowoodga Half-time. During the year the following changes were made:—Curia Creek and Thoko, both previously Half-time, were made Provisional, and Nelbothery and Timbery Range Public, and Bobundarah Provisional were reduced to Half-time Schools. These changes have reduced the number of schools to 100, classified as follows:—

70 Public Schools to 100, classified as follows:—
70 Public Schools.
12 Provisional Schools.
18 Half-time Schools.
During 1892, Yourie Provisional School was erected under my supervision; and repairs were effected at Noorooma, Jellat Jellat, Lord's Hill, and Kiora Public Schools. A new weather-shed was erected at Stony Creek Public.
The sittings provided at the class of 1801.

The sittings provided at the close of 1891 were 5,140. By the changes caused by the closing of old schools and the opening of new ones, the seats provided have been increased to 5,194.

#### Attendance.

There were throughout the year, 103 schools in operation, having an enrolment of 4,671, and an average daily attendance of 2,512.8. The following table exhibits the enrolment and attendance for 1891 and 1892 :-

0	Enrol	ment.	Atten	dance.	Percentage.		
Quarter.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	
March	3,563	3,686	2,491·1	2,504.6	69.9	67.9	
June	3,59 <b>1</b> 3,600	3,746 3,682	2,460·9 2,346·3	2,582.9 2,521.0	68·5 65·1	68·9 68·4	
December	<b>3,59</b> 0	3,563	2,294.8	2,320.7	63.9	65.1	

Thus there was throughout the year, in daily attendance, a percentage of 67.5 of the pupils enrolled. This is slightly in excess of that for 1891, and in view of the very unfavourable weather experienced throughout the year, the attendance should be considered satisfactory. It will be observed that there was a considerable falling off in the last quarter of the year. This is due to the shearing and the harvesting operations going on then.

#### Inspection.

During 1892, the following inspections were made:—Regular, 104; ordinary, 57; total, 161. In addition to these numerous incidental inspections were made. Two schools, Cathcart and Lord's Hill Public were inspected regularly twice; and one school, Wolumla North Public, was not inspected, as it was closed early in February, on account of very low attendance. The following table shows the condition of the various classes of schools in 1891 and 1892.

Schools:	Below S	tandard.	Up to St	andard.	Above Standard.		
•	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	
Public	12	per cent. 14 16 10 12	per cent. 64 75 53 59	per cent. 44 58 30 44	per cent. 29 13 41 33	per cent. 42 26 60 44	

The proficiency for 1892 bears very favourable comparison with that for 1891; for, while the percentage of schools below standard is 4 more in the former than in the latter year, there is an increase of 11 per cent. in schools above standard for the year 1892. With few exceptions the organisation and the discipline of the schools are very satisfactory. The tone is healthy, and corporal punishment is in no school very severe.

Teachers.

For good service, the following promotions were made during 1892:—Class 3 C to 3 B, 1 teacher; Class 3 B to 3 A, 5 teachers; Class 2 B to 2 A, 1 teacher. The teachers are, with very few exceptions, held in high estimation by the parents, and are earnest in the discharge of their duties. The following lists will show the teachers employed in this section at the close of 1892:—

beachers employed in this section at the close of 1002.	
Teachers-	
Class 1 B	1
, , 2 A	8
, 2 B	4
" 3 A	32
" 3 B	18
,, 3 C	7
Unclassified	25
Total	95
Pupil-teachers—	
Class 1	2
,, 2	2
,, 3	2
,, 4	5
	_
Total	11
	_
Grand Total	106

Summary. The satisfactory condition of the schools as reported last year has been well maintained; the means of education are ample and well distributed, and the prospects for the coming year are favourable.

P. DURIE,

Bega, 29th December, 1892.

Inspector. ANNEX

#### ANNEX T.

#### DISTRICT-INSPECTOR LOBBAN'S REPORT.

#### Schools in Overation.

DURING the last quarter of 1891 there were 261 schools or 265 departments in operation in the Grafton District. Of these, 7 were closed in 1892 on account of diminished attendance, but during the same period 2 House-to-house Schools were converted into 4 Half-time Schools, and 25 new schools were opened, 10 in the Port Macquarie section, 7 in the Grafton section, and 8 in the Lismore section. The subjoined table shows the number and kind of schools in operation at the close of 1891 and 1892 respectively. A clear increase of 20 schools for the latter year is apparent —

Sections.	Public or De- partments	Provisional	Half time,	House to house	Total.	Public or De- partments	Provisional	Half-tıme	House-to-	Total	Increase.
Grafton	60 64 79 203	13 16 10 39	8 2 6 16	2 2 3 7	83 84 98 265	60 69 79 209	17 17 15 49	$   \begin{array}{c c}     10 \\     2 \\     10 \\     \hline     22   \end{array} $	3 0 3 —	90 88 107 285	7 4 9 20

#### Accommodation.

At the close of 1891 seats were available for 16,520 pupils, allowing each 8 square feet of floor-space. By the erection of new buildings or additions to old ones during 1892, additional places were provided for 730 children, making the accommodation, at the end of the year, sufficient for 17,250 scholars, vız.:-

Grafton section		 	 	5,435 places.
Lismore ,,		 	 	5,215 ,,
Port Macquarie	section	 	 	6,600

#### Works carried out by Inspectors.

Under inspectoral supervision, the sum of £1,413 9s. was expended in the erection of 21 new school-houses and 3 weather-sheds, and in additions to 2 school-buildings and repairs and improvements to 90 others, including 2 residences. The expenditure in each section was:—

Grafton	£342	11	6
Lismore	829	10	11
Port Macquarie	241	6	7

## Works carried out by Architect.

Besides the minor works carried out by the Inspectors, contracts, which cost £9,837 16s. 4d., were completed under the direction of the Architect, and works which will cost £3,550 16s. 4d. are still on The expenditure by the Architect in each section was as follows:-

Grafton	£1,565	0	11
Lismore			
Port Macquarie	4,711	2	Э
works still in progress will be distributed as shown bel			
Grafton	£106	18	6
Lismore	1,533	18	6
Port Maggiania	1 010	Ω	4

The cost of

# $Nature\ of\ Works.$

Nature of Works.

Only I new school-building, that at Calliope, was erected under the Architect's supervision in the Grafton section, but new premises were completed at Cogo, Cundletown, and Darawauk, in the Port Macquarie section, and at Brunswick Heads, Brooklet, Bungawalbyn, Mullumbimby, and Tumbulgum, in the Lismore section. New residences were erected at Beechwood, Cundletown, and Taree, in the Port Macquarie section, and at Brooklet, Buckendoon, Newrybar, and Tumbulgum, in the Lismore section. Additions were made to 4 school-rooms and 7 residences, and 8 new weather-sheds were built. Improvements of various kinds were effected in connection with school-buildings in all parts of the district, and more would have been accomplished had funds been available. Taken as a whole, however, the material condition of the schools is good. New buildings are required to replace old or rented premises at Copmanhurst (Budgambi), Glenreagh, and West Ulmarra; and extensive improvements in connection with the buildings and grounds of the Superior Public School at Grafton are needed. A number of school-houses and residences want painting, and some of the latter must be enlarged to supply adequate accommodation for the families occupying them. Substantial buildings are now erected at most of the permanent centres of settlement, so that expenditure in this direction should decrease year by year. The white ant pest, so destructive formerly, has been succe-sfully excluded from the wooden buildings erected during the past five years, under the supervision of Mr. Catt, Cierk of Works in this district.

## Inspection.

• With the exception of 6 small schools in the Lismore section, which could not maintain the minimum average, and had to be closed before an Inspector could visit them, all the schools in the district received a regular inspection, and 75 of them an ordinary inspection also. Two schools in the Grafton district were regularly inspected by Mr. McLelland, who also made an ordinary inspection of the South Grafton Primary Department. One ordinary inspection was made by me in the Lismore section, and 5 in the Port Macquarie section. Incidental visits, too, were paid to all the Superior Public and several other schools in these sections. The pupils examined in 1891 numbered 9,464, in 1892 the number was 10,507. Of these, 3,311 were examined by the District Inspector, 3,526 by Mr Inspector Nolan, and 3,670 by Mr Inspector McLelland. The number of inspections made by each member of the inspectoral staff is given below. inspectoral staff is given below .-

By whom.	Regular.	Ordinary	Total	No at Reg Inspections
District-Inspector Lobban	88	54	142	3,311
Mr. Inspector Nolan	108	5	113	3,526
Mr. Inspector McLelland	90	16	106	3,670
Total	. 286	75	361	10,507

19th

Efficiency of Schools.

The efficiency of the schools inspected in relation to the standards is represented in the following table:--

Sections.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total Inspected.	Percentage up to or above
Grafton	10	4	76	90	88.8
Lismore	6	5	77	88	93.1
Port Macquarie	12		96	108	88.8
Total	28	9	249	286	90.2

Only 80 per cent. of the schools were up to or above the standard in 1891; an improvement of 10 per cent. is thus shown in 1892.

# Proficiency of Pupils.

The general proficiency of all the pupils examined in the various subjects is shown hereunder, and the percentage of passes in 1891 is also given for purposes of comparison. It will be observed that improvement is manifested in a large proportion of the subjects:—

Subjects.	Number examined.	Percentage of Passes.	Percentage in 1891
Reading	10,507	93	92
Writing	10,507	92	91
Dietation	7,898	76	73
Arithmetic		78	84
Frammar	3,830	81	79
Geography	3,830	81	80
English History	3,830	76	73
Australian History	974	82	84
Scripture	10,205	80	79
Object Lessons	$10,\!466$	81	81
Orawing	$10,\!466$	78	66
Music	10,089	72	76
French	59	79	84
Euclid	416	83	78
Algebra	104	93	81
Mensuration	345	76	63
Latin	95	90	83
Crigonometry	27	92	
Needlework	4,007	91	92
Orill	10,390	77	77
Natural Science	376	89	88
		•	

## University Examinations.

The results achieved by the pupils who attended the University examinations in 1892 were highly satisfactory. The Superior Public School at Gratton deserves special mention, not only on account of the number of pupils who passed, but also for the high range of marks obtained. The following table shows the schools which were successfully represented, and the number who passed from each:—

Name of School.	Senior.	Junior.	Civil Service.	Total
Alstonville Ballina Bellingen Chatsworth Island Euroka Grafton Superior Kempsey West Superior Kempsey East Lismore Superior Maclean Superior Pampoolah Port Macquarie Superior Rous Southgate	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 0 1 1 21 10 3 2 4 1 3	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 1 1 21 20 3 3 2 4 4 1 3
aree Superior Ulmarra. Ulmarra West Vardell Vyrallah	1 0 0 0	0 3 6 1 . 2	0 1 0 0	1 3 7 1 2
Total	1	64	2	67

## Attendance.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather during the first half of the year, the attendance has, on the whole, been fairly satisfactory. Legal action in the case of defective attendance was only recommended as a last resort. In Grafton all parents whose children were shown to be behind in attendance in the quarterly returns of defaulters were visited by Mr. Huggart, the School Attendance Officer, by whom they were urged to send their children to school regularly to prevent the necessity for prosecution The same course was followed by him in other cases, and also by Mr. Justelius, on the Manning. The result has been that only 73 parents or guardians, representing 118 children were proceeded against unde

the provisions of the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act. Convictions were obtained in 84 cases; 16 cases were withdrawn, and 18 were dismissed. The cases withdrawn or dismissed were in connection with pupils attending schools exceptionally situated. The object aimed at, however, has been secured; for the teachers now report that most of these children attend regularly. The following table shows the range of operations in this direction:—

Sections.	Number of parents or guardians prosecuted.	Number of children represented.	Number of convic- tions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Fines.	Costs.	Total.
Grafton		16 60 42 118	14 32 38 	0 12 4 16	16 0	£ s. d. 2 2 0 3 11 0 4 19 0	£ s. d. 1 13 0 5 17 2 10 1 0  17 11 2	£ s. d. 3 15 0 9 8 2 15 0 0

#### School Fees.

School fees are paid much more regularly than formerly, and legal steps for the recovery of debts of this kind had to be taken in only a few cases. At the end of each quarter, all persons owing 5s. or upwards were written to by the attendance officers, and each debtor was asked to make some arrangement with the teacher to pay up, either in one sum or by instalments. In the majority of cases no further action was needed, and only those who were able to pay, but refused to do so, or to make satisfactory arrangements with the teachers, were proceeded against—in each case successfully. At the close of the year there were many schools in which no fees were owing, and several in which no single debt exceeded 5s. The total amount of fees in arrear in the 285 schools on 31st December, 1892, was £118 6s., viz.:—

	£	s.	d.	
Grafton section	17	3	0	
Lismore section		19	3	
Part Macqueria section		3	9	

The comparatively large amount in the Lismore section may be credited chiefly to the moving population along the railway works. The school at each successive stage of settlement has a number of bad debts to return.

# Distribution of Prizes.

Most of the large schools closed with "speech days" and the distribution of prizes. At Grafton, Taree, and several other places, these gatherings were of a very interesting character. In addition to prizes awarded locally, a gift-book was presented to each pupil in the Public Schools of the Grafton electorate by the Honorable John See, the member for the district.

## Arbor Day.

Arbor Day was celebrated in all parts of the district with much enthusiasm, and it is a rare thing now to see an enclosed school-site utterly neglected. The grounds at Chatsworth, Palmer's Island, and Southgate are worthy of special commendation, being tastefully laid out in flower-beds and planted with shade trees. At Palmer's Island there is a tennis court for the girls and a cricket ground for the boys, with all the necessary appliances for these games; and there are, moreover, the best-tended flower and vegetable gardens in the district.

# Public School Banks.

The School Banks continue to be fairly patronised. After the great floods on these rivers, the deposits were not so large or so regular as previously, but the prospects of the district are now brighter than they have been for years. Dairy factories are being established in various centres, and new fields of industry are being developed. A fair yield of sugar-cane has been obtained, and a splendid crop of maize is now ripening, so that there is every reason to expect that the number and the amounts of the deposits will increase in 1893 deposits will increase in 1893.

# Cookery Class.

Cookery Class.

During the latter half of the year a very important departure was made by the Department in the establishment of Cookery Classes in connection with the Superior Public School at Grafton. The term lasted for four months, and 60 girls from the schools near were admitted, and arranged in 5 classes of 12 each; one forenoon per week was devoted to a class. They were instructed in primary cooking. Miss Lance, the young lady sent to inaugurate and conduct these classes, was eminently suited for the position, and the classes were popular from the commencement. At the close of the course a written examination in the Theory of Cookery was held under my supervision, and 56 girls were present. The practical work was tested by Mrs. Storey, the Directress of Cookery, and 57 girls were examined. Mrs. Storey expressed herself as highly satisfied with the progress that had been made. All the pupils who were examined passed.

# Cookery Classes-Technical Branch.

In addition to the classes for school girls which occupied the forenoons, classes of adults were instructed in primary, plain, and high-class cookery. Upwards of 120 individual students joined these classes. Some attended two or more classes, the enrolment being:—High class, 33; plain, 103; primary, 17, and practice 11 17; and practice, 11.

## Public High Schools.

That a high standard of education is reached in many of our Public Schools, and that an excellent primary education is obtained in most of them is universally acknowledged; but a general desire is manifested in favour of the establishment of Public High Schools for boys and girls on the Clarence, as a connecting link, in the North Coast District, between the Public Schools and the University. From the action already taken by the Department, it is hoped that ere long parents in this district, which has no railway connection with the metropolis, will enjoy the privilege of having within their reach the means of giving to their sons and daughters an education which will fit them for entering the University.

## Public School Boards.

The Public School Boards, especially in the Grafton section, have performed their duties with zeal and efficiency. As they are now organised, real local supervision is exercised, and it is gratifying to note from their reports that, as a rule, they speak favourably of the way the schools under their supervision are being and their vision are being conducted.

## Special Religious Instruction.

Special religious instruction continues to be given in many of the Public Schools by clergymen of the Church of England, and, in a few cases, by ministers of other denominations. It is pleasing to find that not the slightest hitch has occurred between clergymen and teachers in connection with these classes. As a matter of fact several clergymen have expressed to me the great pleasure they feel in this branch of their work. They are considerate to the teachers, and work harmoniously with them. Such visitors are always cordially welcomed, and they are respected by both pupils and teachers.

#### Departmental Staff.

The complete staff employed by the Department in this district includes the District Inspector, 2 inspectors, 2 attendance officers, 1 clerk of works, 283 teachers, 16 assistants, 1 work-mistress, and 86 pupil-teachers. Work throughout the year went on smoothly in each section. Very few complaints against teachers were made, and some of these were undeserved. As a rule, the teachers are contented and industrious, and endeavour to discharge their duties faithfully and to the best of their ability. They are unanimous in approval of the existing standards, and strive to keep abreast of them. The pupil-teachers are worthy of commendation for the zeal, industry, and aptitude they display. Special Saturday-forenoon classes are held in Grafton for the study of French, Latin, vocal music, and drawing. About 20 pupil-teachers attend regularly, and they are greatly benefited by the instruction they receive.

## Applicants for employment.

Applicants for the office of teacher are as numerous as formerly, so that it is easy to find suitable Applicants for the office of teacher are as numerous as formerly, so that it is easy to find saltable persons to fill vacancies in the small schools in the bush. The number of girls who apply for the position of pupil-teacher is altogether out of proportion to the number of openings for their services. Places can be found for most of the male applicants, but not for one-third of the females. In the Grafton section alone the examination fees collected during the year amounted to £12 5s.

# Special Visit of Chief Inspector.

Several schools in each section were visited by the Chief Inspector, and examined by him in the more important subjects. Such visits are advantageous to both inspectors and teachers. The latter are benefited by faithful criticism when the results are not fully satisfactory, and cheered when their work merits the commendation of the Chief Inspector; while the inspectors are fortified and reanimated by their intercourse with the head of their branch of the Service.

#### Summary.

The schools or departments in operation number	285
The highest enrolment, that of September quarter, was	13,666
The average attendance for the year was	9,803.5
The total number of seats available is	17,250
The number of schools fully inspected was	286
The number up to, or above the standard, was	258
The expenditure on new buildings and repairs was	£11,251 5s. 4d.

Most of the premises are now in good condition.
The teachers are loyal and trustworthy.
The pupil-teachers are well behaved and studious.
Grafton Superior Public School takes first place for general efficiency.
The prospects for 1893 are encouraging.

A. LOBBAN,

Grafton, 7th January, 1893.

District Inspector.

## ANNEX U.

## INSPECTOR NOLAN'S REPORT.

AT the close of 1891 there were 98 schools in operation. During the current year 10 schools (5 Provisional and 5 Half-time) were opened; and one, Ballangarra Public, was closed on account of small attendance. The present year closes with 107 schools, comprising:—

Public	<b>7</b> 9
Provisional	
Half-time	10
House-to-house	3

The establishment of the undermentioned schools has already been sanctioned, and they will come into operation early next year:—Kew, Public; Heron's Creek, Provisional; Unkya Creek, Provisional; Bohnock, Provisional; Telegraph Point, Provisional; Missabobbi, Provisional; Temagogue, Half-time; Parrabee, Half-time; Five Day Creek, Upper, Half-time; and Five Day Creek, Lower,

Half-time.

The rapid extension of settlement on the coastal rivers has necessitated the provision of several small schools, and there is every indication of an increased demand for such schools. In most cases the true centre of population is not certain, and, consequently, cheap temporary buildings are erected, to be replaced by permanent structures after further experience.

During the year substantial works were effected under the supervision of the Architect at Belmore River, Beechwood, Tarce, Smithtown, Wingham, Koppin Yarratt, Wauchope, Sherwood, Euroka, Cundletown, and Seven Oaks. Five new buildings were erected under my own supervision, at a cost of £145; and six small buildings were provided by the residents at their own cost. Minor repairs under inspectoral supervision, were effected to 20 schools, at a cost of £96 6s. 7d. From the above statement it will be observed that considerable activity has been displayed in the provision of new schools, and in the repairs to existing buildings. The establishment of schools is keeping pace with the extension of settlement.

Notwithstanding delays caused by flooded rivers, and the amount of my time occupied in making Notwithstanding delays caused by flooded rivers, and the amount of my time occupied in making inquiries, all the schools (108) on my list were regularly inspected, and 10 received ordinary inspection. 3,526 pupils were examined in accordance with the standards of proficiency. 12 schools (or 11 per cent.) were below, and 96, or 89 per cent., were above standard requirements. In the preceding year 3,312 pupils, representing 98 schools, were examined, and 90 schools passed. It will be observed that while the number of pupils has increased, there has been a slight decline in the attainments. The decadence is due to the low standard reached in several small schools established late in the year in localities formerly without the means of education. Speaking generally, satisfactory work has been done during the year, and the prospects of the coming year are favorable. The material condition of the schools is steadily improving; the older buildings are being superseded by substantial and commodious structures; the school property is carefully guarded, and the grounds present a cheerful aspect. As far as the teachers are directly responsible the organisation is satisfactory, and the discipline is sound. The methods of instruction instruction are modern, and they are applied with zeal and energy. The undermentioned schools deserve mention for the satisfactory work done during the year:—Pelican Island Public, Taree Public, Wingham Public, Frederickton Public, and West Kempsey Superior Public. Very pleasing results have also been

Public, Frederickton Public, and West Kempsey Superior Public. Very pleasing results have also been attained in many of the smaller schools.

The following schools were represented at the recent University Junior Examinations:—West Kempsey Public, 10 passes; East Kempsey Public, 3 passes; Port Macquarie, 3 passes; Euroka Public, 1 pass, and Pampoolah Public, 1 pass. One pupil from Taree Public passed the Senior Examination.

Of the ten ordinary inspections, 5 were conducted by Mr. District-Inspector Lobban. A considerable portion of my time was occupied in visiting remote portions of the district, in order to make the necessary inquiries re the establishment of schools, hence the number of ordinary inspections was smaller than is desirable.

The following tables give information regarding the teaching staff under my supervision:-

om.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.				
Office.	Α.	В.	, A.	В.	Α.	В.	c.	Unclassified.	Total.
Teachers	0	1	16	8	27	15	7	33	107
Assistants	0 0		0 0		3   1		0	1	5
	Class	I.	Class	II.	Class	III.	Class I	v. To	tal.
Pupil-teachers	10	,	2		6		11	2	9

I have much pleasure in complimenting the various members of the teaching staff on their irreproachable character, their industry, their devotion to duty, and their loyalty to the Department.

Sydney, 31st December, 1892.

W. NOLAN, Inspector.

#### ANNEX V.

#### INSPECTOR McLelland's Report for 1892.

The number of schools in operation in the Lismore Section at the end of last year was 84. No less than 6 of these were closed during the year on account of failing attendance, viz., Murragang and Warwick, Kangarco Creek and Nimbin Half-time, and Tooloon, and Sandy Hill Public. New schools were opened at Ballina (Infants' Department), Lower Booerie Creek, Byron Bay, Drighlington, Duranbah, Gay's Hill, Graham Town, and Rous Mill. Several schools were raised in rank during the year, some from House-to-house rates to Half-time, other to the grade of Provisional or Public, so that the disposition of the whole at the end of the year stands thus:—Public, 69; Provisional, 17; Half-time, 2; total 88. It has been decided by the Minister to establish other schools at Cheviot, Dungay Creek, Ellengowan, and Richmond (Half-time), Kurrara, Peacock's Creek, and Riley's Hill. Tooloom will be reopened as a Provisional School next year, and an application re opening Murragang as a Half-time School in conjunction with a similar station at Wyau is now under consideration.

At the end of 1891, sitting room was provided for 4,893 pupils at the rate of 8 square feet for each child. During the present year 10 new schools have been erected (4 under the Architect's and 6 under the Inspector's supervision), 2 others have been enlarged, and 4 buildings have been temporarily leased pending the erection of vested premises. As the result of these movements the accommodation is now sufficient for 5,215 pupils. In the few remaining instances where the buildings need to be enlarged to meet existing requirements, steps have already been taken in the necessary direction.

The material condition of the Department's property is, generally speaking, good. The expenditure for the year has been neither lavish nor niggardly, but with due regard to reasonable economy, has aimed at keeping fully abreast of the necessities of a rapidly growing district. The amount expended by the Architect 1 am not able to state, but it has been considerable. Under my own THE number of schools in operation in the Lismore Section at the end of last year was 84. No less than

not yet completed.

In point of organisation and discipline the teachers have for the most part obtained a creditable record. Many of the teachers are very successful in both these departments of school management, and of only a few can it be said that they fail to conduct their schools methodically, or to govern their pupils judiciously and effectively. Complaints about excessive corporal punishment on the part of the teachers are rare, and are not always well founded. There is a steady and commendable tendency to make the cane, as far as possible, a last resort, and there is little doubt that if teachers always met with the moral supposit that have a right to arrest from paperts effective discipling would be a much engine method them. support they have a right to expect from parents, effective discipline would be a much easier matter than

it is at present.

support they have a right to expect from parents, effective discipline would be a much easier matter than it is at present.

Good work has been done during the year in beautifying the school-grounds. Arbor Day was celebrated very successfully at a large number of s hoois. In this district at any rate, the parents cannot, as a body, be charged with apathy towards a movement so full of splendid promise. Wherever the teachers have had sufficient energy to take the matter up heartily, and apply to the parents for assistance, they have met with a liberal response. Altogether, tree-planting has taken place at 33 schools. In many of the cases where nothing has yet been accomplished, the reason is to be found in the fact that the sites are not fenced, and of course, until that has been done, either by the Department or the residents, nothing permanent can be effected either in the way of planting trees or forming gardens.

The only schools not inspected during the year were the 6 referred to above as having been closed. Two of these, Murragang and Warwick were practically, though not formally, closed at the beginning of the year. The others, Tooloom, Sa dy Hills, Kangaroo Creek, and Nimbin. all collapsed before I had an opportunity of visiting them. In all 88 regular and 16 ordinary inspections were made. The calls upon my time have been so various that a larger number of ordinary inspections were made. The calls upon my time have been so various that a larger number of ordinary inspections was out of the question, especially as the first part of the year was, as usual, excessively wet. The progress of the regular inspections was greatly retarded by this circumstance, and in consequence very little time remained at the end of the year for secondary visits. Many incidental inspections were, however, made as occasion arose during the year. Of the 88 schools inspected, 77 were above, 5 up to, and only 6 below standard requirements. These results are good, and showing as they do, an improvement upon those of last year, may

observed between the two in almost every subject. This may be seen by reference to the table subjoined. Last year 2,955 pupils were examined, this year 3,670.

Subject	Number of	Percentage of	Percentage of	Increase or Decrease		
	Pupils examined	Passes for 1892.	Passes for 1891.	for 1899		
Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography English History Australian History Scripture Object Lessons Drawing Music French Geometry Algebra Mensuration Latin Needlework	3,670 3,670 2,626 3,670 1,173 1,173 1,173 218 3,480 3,670 3,670 3,670 18 118 23 35 19 1,335	90 87 71 79 71 66 54 61 62 65 60 54 33 68 78 62 57 87	90 88 72 78 77 71 50 74 61 67 60 55 76 71 71 51 35	Neither. Decrease, 1 per cent.  1		
Drill	3,673	37	55	Increase 2 ,,		
	<b>37</b>	64	79	Decrease 15 ,,		

A few remarks may be made respecting some of the subjects of instruction.

Reading.—In this branch, as in several others, a high percentage of passes is naturally looked for, and it seems to me that where the percentage falls below 80, there must be something wrong with the teaching. In this district the reading is generally fluent enough, and the articulation very fairly distinct, but the pupils in the upper classes are not so successful as one could wish in giving to their voices the sympathetic tone so essential to the best reading. This is especially noticeable in the treatment of poetry, whether the pupils read it or repeat the lines from memory.

Writing.—In a fair number of schools this subject is well taught, but in several instances I have had to complain to teachers of the very uncritical nature of their examination of the copy-books. Faulty letters are too often allowed to pass without comment. Yet it is only by constant showing that the pupil's eye can be trained to a just appreciation of well-formed letters

have had to complain to teachers of the very uncritical nature of their examination of the copy-books. Faulty letters are too often allowed to pass without comment. Yet it is only by constant showing that the pupil's eye can be trained to a just appreciation of well-formed letters

Arithmetic — The pupils are more proficient in the mechanical than in the mental portion of this subject. In many schools teachers have so many other subjects demanding their attention, that they are often unable to devote as much time as is necessary to training the thinking powers of the children by means of frequent solutions of arithmetical problems on the blackboard. Even in the lower classes the pupils should be taught the application of the simple rules by means of easy problems.

Grammar and Geography.—The passes in these subjects, 71 and 66 per cent respectively, are not so numerous as they should be Many teachers who handle other branches skilfully have a dry way of presenting these subjects. They make the one appear to be a set of indeous rules, the other an interminable string of names. The pupils lose interest in the lesson and, in the case of grammar particularly, begin to look upon it with a cordial hatred. When a teacher finds that his class as a whole dislikes a certain lesson, it is high time for him to revise his method of teaching that subject

History —This branch is well taught in only a few schools. The reason of this, I conceive, to lie in the fact that very few teachers address their pupils from full minds. Some of them, in spite of remonstrance, are satisfied with giving the little text-books to their pupils to read. In such cases the result is of course, a dismal failure. Others, again, who have mastered these text-books but never read anything else, are altogether destrute of any art in exciting the interest of the children in what ought to be one of their pleasantest lessons.

Dril'.—It is only in the larger schools that drill is effectively taught. The instruction in the small schools is in most cases co

various motions properly performed

Of the teachers as a body I am able to report favourably A few have given cause more or less serious for dissatisfaction, but the great majority of them have maintained their former reputations for ability and industry in the discharge of their duties. The pupil-teachers, of whom there are 21, are in almost every instance highly spoken of by the teachers under whom they are placed.

The following schools deserve special mention this year for having obtained high marks for general efficiency.

general efficiency

Ballina Primary and Infants'. Byron Creek. Corakı. Cudgen. Lismore Infants'

New Italy Pimlico South Wardell Woodburn Woodlawn

In conclusion, I may state that while there are defects to be remedied still, yet the work of the past year has been attended with a very fair measure of success, and I fully expect to find during the coming year a solid advance where progress is to be desired.

H. D. McLELLAND, Inspector.

Lismore, 28th December, 1892.

## ANNEX W.

## DISTRICT-INSPECTOR T. DWYER'S REPORT.

THE number of schools in operation in the Maitland District at the beginning of the year was as

Section of District	Public Schools	Provisional	Half time.	Evening Public	House-to house	Total.
Martland	71	5	2	! .		78
Newcastle	51			2		53
Musclebrook .	50	9	16	1	4 !	79
Dungog	60	9	10			79
Total	232	23	28	2	4	289

The following is a brief summary of the school work and extension carried out in this district

during 1892:—

Maitland Section.-Maitland Section.—A new infant department was completed and officially opened at Jesmond, and a new department for infants is in course of erection at Wallsend. In July, the Provisional School at Grenton was reduced to half-time rank, and worked in conjunction with Mandalong, which had been closed since November, 1891.

Improvements were effected to 35 school buildings and 12 teachers' residences by the District Inspector, at a cost of £299 0s. 8d.

Inspector, at a cost of £299 0s. 8d.

Increased activity was displayed by teachers and pupils in improving the school-grounds by tree-planting and the formation of flower gardens and borders. The following is a list of school-grounds which have been appreciably improved in this way, during the past few years, in the Maitland section. The list is in alphabetical order:—Aberglasslyn, Bolwarra, Brokenback, Branxton, Cessnock, Cooranbong. Dora Creek, Dunmore, Elderslie, Ellalong, Greta, Hinton, Horseshoe Bend, Iona, Jesmond, Lochinvar, Maitland East, Maitland West, Millfield, Minmi, Morpeth, Oakhampton, Payne's Crossing, Plattsburg, Pokolbin, Rothbury, Stanhope, Wallalong, Wallsend, Wallsend West, Wallsend Young. The Inspectors of this district have invariable favoured the formation of gardens, and the extension of arboriculture in connection with the schools under their supervision, as they know that the love of plants and flowers, and the study of their growth, history, and peculiarities, have a refining influence upon children, and tend to develop their perception to a keener appreciation of beauty in form and colour.

Newcastle Section.—A Provisional School was established at Warner, and an Evening Public School was opened at Stockton. A girls' department at Tighe's Hill, and additional buildings for infants at Hanbury and Wickham are in course of erection. Class-rooms have been added to the schools at Hamilton and Tighe's Hill. Improvements and repairs have been effected to 14 schools, and extensive works are in progress in connection with three others.

Musclebrook Section.—The school buildings at Belford, Cassilis, Merriwa, Borambil, Warkworth, Gundy, Gouldsville, and Giant's Creek were thoroughly repaired during the year, and minor improvements were done to many others.

Gundy, Gouldsville, and Giant's Creek were thoroughly repaired during the year, and minor improvements were done to many others.

Dungog Section.—In January, new schools, where none previously existed, were opened at Martin's Creek (Provisional) and Gloucester River (House). In May, an Evening Public School, which remained in operation for about three months, was opened at William Town. During the year, Tea Tree Provisional and Sugarloaf Half-time were reopened. Dusodie Half-time was converted to Provisional. Nelson's Bay and Warden Provisional were raised to the rank of Public, and Raymond Terrace was proclaimed a Superior Public School. Twenty-two buildings were repaired under the Inspector's supervision.

The number of schools in each section of the Maitland District at the close of 1892 is shown hereunder:—

Section or District.	Public Schools.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public.	Total
I	<u> </u>	1			l	
Maitland	71	2	4			77
Newcastle		1			2	<b>5</b> 5
Musclebrook		9	16	4		79
Dungog		10	10	1	·····. }	83
Total	235	22	30	5	2	294

Three hundred and one schools were in operation in this district during some portion of the year.

With few exceptions, the schools are centrally situated, and afford more than sufficient floor space for the average attendance of the pupils attending them. The total amount of floor space for the whole district at the close of the year was 26,460 places, while the number of cubical spaces amounted to 27,482, an increase over 1891 of 678 and 692 respectively.

The number of pupils enrolled for the whole district during the year is 29,760; the multiple enrolments amount to 4,249; the net enrolment is, therefore, 25,511; the average attendance for the year is 17,551.8, which is 69 per cent. of the net enrolment. For last year the percentage of attendance to the net enrolment was 65.8, and for 1890, 65.

The number of pupils enrolled, and the average attendance during each quarter of the year for the whole district are shown below:—

Quarter of the year.	Number enrolled.	Quarterly average.	Percentage
March	23,474	17,176·6	73·
	23,457	17,239·3	73·4
	23,812	17,811·	75·
	23,520	17,363·6	74·

# Organisation.

Improvement in the organisation of all classes of schools is perceptible. The premises are better kept; cleanliness, neatness, and the orderly arrangement of school appliances show decided advancement. The records, including time-tables and programmes, are more neatly and accurately kept than heretofore; the classification of the pupils is conducted with increased care and skill; and the majority of the teachers realise the fact that to have their schoolrooms models of neatness, order, and cleanliness is of great advantage to their pupils, who receive therefrom an important silent lesson.

The discipline maintained in the schools of this district shows improvement over that upheld in them in former years. Recourse to corporal punishment is less frequent, and drill is better taught. The tone of the best schools has much advanced; the pupils therein are willing learners, and take pleasure in their work; they are orderly, and exhibit considerable self-reliance without any sign of compulsion.

The work of inspection for the year is shown in the following table:—

Section of District.	Regular inspections.	Second regular and ordinary inspections.	Total number of inspections.	Total number of pupils examined.
Maitland	79	76	155	5,619
Newcastle	55	50	105	8,117
Musclebrook	82	51	133	2,653
Dungog	85	46	131	2,470
Total	301	223	524	18,859

Of the 155 inspections effected in the Maitland section, 2 regular, Elderslie and Stanhope, were made by Inspector Waterhouse.

There is extensive educational machinery in operation in all parts of this district. It is carried on with energy and zeal on the part of the Department of Public Instruction, and with faithful and mostly successful labour on the teachers' side. An intelligent interest in the welfare of the schools is manifested by a considerable number of members of Public School Boards. The benefit to be derived from careful and judicious criticism of work (which can be done at ordinary inspections), and from the suggestions made by Inspectors from time to time, are now fully appreciated by the great bulk of classified teachers. teachers

The following list contains the names of the 26 schools in the Maitland section that obtained the The following list contains the names of the 26 schools in the Mailland section that obtained the highest marks for general efficiency at the regular inspections of the year. No school is named the general efficiency of which did not reach very fair. The names are in alphabetical order:—Brownmuir; Cessnock; Ellalong; Greta, Infants'; Horseshoe Bend, Infants'; Maitland East, Boys', Girls', and Infants'; Maitland West, Boys', Girls', and Infants'; Millfield; Minmi, Boys' Girls', and Infants'; Morpeth; Plattsburg, Boys', Girls', and Infants'; Wallalong; Wallsend, Boys', Girls', and Infants'; Wallsend West, Young, Wallsend, Wollombi.

The condition of the inspected schools in relation to the standard, and for each section of the district, is exhibited in the following table:—

Section of District.	Schools.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.
Maitland	Public Provisional Half-time Evening Public	66 2 4 1	3  	3  	72 2 4 1
	Total	73	3 -	3	79
Newcastle	Public	46  2	5 1 	1 	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 1 \\ \cdot \cdot 2 \end{array}$
-	Total	41	6	1	55
Musclebrook	Public Provisional Half-time House-to-house	45 8 12 3	1  1 1	5 1 5	51 9 18 4
•.	Total	68	3	11	82
Dungog	Public	51 5 6 2	5 3 2 	6 2 2 	62 10 10 2 1
,	Total	64	10	11	85
	Grand total	253	22	26	301

It appears from this table that 91 per cent. of the inspected schools succeeded in exceeding or satisfying the standard, the percentage for each section being—Maitland, 96; Newcastle, 98; Musclebrook, 86; Dungog, 87. Last year 86 per cent. of the inspected schools exceeded or satisfied the standard, and the percentage for each section was—Maitland, 91; Newcastle, 98; Musclebrook, 86;

Dungog, 72.

The following table gives the names of the Superior Public Schools in the Maitland District, and shows the number of pupils from each school that succeeded in passing the Senior and Junior University examination for 1892:—

Schools.	Class of School.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Total.	Remarks.
Dungog	5		3	3	2 boys and 1 girl.
Hamilton	1		l	•••	1 .
Iaitland, East	3		4	4	2 boys and 2 girls.
Iaitland, West	1 .		}		
Inmi	<b>2</b>		l <b>.</b>	•••	
Tewcastle	1	2	18	20	All boys.
lattsburg	<b>2</b>	l	1	1	1 boy.
Raymond Terrace	5		l i		
Singleton	2		9	9	4 boys and 5 girls.
Vallsend	1		. 3	3	3 boys.
Wickham	1		16	16	All boys.
Total		2	54	56	-

The following ordinary Public Schools sent up successful candidates for the Junior examination, viz. :-

Catherine Hill Bay ..... Mosquito Island Wallsend West

In the 11 Superior Public Schools, there are fifth classes in the Primary Departments. In only 3 of these schools, however, have girls passed the Junior, viz.:—Dungog, Maitland East, and Singleton. When it is remembered that the standard of proficiency for fifth classes is designed expressly to enable

the teachers of these classes to prepare their pupils for passing the Junior examination during the ordinary course of instruction, and without in any way interfering with the organisation, discipline, and general routine of their schools, it is somewhat strange that successful candidates for that examination were not sent up from all Superior Public Schools. It is to be hoped that for 1893 an increased number of boys and a very much greater number of girls will succeed in passing these examinations from the Superior Public Schools of this District, in which such advantages for thoroughly preparing pupils exist.

The proficiency of the pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage of those who satisfied or exceeded the standard are shown in the following table:—

Subjects.	Number examined.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.
Reading—Alphabet	1,936	73
" Monosyllables	3,671	77
,, Easy Narrative	5,438	76
" Ordinary Prose	7,814	81
Total	18,859	78
Writing—On slates	7,169	80
" On paper	11,690	80
Total	18,859	80
Dictation	16,264	71
Arithmetic—Simple Rules	10,921	72
Compound Rules	4,898	65
,, Higher ,,	3,030	64
Total	18,849	69
Grammar—Elementary	4,075	70
,, Advanced	3,890	74
Total	7,965	72
Geography—Elementary	3,750	72
" Advanced	4,134	79
Total	7,884	75
History—English	7,884	74
,, Australian	$2,\!234$	77
Scripture and Moral Lessons	18,394	76
Object Lessons	18,254	80
Orawing	<b>18,76</b> 9	72
Ausic	17,406	80
French	309	73
	1,241	66
Algebra	310	81
Mensuration	1,708	59
Latin	283	75
Needlework	6,719	83
Drill	18,254	77
Natural ocience	542	82

Compared with last year, the percentages for Reading and Euclid are the same. There is an advance of 2 per cent. in the simple rules of Arithmetic, of 5 per cent. in the Compound Rules, and of 7 per cent. in the Higher Rules. Elementary Grammar is better by 2 per cent.; Advanced Grammar, by 4 per cent. Geography and Needlework show an improvement of 1 per cent. respectively. English History, Scripture, and Latin are better by 3 per cent. Drawing and Music have improved 4 per cent.; Algebra has advanced 12 per cent.; Mensuration, 13 per cent; Natural Science, 5 per cent.; Australian History, 6 per cent. Writing and Dictation are not so good by 2 per cent. French and Drill have fallen 3 per cent.

History, 6 per cent. Writing and Dictation are not so good by z per cent. From and History, 6 per cent.

Reading.—The teaching of this subject has been, on the whole, satisfactory. However, a higher degree of excellence could easily be aimed at. Schools in which word-grouping received little or no attention in the junior classes, failed to produce expressive reading. The style of reading in such schools is of a most commonplace type. Poetry receives due attention in most schools, and is frequently recited in a very pleasing manner. Spelling is tested orally, as well as by dictation, in the first, second, and third classes; and the results are creditable in the majority of schools.

Writing.—Vertical or perfectly upright writing is now practised in all of the best schools of this district, and with most satisfactory results. Jackson's series of copybooks is preferred in these schools to all others, and in schools in which the pupils are made to imitate the headlines with fidelity and perseverance the most gratifying results are met with.

Arithmetic.—Elementary mental arithmetic and tables should receive increased attention. The habit of counting on the fingers even in 2nd and 3rd classes is still met with. Long sums in compound addition are not sufficiently practised in 4th and 5th classes; and in these classes mental arithmetic is not what it ought to be.

not what it ought to be.

Grammar.—This subject being the art of speaking and writing correctly, teachers should be most careful in their own speech and composition, so as not to violate the rules of grammar, and furnish examples of inaccuracy or defective style to their pupils. Letter-writing on paper in 4th and 5th classes has not received much attention, and, except in a few of the more important schools, has been poorly

Geography is intelligently taught in schools conducted by teachers who carefully and regularly prepare their work. In schools taught by teachers who give instruction in mapping, the answering was

very satisfactory.

History, Object Lessons, and Scripture are very fairly taught by teachers who can give a lesson in these branches without the aid of a text-book (in the Inspector's presence) to refresh their memories.

Drawing, Drill, Music are well taught by teachers who have a good knowledge of them.

Geometry is very fairly taught. In two schools of the Maitland section the girls of the 4th

Algebra

Algebra is very well taught, and has improved during the year.

Mensuration is fairly taught. Were the teachers to show their pupils that the rules are deduced from the propositions of Euclid, higher results would be obtained.

Needlework is very well taught except in a few small schools.

Teachers.—As a body, the teachers of this district are well qualified for the discharge of their important duties. Their general character is good. They are faithful public servants, with but few exceptions; assiduous and successful in their labours; and show marked signs of progress in the acquiquisition of professional knowledge. During the year 1 teacher was promoted to class 1 A, under Article 103 of the Regulations, and no fewer than 10 obtained 1 B by examination. The instruction given to the pupil-teachers in the schools conducted by conscientious teachers has been thorough and effective. In some schools, however, there is a tendency on the part of the principals to shirk this important duty, and to perform it in a perfunctory manner. Such people should expect neither respect nor sympathy from the Department or its officers.

Pupil-teachers.—One hundred and seventy were employed during the year. As stated by me in previous reports, they are the backbone of the system. Their training and instruction should receive the most unremitting attention. With few exceptions, they are well conducted, studious, and helpful in their schools. The Saturday classes at East Maitland and Wickham continue to be regularly attended, and to be the means of conferring important advantages on the regular and industrious students.

and to be the means of conferring important advantages on the regular and industrious students.

The classification of the teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers employed in each section of this district is shown in the subjoined table:-

Teachers and Assistants.

Section.		1 A.	1 B.	2 A.	2 B.	3 A.	3 В.	3 C.	Unclass- ified.	Total.
Maitland {	Teachers	2 0	5 2	22 7	5 4	21 8	8 1	5 0	7 2	75 24
	Total	2	7	29	9	<b>2</b> 9	9	5	9	99
Newcastle $\left\{ \right.$	Teachers	5 0	10 2	25 10	5 13	5 12	2 7	0	1 4	53 48
	Total	5	12	35	18	17	9	0	5	101
$\mathbf{Musclebrook} \ \dots \dots \ \Big\{$	Teachers Assistants	0	2 0	4 1	<b>5</b> 0	17 3	14 2	6	23	71 6
	Total	0	2	5	5	20	16	6	23	77
Dungog $\Big\{$	Teachers Assistants	0	1 0	3 0	4 0	21 2	14 1	10 0	25	78 4
	Total	0	1	3	4	23	15	10	26	82
	Grand Total	7	22	72	36	89	49	21	63	359

## Pupil-teachers.

Section.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
Aaitland Tewcastle	13 15 1 2	8 11 3	17 29 4	18 38 5	56 93 13 8
Total	31	23	53	63	170

## Summary.

Seven new schools were opened during the year. Accommodation exists for 26,460 pupils. Every school in operation during any portion of the year received a regular inspection, and 234 had second inspections. The average attendance of pupils and the general efficiency of the schools have advanced. Tree-planting has been very general. School banks continue to be patronised. Teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers are, on the whole, zealous in the discharge of their duties, and of studious habits. The work done over the whole district has been sound and progressive.

T. DWYER, District Inspector.

East Maitland, 5th January, 1893.

## ANNEX X.

# INSPECTOR McCormack's Report.

At the beginning of 1892 the Newcastle Section of the Maitland District had 53 schools in operation. In July a Provisional School was established at Warner, Lake Macquarie, and at Stockton an Evening Public School was opened in August. A school for girls at Tighe's Hill, and additional buildings for infants at Hanbury and Wickham are in course of erection. Class-rooms have been added to the schools at Hamilton and Tighe's Hill. Improvements and repairs have been effected in connection with the schools at—

Adamstown. Ash Island. Belmont. Carrington. Cook's Hill. Dudley. Hexham.

Islington. Newcastle, South. Stockton. Tighe's Hill. Waratah. Wickham.

Extensive improvements are in progress at Newcastle, Newcastle East, and Stockton. All works except minor ones were carried out under the supervision of the Architect. The 55 schools in the Newcastle Section are situated within easy reach of the school population. They are in a

very fair state of repair, and are adequately supplied with furniture and working materials. Floor space, allowing 8 square feet for each pupil, is provided in them for 8,713 children. The enrolment of pupils approaches 10,000, the average quarterly attendance is 7,400, and the ordinary attendance 8,000. The aggregate sitting accommodation is therefore sufficient, and, with three exceptions, the provision of places in each school is in excess of the number actually required. Close attention is given by teachers to the cleanliness, proper ventilation, and neat appearance of the rooms. Due care is taken of the furniture and stock. As a rule the classification of pupils is sound, and the registration correct. Most school-grounds have been considerably improved during the year. Tree-planting and garden cultivation have been actively and successfully carried on by teachers and pupils. Several gardens are well laid out, and the display of plants is varied and choice. At one school comfortable and ornamental seats, fixed under tall and branchy trees, provide pleasant accommodation for 120 pupils.

with the display of plants is varied and tender. At one school combination and of name as eas, free under tall and branchy trees, provide pleasant accommodation for 120 pupils.

With few exceptions, the pupils present a clean, neat, and intelligent appearance. The attendance averages 74 per cent. of the enrolment. In the majority of schools good punctuality is secured, a vigilant, regular, and judicious government is exercised, and school movements are effected with ease, quietness, and precision.

The schools and the departments under my supervision are ranked thus :-

Public Sch	Public Schools—Classes.				1	Schools a	ınd Depa	
I.	*****						<b></b>	12
II.				• • • • • • • •	•••••			9
III.	••••			<b></b> .	• • • • • • • •			9
IV.	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •					8
V.		• • • • • • •						3
VI.					· · · · · · • · · ·		• • • • • • •	4
VII.							• • • • • • •	4
VIII.	*******	• • • • • • •				• • • • • • •		2
1X.					• • • • • • • • • •			1
<u>X</u> .					• • • • • • • • •			0
Ever	ning Pu	blic .			• • • • • • • • •	· · • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2
Prov	risional		<b></b>					1

In the following table the enrolment and the average attendance of pupils for each quarter of the year are given :-

Quarter.	Pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.	Percentages.
March June September December	9,884	7,283·4	73·
	9,839	7,303·8	74·
	9,973	7,500·5	75·
	9,793	7,288·1	74·

This attendance, averaging 74 per cent. of the enrolment, is very satisfactory. Last year the average was 70 per cent.

During the year all schools received regular inspection, and all but 5 received ordinary inspection. The general condition of the schools is here given:—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	1 0 0	<b>5</b> 1 0	46 0 2
Totals	1	6	48

All Schools but 1 either reached or exceeded the standard.

The proficiency of the pupils examined is given in the following table:-

Subjects.	Pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Subjects.	Pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading	8,117	72	Music	8,087 166	73
Writing Dictation	$8,117 \\ 6,449$	75 70	French	629	67 60
Arithmetic	$8{,}117$ $3{,}572$	58	Algebra	$135 \\ 1,210$	70 52
Geography	3,572 3,555	71 74	Latin Needlework	135 2,700	67 75
Scripture	8,100	72	Drill	8,100	73
Object Lessons Drawing	7,820 8,100	78 62	Science	<b>27</b> 9	79

These satisfactory results are the outcome of skilful and regular work. Compared with last year's results, they are higher in 13 subjects, equal in 2, and lower in 4. The teachers of the Newcastle, Wickham, Mosquito Island, Catherine Bill Bay, and Tighe's Hill Public Schools were successful in passing 41 pupils at the University Public Examinations this year.

The entire teaching staff consists of-

Teachers	53
Assistants	
Pupil-teachers	
Work-mistresses	
Total	202

They

They are thus classified :-

#### Teachers and Assistants.

	First-	class.	Second	l-class.	-	Third-class.		Un-
·	Α.	В.	Α.	В.	A.	В.	C.	classified.
Teachers Assistants		10 2	25 10	5 13	5 12	. 7 . 7		1 4
Totals	5	12	35	18	17	9		5

During the year seven teachers obtained first-class certificates by examination.

#### Pupil-teachers.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
15	11	29	38

As a body, the teachers discharge their duties with earnestness and judgment. The pupil-teachers are intelligent, studious, and well conducted. Special classes are held for them on Saturday mornings at the Wickham Superior Public School. Lessons in Latin, French, drawing, music, and drill are imparted by skilful teachers. Except in two cases, absences from these classes during the year were very few.

A Cookery School was opened in Newcastle in August last. The premises are central, suitable, and well equipped. The staff consists of a teacher and an assistant teacher. Sixty senior pupils of near Public Schools completed a course of elementary cookery early in December. They were examined by Mrs. A. Fawcett Storey, Directress of Cookery. Highly satisfactory results were obtained.

School work in the Newcastle section of the Maitland district has been successfully carried on this year, and the prospects for 1893 are good.

J. McCORMACK. As a body, the teachers discharge their duties with earnestness and judgment. The pupil-teachers

J. McCORMACK,

Newcastle, 31 December, 1892.

Inspector.

#### ANNEX Y.

#### INSPECTOR FLASHMAN'S REPORT.

DURING this year, the Half-time Schools at Coggan and Bylong, also the Public School at Wilpinjong were closed in consequence of diminished attendance. At the Upper Middle Brook a Half-time School was opened, and the Public School at Lower Middle Brook was converted into a Half-time School. The Provisional School at Gungal was raised to the rank of a Public School.

The year closed with the following schools in operation:-

Public	50
Provisional	9
Half-time	16
House	4
Total	79

The attendance at some of the country schools is still very unsatisfactory, and unless a higher The attendance at some of the country schools is still very unsatisfactory, and unless a higher average is maintained several of them will have to be closed during the ensuing year. A marked improvement in the attendance has taken place at nearly all schools situated in towns.

The buildings at Belford, Cassilis, Merriwa, Borambil, Warkworth, Gundy, Gouldsville, Giant's Creek, Broke, and Scone have, during the year, been thoroughly repaired, and minor repairs and improvements done to many others.

White ants are doing much damage to many wooden buildings. I have had a supply of anti-ant oil sent to several schools where these insects are very bad. I have found that when the oil is carefully used by a teacher who is anxious to get rid of the pest, the results have been most satisfactory.

All the teachers' residences are comfortable, suitable, and in good order; during the next year it is hoped that several additional residences will be built.

is hoped that several additional residences will be buil-

A new school-room to accommodate 100 pupils is being erected at Aberdeen; it is expected to be available for use early next year.

Speaking generally, the whole of the school property in this section is now in a satisfactory

The school-grounds in many instances are becoming year by year more attractive; the efforts made by some teachers in this direction cannot be too highly commended. The influence of a well kept school garden is most marked and wide spread; not only does it improve the school surroundings, but it cultivates and develops the tastes of the pupils for flowers, while it exerts a powerful influence upon many a poor home in the neighbourhood.

It is seldom, indeed, that I visit a school where vases of beautiful gay flowers do not form part of the school-room adornments; these silent but potent influences do more to mould and fa-hion young lives

school-room adornments; these silent but potent innuences do more to modification and facilities.

The 12 schools having the best kept and most attractive gardens are the following which are named in their order of merit:—Warkworth, Denman, Singleton, Roughit, Muswellbrook, Roughel, Aberdeen, Murrurundi, Parkville, Moonan Brook, Cassilis, Camberwell.

During the past year gymnastic appliances have been supplied to the play-grounds of several schools; these have been found to be most attractive to the pupils, as well as an aid to the full development of the muse es of many a child. The appliances provided at Sirgleton, Bulga, Murrurundi, and Muswell-brook are the best in the district. brook are the best in the district.

All the schools in this section received a regular inspection, and 51 received an ordinary inspection, the total number of inspections being 133, and the number of purils examined 2,653, about 200 more than last year.

In reviewing the year's results of inspection and comparing them with those of last year, I am of the opinion that the work done is very satisfactory, and in some cases an improvement upon that of previous years. Dictation, arithmetic, grammar, history, scripture, and drawing have been better taught in most schools.

The schools which received the highest marks for organisation, discipline, and instruction are:
Singleton Boys and Girls, Aberdeen, Belltree, Broke, Bulga, Denman, Mount Thorley, and Rix's Creek.

I am pleased to report that 5 girls and 3 boys from the Superior Public School, Singleton, passed the recent University Junior Examination.

The

The subject, the number of pupils examine lin each, and the percentage which satisfied the standard are given below  $\cdot$ 

Subject	Number examined.	Percentage up to Standard	
Reading	2,653	74	
Writing	2,653,	$7\overline{6}$	
Writing	2,268	73	
Arithmetic—Simple rules	1,685	69	
Compound rules	664	63	
" Higher rules	304	70	
Total	2,653	68	
Frammar—Elementary	535	69	
" Advanced	469	65	
Total	1,004	67	
deography—Elementary	578	70	
" Advanced	419	68	
Total	997	69	
History—English	962	69	
, Australian	181	76	
cripture	2,437	74	
bject Lessons	2,599	76	
rawing	2,609	73	
Iusic	2,011	76	
rench	21	69	
Buclid	50	64	
dgebra	10	80	
tensuration	46	<b>7</b> 6	
atin	10	80	
Prill	2,317	72	
Weedlework	1,009	77	

The following table shows the relation of the schools to the standard of proficiency .—

Schools.	Below Standard	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public Provisional Half-time House	5 1 5 0	1 0 1 1	45 8 12 3	51 9 18 4
Total	11	3	68	82

Last year the number of schools below standard was 12

Last year the number of schools below standard was 12
In every case where low results were obtained suitable action was taken by the Department.
The organisation of the majority of schools still continues to be of a commendable character. Many teachers take a comprehensive view of their duties and obligations; nothing is overlooked or neglected; their school-rooms are pictures of neatness and attention; their lesson documents are drawn with such care as to call forth expressions of praise; the records of the school are kept with exemplary accuracy; their play-grounds are places of healthy, pleasing, and innocent amusement, while they themselves guide and direct the pastimes of their pupils. Some few teachers, however, are less praiseworthy, a few entirely neglect their play-ground duties; if they visit the grounds at all, it is as a detective rather than a welcome addition to a happy throng. Such teachers forget that it is in the play-ground that the best chances are given of studying the real character of children, and of exercising influences over their moral and physical being, which are not to be obtained in the class-room. The cold, distant, fault-finding teacher who never enters into the sports and joys of his pupils, may occasionally be respected, but he will be seldom loved.

The discipline of the schools is highly satisfactory; no case of excessive or unwise corporal punish-nas come under my notice.

Th	e teac	hers a	and	pupil-teacher	rs are	classified	thus:-

Pupil-teachers			;  -   1		3		4	5	13
			Class	s I	Class II	. Cla	ss III	Class IV.	Total
Teachers	17 3	14 2	6	4	5		2	23	71 6
	A	В	C	A.	В.	A.	В	classified	Total
		111		:	11.	] 1	•	Un-	

Five teachers were examined for promotion; four were successful. All the pupil-teachers, excepting one, gained promotion by examination.

Most of the teachers are hard-working, enthusiastic, conscientious workers; they are inspired with a love of their profession, and are anxious for their schools to stand well with the general public. They make themselves acquainted with the best thoughts of the leading educationists of the day, and are ever on the alert to learn and appropriate what may be of advantage to their schools. To these men's thoughts their professional work is ever present; they are always experimenting, frequently succeeding, occasionally failing, yet never becoming discouraged. Their methods are sufficiently elastic to accommodate themselves to any suggestion; yet they have sufficient acuteness not to allow their zeal for novelties to endanger their prospect of a successful school inspection.

The pupil-teachers in this section are respectable intelligent young persons, they have made

The pupil-teachers in this section are respectable intelligent young persons: they have made reasonable progress in their profession during the year, and they give promise of extended usefulness in

I am of the opinion that the educational requirements of this section have been well met during the past year.

ANNEX Z

Muswellbrook, 23rd December, 1892.

C. O. FLASHMAN, Inspector.

# INSPECTOR WATERHOUSE'S REPORT.

The schools in operation at the close of the year 1891 were classified thus:-

Public
Provisional
Half-time
Evening Public
-
Total

Work at all these schools, with one exception, was resumed after the midsummer vacation. In the exceptional case, viz., Miller's Forest Evening Public, the school was closed, in consequence of insufficient attendance, from the beginning of the year to May, when it was reopened, and again lapsed after a few weeks' duration. In January, new schools, where none previously existed, were opened at Martin's Creek (Provisional) and Gloucester River (House-to-house). In May an Evening Public School, which remained in operation for about three months, was opened at William Town. During the year Tea Tree (Provisional) and Sugar-loaf Creek (Half-time) were reopened, Dusodie (Half-time) was converted to Provisional, Nelson's Bay and Woerden (Provisional) were raised to the rank of Public, and Raymond Terrace (Public) was proclaimed a Superior Public School.

As a consequence of these changes the schools now in operation are :-- .

Public	62
· Provisional	
Half-time	
House-to-house	
Total	83

New schools at Webber's Creek (Provisional) and Branch River (House-to-house) will come into

operation next month, and bring the means of instruction within the reach of those hitherto without them. The other applications for schools are still under consideration.

Rather extensive repairs to nine schools and residences have been effected by the Architect's Department, whilst the Inspector has been responsible for repairs and improvements to twenty-two buildings.

buildings.

The adequacy of the accommodation may be judged from the following table, which give (I) the number of seats provided, and (II) the enrolment and average attendance:—

1	Allowing for each Child.		
	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.	
Seats provided at the close of 1891	4,622 172	4,281 135	
Scats provided at the close of 1892	4,794	4,416	

II

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March  June September December	3,207 3,217 3,285 3,213	2,295·7 2,310·6 2,403·2 2,357·8

In nearly every school ample accommodation is provided, and, though in a few cases it is limited, it is sufficient to satisfy statute requirements.

## Organisation.

In the majority of cases the organisation of the schools is very satisfactory. Proper attention In the majority of cases the organisation of the schools is very satisfactory. Proper attention is paid to their ventilation; they are kept clean and neat, and in many instances are rendered attractive by the presence of flowers, ferns, or pot plants, by the display of suitable diagrams, properly arranged, and by neatly-framed time-tables and lesson programmes, in the ornamentation of which the teachers show both taste and judgment. The furniture and appliances are suitably arranged and well cared for, and the book-presses kept tidy. Sufficient attention is not, however, paid to the ruling of the slates used by the junior pupils, nor are the slate pencils kept properly sharpened. The classification is appropriate, except in a few instances in which inexperienced teachers make too many sub-divisions of the classes, or promote pupils before they have completed the work prescribed by the standards. The time-tables are constructed constructed with fair skill, and the lesson programmes make provision for a regular progressive course of study in the different subjects of instruction. In the subject of "Object Lessons" many teachers fail to notice that the lessons in the first and second classes should be upon the properties of common objects and materials, and upon common animals and vegetables. The records are kept with accuracy and neatness, and in most cases complete and correct returns are promptly forwarded, and reasonable care is taken of the preparaty of the Department generally.

and in most cases complete and correct returns are promptly forwarded, and reasonable care is taken of the property of the Department generally.

The impetus to tree-planting and the formation of flower-beds given by the inauguration of Arbor Day in 1890, and its annual celebration, has in many parts of this section of the Maitland district been most marked. The interest in the movement has not only been sustained, but extended, and the neat, well-kept, and attractive appearance of several of the play-grounds is very creditable to those concerned. The schools at which the most noticeable improvements have been effected are Booral, Chicester, Clarence Town, Euwylong, Fosterton, Malvern, Oakendale, Paterson, Stroud, and Telegherry.

## Discipline.

The discipline of the schools is one of their marked and pleasing features. With very few exceptions, the punctuality, regularity, neatness, and good behaviour of the pupils merit commendation. School operations are conducted with decorum, and the obedience rendered by the pupils is prompt and cheerful. School movements are executed with considerable precision, and at least elementary drill is taught in all the schools. Dumb-bells and poles have recently been supplied to the leading schools, and their proper use should tend to the physical development of the senior pupils.

The inspectoral work for the year may be summarised thus:-

85 regular inspections.

9 second regular inspections. 37 ordinary inspections.

2 regular inspections for the District Inspector.

Total 133 inspections.

i.e., every school received a full inspection, and 46 underwent a second inspection. Special duty in Sydney for 10 days prevented me from holding a larger number of ordinary inspections.

The following table exhibits the efficiency of the schools in relation to the authorised standard:—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Schools in operation a full year at the time of inspection	9	9	61	79
Schools not in operation a full year at the time of inspection	2	. 1	3	6
Total	11.	10	64	85

It will be noticed that 87 per cent. of the schools have satisfied, or exceeded standard requirements—an improvement of 15 per cent. upon last year's results. It must, however, be borne in mind that to secure such favourable results it was necessary to reinspect 9 schools, which, on the first occasion, were

not in a very satisfactory state.

The schools of highest general efficiency (including organisation, discipline, and instruction) at the regular inspections, in order of merit, are:—

 Mundawa
 Mr. H. E. Hunt, removed.

 Telegherry
 Mr. A. J. Dransfield.

 Euwylong
 Miss A. A. Connolly.

 Stroud
 Mr. E. E. Mitchell.

 Binglebrah
 Mr. H. A. McLean.

 Booral
 Mr. W. McKnight.

 Dungog
 Mr. C. E. Broome.

 Raymond Terrace
 Mr. J. P. Green.

 Gresford
 Mr. W. J. Parker.

The results of the examination of the pupils, and (for the sake of comparison) the percentage of passes last year are given below:—

Subjects.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Percentage up to or above Standard in 189
Reading	2,470	87	82
Writing	2,470	87	84
Dictation	2,100	75	73
Arithmetic	2,470	72	70
Grammar	992	77	69
Geography		76	74
English History	981	70	69
Australian History	302	75	68
Scripture and Moral Lessons	2,312	82	79
Object Lessons	2,447	86	83
Drawing	2,447	86	80
Music	2,004	81	74
Euclid	153	68	76
Algebra	48	75	65
Mensuration	$2\overline{29}$	58	54
Latin	21	76	83
Needlework	1,050	86	82
Drill	2,280	79	67
Natural Science	39	87	83

A comparison of the percentages obtained this year with those gained in 1891 reveals the fact that there is an improvement under every heading except Latin and Euclid.

The teachers, as a whole, have worked conscientiously and zealously, and with a very fair degree of success. All the pupil-teachers, with one exception, have been favourably reported upon by their teachers. They are of good repute, studious habits, and are becoming increasingly useful.

Particulars

Particulars with regard to the status of the teachers and pupil-teachers employed are supplied by the following table:

	I. A.	I. B.	II A.	II. B.	III. A.	III. B.	III. C.	Unclassified.	Total.
Teachers		1	3	4	21	14	10	25	78
Assistant Teachers					2	1		1	4

	Class I	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
Pupil-teachers	2	1	3	2	8.

Since my last report, 1 teacher has been promoted for good service, in accordance with paragraph 103 of the Regulations; 9 others have, by examination, gained a classification, or been advanced to a higher grade.

1. The accommodation provided by the existing schools is ample and well distributed.

2. All the schools in this section received a regular inspection, and 54 per cent. underwent a second inspection.

3. Eighty-seven per cent, of the schools satisfied or exceeded standard requirements—an improvement of 15 per cent.

4. The proficiency of the pupils is higher than it was last year.

5. The outlook for the year 1893 is decidedly promising.

J. WATERHOUSE.

Inspector.

Dungog, 29th December, 1892.

#### ANNEX Z1.

#### DISTRICT-INSPECTOR O'BYRNE'S REPORT.

THE following is a statement of the number of schools or departments that were in operation for the whole or part of the year in the Wagga Wagga District :-

Public	233
Provisional	54
Half-time	32
House-to-House	13
Evening	0
Total	332

Eighteen of the above are entirely new schools, brought into operation since my last report. These

Eighteen of the above are entirely new schools, brought into operation since my last report. These new schools are situated as follows:—

Wagga Wagga Section:—Wagga Wagga South, Boys, Girls, and Infants; Derry, Yanko, Eulenstein, Henty, Green's Gunyah.

In Hay Section:—Bynya, Tarrawingie, Strathmore; Alma, Girls.

In Albury Section:—Lobbs' Hole, Carabost.

And in Young Section:—Cowra, Infants; Tumbleton, Winderahdeen, and Wheogo.

The schools that were closed for small attendance were:—Kildary, Bloomfield, Milbrulong, Tootal, Ballast Quarries, Ulandra, Dingi Dingi, Kingvale, Cal Cal, Tamar, Whealbah. It is probable that several of these will reopen, under itinerant teachers, during the year 1893.

All arrangements have been completed for opening new schools at Uley, Wantiool, and Tooyal, at the commencement of the new year.

Applications were received from various places for the establishment of small schools, but in consequence of the sparseness of the population, or the unwillingness of the residents to give the necessary guarantee for supplementing the teacher's salary, when necessary, several of these applications had to be declined. Lists of such places are given in the Inspectors' reports.

The school accommodation was further increased by enlarging the schools at Gwynne and Brungle Camp, and by providing class-rooms at Coolamon and Lake Albert.

Camp, and by providing class-rooms at Coolamon and Lake Albert.

## Accomodation.

In estimating the school accommodation two standards of measurement are adopted—8 square feet of floor space, or 100 cubic feet of air space for each pupil. The calculations on both standards are given in this report. After making due adjustment for the changes before noted I find that the total school accommodation in the Wagga Wagga District stands at present as follows:—

,	Allowing 8 square feet for each pupil.	100 cubic feet each.
Accommodation at end of 1891		20,511
Increased accommodation in 1892	1,607	1,937
•	<del> </del>	
Total accommodation in 1892	<b>22,</b> 993	22,448

The average enrolment for the year was 16,376, and the average attendance for the year was . It will thus be seen that the accommodation, tested by either standard, is well ahead of all 11,492. reasonable requirements.

Buildings, repairs, and other works, done under the supervision of the Inspectors:

Twelve small schools were built under the supervision of the Inspectors, at a cost of £845 19s. These were Derry, Henty, Eulenstein, Green's Gunyah, Wantiool, Wheogo, Tumbleton, Winderahdeen, Grogan, Warrangong, Wemmera, and Coreen. Warrangong, Wemmera, and Coreen are to replace old buildings.

Teachers' residences were erected at Grong Grong and Monteagle, at a cost of £386. Seventy-seven school-houses were repaired, or supplied with means of conserving water, at a cost Seventy-seven school-house the first state of £769 cs. 5d.

Twenty-seven residences were repaired, at a cost of £270 7s. 6d.

New schools at Tooyal and Calafat were not quite finished at the end of the year.

New weather-sheds were erected at Blowering and Wallendbeen.

Inspection

## Inspection.

I am glad to be able to report that, in consequence of favourable weather, and through the unflagging zeal of my colleagues, all the schools except one were fully inspected and reported on. The school not inspected—Tarrawingie, in the Barrier—was only brought into operation late in the year. The condition of the schools inspected in relation to the standard of proficiency is exhibited in the following table: following table:

Kind of Schools.	Below.	Equal to.	Above.	Total.
Public Provisional Half-time House-to-house	12 11 5 3	29 10 7 4	191 33 20 6	232 54 32 13
Total	31	50	250	331

This shows an increase of about 4 per cent. on last year's results.

The percentage of "passes" on the various subjects of instruction is given hereunder:

Subjects.	Percentage of Passes.	Subjects.	Percentage of Passes.
Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography History. Scripture Object Lessons. Drawing	80 79 80 76 75 78 74 76 80 76	Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Needlework Drill Natural Science	79 79 75 71 54 74 80 79 83

The following shows the number of pupils examined in each section of the district:-

Albury	. 2,444 in 90	schools
Hay		**
Wagga Wagga	2,774 in 82	•
Young		
5		

There has been no change in the Inspectoral Staff during the year.

## Teaching Staff.

The staff for working the 332 schools consists of 364 teachers and assistants and 72 pupil-teachers Their classifications are given in the subjoined tables:—

# Teachers and Assistants.

Sections.	I A.	IB.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Unclassified.	Total.
Albury	•••	1 2 1 6	8 19 11 8	5 7 3 6	25 16 19 29	8 14 14 9	8 6 7 7	29 35 25 36	84 99 80 101
Total	•••	10	46	21	89	45	28	125	364

## Pupil-teachers.

Sections.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
Albury Hay Wagga Wagga Young	4 1 6 6	2 1 3	6 6 3	6 10 9 9	12 18 21 21
Total	17	6	15	34	72

The teachers are, as a rule, a steady, industrious, and improving body of public servants. Considering that so large a number of persons are scattered over so wide a tract of country, often remote from any central supervision, it is marvellous how few complaints of any significance are heard against any of them. This, I think, is owing to the careful selection, to the good training our teachers now receive, and to the high estimation in which the teaching profession is now being held by the public. I have not heard a complaint of a grave nature against any teacher in this district during the year.

The pupil-teachers continue to be an important factor in the work of the primary schools in this Colony. They do a large amount of the heavy routine work, and they do it well, at a small cost. The character and efficiency of the small schools throughout the country districts are being very much raised by the appointment of ex-pupil-teachers.

The total amount of school fees paid during the year was £6,318 4s. 7d., being an increase of £346 0s. 1d. on last year's receipts. This increase would certainly have reached £500 were it not for the almost total cessation of the payment of fees at Broken Hill during and after the "strike."

General

#### General Summary.

Finally, I am justified in reporting:—

1. That the year has been favourable for school attendance and inspection, and that these favourable conditions have been fully availed of.

2. That a considerable number of new schools have been opened.

3. That a very large amount has been judiciously spent by Inspectors in repairing and improving school house and toochor' residences.

school-houses and teachers' residences.

4. That a reasonable advancement in all points has been made by the schools in the Wagga Wagga district during the year.

Wagga Wagga, 3rd January, 1893.

G. O'BYRNE. District Inspector.

## ANNEX Z2.

#### INSPECTOR WRIGHT'S REPORT.

At the end of 1891, there were 86 schools in operation in this district, and during 1892 2 new schools, viz., Lobb's Hole Provisional and Carabost Half-time were opened, and 2 schools, South Humula Half-time and Upper Tumberumba Half-time, which were temporarily closed in 1891, were reopened. There were, therefore, 90 schools in operation during some portion of the year, but of these, 2, viz., Ballast Quarries Public and Ulandra Provisional, were closed owing to the limited attendance, so that there are now 88 in operation. The classification of these schools is as follows:—

Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools House School	13 18
Total	

New schools will be opened early in 1893 at Cumberoona and Munderoo, and an application for the establishment of a Provisional School at Butherwah, near Urana, is still under consideration. The requirements of the district are well met, and it is not likely that there will be many applications for new schools during 1893.

#### Inspection.

Every school open during the year was regularly inspected, and 8 ordinary inspections were made. The efficiency of the schools is shown in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public Provisional Half-time House	2	7 1 1	44 11 14 1
Totals	11	9	70

It will thus be seen that 87.7 per cent. of the schools in the district were up to standard requirements. This is 3 per cent. above the results obtained last year, and shows that the teachers, as a whole, are industrious and intelligent.

The attainments of the pupils in the principal subjects of examination are shown below:

Subject.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage up to o above Standard.	
Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography English History Australian History Scripture. Object Lessons Drawing Needlework	2,242 1,035 1,034 1,027 234 2,352 2,346 2,351	75·5 68·8 77·5 70·4 68·3 74·4 64·6 70· 71·5 74·3 66·	
Needlework	933 <b>2</b> .391	78·8 68 6	

In all subjects, except Grammar and Australian History, these results are higher than those obtained last year, and the improvement is especially marked in Dictation and Arithmetic, two of the most important subjects, the latter of which is taught much more thoroughly and systematically than it was a few years ago. Drill has also received much more attention than was previously bestowed on it, and in most cases the teachers seem to be alive to the fact that physical training is necessary for the proper cultivation of the mantal families proper cultivation of the mental faculties.

## Accommodation.

At the end of 1891 accommodation was provided for 4,550 pupils, allowing 100 cubic feet of air space for each pupil. During 1893 places for 329 were lost by closing schools, &c., while new places for 746 were provided by the erection of new buildings. There is thus a total gain for the year of 417 places, there being accommodation now for 4,967 scholars. As the enrolment did not exceed 3,500 at any time during the year, it will be seen that ample provision has been made for properly accommodating the children. modating the children.

# Buildings, Grounds, &c.

The following works were executed during the year under the supervision of the Inspector:

One new building was erected, at a cost of £147 16s. 6d.; 24 schools and residences were repaired at a cost of £146 6s. 6d., and 1 weather-shed was erected for £38 15s.

Under the architect many new schools and residences have been erected, and several buildings

have been thoroughly repaired.

The planting of school-grounds has now become a very noticeable feature in the district, and both teachers and pupils take a deep interest in the work, and attend to the trees, &c., with care and assiduity. The following teachers deserve special mention for the work they done in this respect:—Mr. Manus, of Black Range; Mr. Daley, of Bowna; Mr. Buggy, of Corowa; Mr. Godfrey, of Germanton; Mr. Kullmer, of Huon; Mr. Cragh, of Shepardstown; Mr. Spence, of Thurgoona; and Mr. Carmody, of Urana. Urana.

Teachers.

The classifications of the teachers and pupil-teachers are shown in the following table:-

				1				o	
Position.	1 A.	1 B.	II A.	II B	III A.	III B.	III C.	Un- classified.	Total
Teachers and Assistants	•••••	1	8	5	25	8	8	29	84
	Clas	s I.	Class	s II.	Class	s III.	Cla	ss IV.	Total.
Pupil-teachers	4		2					6	12

#### Work-mistress, 1.

Many of the unclassified teachers are ex-pupil-teachers, who have had three or four years practical training under experienced masters. Their employment as teachers of small schools has proved most satisfactory in every way, and has materially increased the efficiency of the schools.

As a whole, the teachers are diligent and capable, and they work, both as teachers and citizens, to promote the interests of the localities in which they reside.

All schools were fully inspected; in emetercy the schools are in a consisting educational requirements of the district are well met; and the outlook for next year is promising.

STEWART WRIGHT, All schools were fully inspected; in efficiency the schools are in a satisfactory condition; the

Albury, 30th December, 1892.

Inspector.

#### ANNEX Z3.

## INSPECTOR FRIEND'S REPORT.

THE Young section of the Wagga Wagga District comprised, in December last, 92 schools. One of The Young section of the Wagga Wagga District comprised, in December last, 92 schools. One of these, Kingvale Public, lapsed in March for want of sufficient attendance. During the current year, an Infants' department has been brought into existence at Cowra, and schools have been established at Tumbleton, Winderahdeen, and Wheogo—the last of these as a Half-time in conjunction with Piney Range, which was previously in operation as a Provisional. There are therefore 95 schools under my supervision at present. Others will open shortly at Tyagong, Grogan, Willundry, and Mulyan. Dinga Dinga will, in all probability, reopen. Applications have been received from Wyalong and Mimosa, and petitions are expected from Deep Creek, near Temora, and Upper Balabla, near Tubbul. Hence there will be 100 or more schools in my inspectorate during the early part of the ensuing year.

The following petitions for schools have been dealt with this year:-

Place.	Result.
Scrubby Řush	Declined. Half-time School established. Referred to Yass Inspector, the place being in his district. House-to-House School offered, but declined by residents. Declined for the present. Provisional School sanctioned. Reopened as House-to-House School. Provisional School sanctioned.

The works done under the Inspector's direction may be thus classified: -

		Accomm			
Name of School	Object.	At 8 square feet per child.	At 100 cubic feet per child.	Cost	
Tumbleton Winderahdeen Warrangong Grogan Wheogo	To replace old building New	$\begin{bmatrix} 42 & , & \\ 52 & , & \end{bmatrix}$	41 ,, 34 ,,	£97 10s.	

- A teacher's residence at Monteagle cost £136. Repairs to 29 school-rooms cost £360 3s. 3d.
- (c) Repairs to 29 school-rooms cost £360 3s. 3d.
  (d) Repairs to 14 school residences cost £147 19s. 6d.

(d) Repairs to 14 school residences cost £147 19s. 6d.

A new Infant's School at Cowra, and important repairs at Cootamundra, Young, and Jindalee, have been carried out by the Architect, who has in progress substantial and commodious school buildings at Muttama and Yeo Yeo. The buildings provide more than sufficient accommodation for the pupils; they are well placed, suitably equipped with the needful educational appliances, and mostly in good repair. Their neat and well-kept appearance does credit to the teachers, and not a few of them present a pleasing aspect in having flower gardens, &c., the voluntary work of the pupils.

Every school in this district received a regular inspection, and 45 an ordinary. Three of them were visited a second time for the latter purpose. The total number of inspections made was 144. A distinct advance has been achieved in the matter of organisation, and the schools are more efficiently managed than formerly; but a disposition to work their classes (especially the first), in too many divisions, is still apparent in some of the teachers of small schools. This has been corrected as far as nossible, and a proper basis of classification submitted to those deficient in this important branch of possible, and a proper basis of classification submitted to those deficient in this important branch of school organisation.

The

The disciplinary condition of almost all schools is of high order. The children, in the vast majority of cases, are diligent, tractable, becoming in their demeanour, and neatly dressed; though in some bush schools they are wanting in confidence. It is to be regretted that, where this last condition exists, it does not seem to occur to the teachers that the defect could be remedied by judicious and

proper training in school.

Generally speaking, the instruction may be pronounced well regulated, penetrative, and profitable.

The efficiency of the teaching, as disclosed by the regular inspections, is shown in the following table:—

	Estimated Proficiency.						
Subjects.	Total number	Number					
	examined.	passed.	For 1892.	For 1891.			
Reading—Alphabet	95	78	82	68			
" Monosyllables	640	564	88	75			
" Easy Narrative	929	777	84	76			
" Ordinary Prose	1,254	$1,\!125$	90	82			
Writing-On slates		1,101	91	79			
,, In copy books and on paper	1,652	1,530	93	81			
Dictation	2,337	1,733	74	67			
Arithmetic—Simple Rules	1,564	1,250	80	71			
" Compound Rules	686	434	63	61			
" Higher Rules		396	69	67			
Grammar-Elementary	500	418	81	72			
" Advanced	771	614	80	72			
Geography—Elementary	578	438	76	58			
" Advanced		555	80	71			
History—English		899	71	58			
,, Australian	169	144	85	71			
Scripture and Moral Lessons	2,430	1,833	75	70			
Object Lessons	1,977	1,598	81	70			
Drawing	2,746	2,342	. 85	71			
Music	2,620	2,102	80 -	73			
French	44	39	89	80			
Euclid	196	150	76	64			
Algebra	78	64	82	76			
Mensuration		73	39	67			
Latin	99	82	83	57			
Trigonometry	16	14	87	71			
Needlework	1,028	834	81	78			
Drill	2,290	1,843	80	65			
Natural Science	840	711	85	78			

It will be seen that, in every subject except mensuration, the results are higher than those secured It will be seen that, in every subject except mensuration, the results are higher than those securca last year, and that in several instances the improvement made during this year is very substantial. More prominence should be given to mensuration, to a systematic course of mental arithmetic, to word meanings, and to the subject matter of the reading lessons. The reading is often taught in such a fashion that it is unsuccessful as a means of intellectual development. The teachers certainly aim at securing correct pronunciation, fluency, and the other points of good reading; but, treated as it is by some of them, the pupils are not rendered familiar with their mother tongue, and the reading lesson, instead of acting as a vehicle for the communication of general knowledge, misses one of the most important ends it is intended to serve. Drill, too, in a large number of schools, continues to be of a very superficial character; but to serve. Drill, too, in a large number of schools, continues to be of a very superficial character; but usually this is through no neglect on the part of the teachers, who do as much justice to the subject as their limited acquaintance with it will allow. In my last report I made a suggestion relative to the

As a rule the schools are properly respected, and the marked efficiency of some of them has placed them high in public estimation. The following merit special mention for the work done:—Bagdad, Bullokreek, Burrangong Heights, Calare, Clarendon, Cootamuadra Infants', Cowra Primary, Holmwood, Holy Camp, Koorawatha, McHenry's Creek, Quandong, Tipperary Gully, Wambanumba, Warraderry, Warrangong, Wattamadara, Wombat, Young (boys', girls', infants'). The most efficient Provisional Schools are Burnt Hut Creek and Kikiamah.

Four schools in this district were represented in the recent University examinations. Young Superior Public, with 25 juniors and 1 senior, has gained second place among the Public Schools of the Colony, as regards the number of successful candidates. The other passes were—Cowra Superior Public, 5; Grenfell Superior Public, 4; Wombat Public, 2; making in all, 36 juniors and 1 senior.

The next table illustrates the number of schools above, up to on below standard in

The next table illustrates the number of schools above, up to, or below standard :-

	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.
Public Provisional Half-time House-to-house	72 13 4 2	1  	1 2 
Totals	91	1	3

The pupils are, in most places, fairly regular in their attendance, but in a few localities the parents continue to give symptoms of the uncorcern they feel for the education of their children, by keeping them at home for the sake of their services, or for no definite reason. The teaching staff of this section is classified thus :-

	I A.	IB.	2 A.	2 B.	3 A.	3 B.	3 C.	Unclassified.
Teachers and mistresses	•••	5 1	7	4 2	27 2	9	7	35 1
Totals		6	8	6	29	9	7	36

Pupil-teachers.

Class I.	Class II.	C'ass III.	Class iv.	
6	3	3	9	

I can speak in very high terms of the character, and sense of duty, of almost all teachers under my supervision. In one or two schools, however, I noticed that they performed their daily work with a mechanical listlessness which indicated that their duties were irksome to them. Naturally, in the at sence of a stimulus to exertion, the children displayed little interest in their lessons, and their proficiency in them was correspondingly small. Sui able action, in the shape of removal to less important positions, and reduction of certificates, has been taken to meet the cases of teachers of this stamp.

To conclude:—

(a) Every school received a regular, and 45 an ordinary inspection.
(b) The schools are liberally distributed, and centrally situated. With few exceptions, they are

in good repair.

(c) The accommodation provided is in excess of requirements.

(d) A retrospect of the year's work reveals a marked improvement over that of 1891, and there is no reason to suppose that, in point of efficiency, the schools will retrograde or remain stagnant during

Young, 26th December, 1892.

CHAS. W. FRIEND,

Inspector.

#### ANNEX Z4.

. INSPECTOR TEARSON'S REPORT.
1. The adequacy of the means of education as regards amount and distribution:—  At the close of the year 1891, there were 62 schools in this section classified as under:—  Public
Provisional 8 House-to-House 4
Evening2
Total 62
Conargo Public, and the two Evening Schools were closed, and Strathmore Provisional, Alm Girls, and Broken Hill Girls were established; thus the year 1892 began with 62 schools.  - During the year, 3 schools were closed, owing to diminished attendance. These were Tama Public, and Cal Lal and Whealbah Provisional. Conargo Public was reopened, Bynya Provisional and Conargo Public was reopened.
Tarrawingie Public were established. Mount Browne Provisional was raised to the rank of Public.  The total number of schools open during the year, therefore, was 65, and the 62 in operation a

the end of the year were classified as 51 Public, 7 Provisional, and 4 House-to-House. These changes are summarised thus :-

Schools opened as new Schools reopened..... Schools in operation during some portion of the year
Schools in operation during the whole year
Schools in operation at end of the year

The educational requirements of this section are well met by existing schools.

2. The actual condition of the schools as elicited by inspection:

Of the 65 schools in operation during the year all except one were fully inspected.

The only school uninspected was Tarrawingie, which was established on the Barrier after my visit to that portion of this very extensive district.

In addition, 17 schools received an ordinary inspection, and one school (Maude) was fully inspected twice.

twice.

I also inspected, at the request of the District Inspector, Wagga Wagga Superior Public Girls'; and Wagga Wagga South Boys' Schools. My inspections were therefore:—

Regular.... Ordinary Regular (Wagga Wagga) ..... 

Total ..... The efficiency of the schools, as elicited at inspection, were :-

Schools.	Below standard.	Up to standard	Above standard	Total
Public Provisional House-to-house	1	1 	47 8 2	51 9 4
	6	1	57	61

Thus 90 per cent. has satisfied standard requirements.

Comparing these results with 1891, we have:

	Year.	Schools inspected.	Up to or above standard.	Percentages.
1891		66	58	88
1822		64	58	90

Thus an improvement of 2 per cent. has been shown in the efficiency of the schools.

The schools of highest efficiency are in order of merit:—
Broken Hill Boys and Girls, Alma Boys, Deniliquin Infants, Hay Primary, Broken Hill North Boys and Girls, Alma Girls and Infants, Gunbar, Hay Infants, Broken Hill North Infants, Deniliquin Primary, Wentworth, Round Hill, Silverton, Broken Hill Infants, and Wilcannia.

The

The efficiency of the following schools is below the standard:—Conargo, Moulamein, Tibooburra, Strathmore, Bourton Terrace, and Tori.

The subjects, the number of pupils examined in each subject, the number who passed, and the percentages up to or above the standard are hereunder tabulated:---

Subjects,	Pupils examined.	Pupils passed.	Percentages up to or above standard, 1892.	Percentages up to or above standard, 1891.
Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography English History Australian History Scripture Object Lessons Drawing Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Needlework Drill Natural Science	3,363 26 145 27 37 26 1.118	3,035 2,990 2,490 3,061 868 870 881 188 2,999 3,122 2,387 2,907 20 114 18 25 18 914 3,035 51	82·9 81·6 92·5 83·8 82·3 83·3 83·5 85·0 83·2 87·9 86·4 76·9 78·6 66·6 67·5 69·2 81·7 84·6 78·4	90·0 86·8 84·4 89·2 89·1 82·9 82·7 95·3 83·4 91·1 81·6 89·4 100·0 97·3 93·7 90·4 81·2 86·7 91·0 94·0

An improvement is therefore shown in Dictation, Geography, History, and Drawing; Scripture is the same, while the other subjects show a retrogression.

In several of the smaller schools Drill, Mental Arithmetic and even Object Lessons are not regularly and systematically taught. Generally speaking the organisation and discipline of the schools show an improvement on last year, and the government, with few exceptions, is more kindly, uniform, and judicious.

Arboriculture has been carried on in many schools, but, unfortunately, with only tolerable results, owing to the unfavourable climate. Hay flower garden and Balranald vegetable and flower garden deserve special commendation.

3. Adequacy of school accommodation :-

-J	
Accommodation existing at beginning of 1892	6,000
Additional accommodation provided	314
Accommodation lost by closing of schools, &c	253
Accommodation existing at end of 1892	
December quarterly enrolment	
December quarterly average	8,650.6

It is therefore shown that the accommodation provided is ample.

The following new buildings have been erected :-

Schools.	Accommodation.	Object.	Supervision.
Acacia Dam Tarrawangie Bynya Strathmore	27	To replace old New	

Under the Inspector's supervision repairs and improvements have been effected to 14 schools, at a cost of £204, and to 3 residences, at a cost of £15 2s. 6d. There are no buildings or additions in progress under my supervision.

Teaching Staff

				eaching Bi	ay.				
٠,	Į A.	IB.	II A.	н в.	III A.	,III B.	III C.	Unclassified.	Total.
Teachers		2	18 1	3 4	8 8	8 6	4 2	19 16	62 37
		2	19	7	16	14	6	35	99
-	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Proba- tioner.	J			
Pupil-teachers Work-mistresses	1	1	6	8	2		···········	; ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	18 2
		Total	Teachers	of all ran	ks	·····	•••••	·····	119

Collectively, the teachers are respectable, intelligent, and zealous in their work, and are, with very few exceptions, highly esteemed by the parents and general public.

All schools but one received a regular inspection.
 The efficiency of the schools has improved 2 per cent.
 The outlook for 1893 is promising.

Hay, 29th December, 1892.

T. PEARSON, Inspector.

ANNEX

#### ANNEX Z5.

#### DISTRICT-INSPECTOR LONG'S REPORT.

DISTRICT-INSPECTOR LONG'S REPORT.

The divisions of my district for inspectoral supervision have remained unchanged, and consist of the Eastern or Mudgee Section, under Mr. Inspector J. P. Rooney, the Western or Dubbo Section, under Mr. Inspector J. L. Smith, and the Central or Wellington Section, under the District Inspector.

The year opened with 228 schools in operation in the district. An infant department has been added to the Wellington School, and schools have been established at Mitchell's Creek, Leadville, Myrangle, Muddy Creek, Capertee, Kilgcola, Nulla Mountain, Bullbodney, and Breelong West. The following schools have been closed, viz., Nubrygyn, Gowangreen, Springfield, Lower Tallawang, Pandora's Pass, Brewarrina Mission, Coonabarabran Evening, and Brightling Park. The Gumbalie School has not been in operation during the last three-quarters of the year. The number of schools in operation at the end of the year is thus 229. Of these, 100 are in the Mudgee Section, 67 in the Dubbo, and 62 in the Wellington Section. No locality, where the circumstances admit of the application of any of the provisions of the Act relative to the establishment of schools, is without means of education. In the more remote parts of a district, however, which extends to the boundary of the Colony on the north, and to the Darling and Paroo Rivers on the west, there must, while the present modes of settlement continue, always be isolated cases, which no State system of education can reach. Excepting these cases the always be isolated cases, which no State system of education can reach. Excepting these cases the existing schools satisfy the educational wants of the district. The buildings in which they are conducted are, with few exceptions, in good, serviceable condition; they afford sufficient accommodation, and are well supplied with all necessary furniture and educational appliances. Under Inspectors' supervision, 9 school-buildings, 1 residence, and 1 weather-shed, have been erected, 1 school-room enlarged, and 39 school-rooms and 9 residences repaired, at a cost, in all, of £1,323 5s. 9d. Of this sum, £455 7s. 9d. has been errorled in preserve active. been expended in my own section.

been expended in my own section.

The buildings in use at the end of 1891 sufficed for the accommodation of 12,388 pupils, at 8 feet of floor space for each. By the erection of new buildings, &c., 707 additional places have been provided, and, by the closing of schools and the giving up of old buildings, 238 places have been lost. The buildings in use at the end of the year contain, therefore, places for 12,857 pupils. The average enrolment for the year was 10,085-7, and the average daily attendance, 7,129-4. The highest enrolment and average attendance for any quarter were 10,199 and 7,337-0 respectively. The accommodation provided by the school-buildings of the district, is, therefore, in the aggregate, considerably in excess of actual requirements, and I am not aware of any individual case in which it is less than is required by regulation for the attendance. The average number of children present each day in the schools of the district was 71.8 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment, while for the preceding year it was 68 per cent. This is a marked improvement, and must indicate satisfactory regularity in the attendance of children of statutory school age. Legal proceedings for failure to send children to school were taken in 163 cases, and in 133 conviction and a penalty resulted, the remainder, excepting one not yet completed, being withdrawn or dismissed. withdrawn or dismissed.

The enrolment and attendance for each quarter of the year are shown in the following table:-

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.
First	9,941 10,139 10,199 10,063	7,231·7 7 015·7 7,337·0 6,933·2

Of the 236 schools in operation during the year, all excepting three in the Dubbo section, received a regular inspection, and 73 a second or ordinary inspection. The following tabular statement exhibits in detail the inspections effected in the several sections of the district:

Section.	Number of schools.	Regular inspections.	Ordinary inspections.
Wellington Mudgec Dubbo Total	64	64	16
	102	102	57
	70	67	0
	236	233	73

Two of the regular inspections in the Wellington section were by Mr. Inspector Smith, and 6 of

those in the Dubbo section by the District Inspector.

In the following schedules is shown the relation to standard of each school inspected in regard to general efficiency, as deduced from the marks awarded for organisation, discipline, and proficiency of the pupils :-

Above Standard.—Amaroo, Baker's Swamp, Ballarah, Cobar, Cobborah, Cumnock, Galwadgerie, Geurie, Gulgullendah, Kerr's Creek, Maryvale, Mitchell's Creek, Molong, Mullion Creek, Murrumbidgerie, Nymagec, Nyngan, Rocky Ponds, Sandy Creek, Spicer's Creek, Stuart Town, Suntop, Terra Bella, Warne, Wellington Primary, Wellington Infant, Yeoval, Bara Creek, Beryl, Botobolar, Burrundulla, Black Springs, Camboon, Canadian Lead, Coolah, Coomber, Cooyal, Crudine, Cudgegong, Cudgebegong, Cullenbone. Dapper, Dungaree, Eurunderee, Frome's Creek, Grattai, Gulgong, Guntawang, Gulgamree, Hill End, Ilford, Linburn, Leadville, M'Donald's Creek, Merrendee, Millsville, Mobellah, Mullamuddy, Munghorn, Mudgee Boys', Mudgee Girls', Mudgee Infant, Mudgee South, Narrango, Pipcelay Creek, Pyramul Upper, Pyangle, Rylstone, Stubbo, Spring Flat, Tallawang Upper, Tallawang Lower, Tara, Tunabutta, Tambaroora, Warrungunyah, Wilbertree, Baradine, Bourke Boys', Bourke Girls', Burewarrina, Brocklehurst, Bunglegumbie, Coonamble, Coonabarabran, Dubbo Boys', Dubbo Girls', Dubbo Infants', Gilgandra, Girilambone, Mundooran, Narramine, Nullabong, Tomingley, Trangie, Wanaaring, Warren, Bcomey, Bournewood, Birriwa, Bocoble, Denisontown, M'Donald's Hole, Narrangerie, Oakborough, Nubrygyn, Carwell, Clandulla, Crudine Creek, Sally's Flat, Dabee, Glen Lee, Gulgowra, Havilah, Kilgoolah, Nulla Mountain, Molarban, Murragamba, Pinnacle Swamp, Rawdon, Piambong, Rat's Castle, Ballimore, Elong Elong, Dun Dun, Oak Creek, Pandora's Pass, Apple-tree Flat, Tenandra, Wilgas.

Rat's Castle, Baltimore, Elong Elong, Dun Dun, Carl State, Wilgas.

Up to Standard.—Bayly, Hargreaves, Lambing Hill, Lawson's Creek, Menah, Round Swamp, Windeyer, Bulbugerie, Buckhobble, Coolabah, Cundumbul, Curra Creek, Eschol, Eulomogo, Eurimbla, Morrungulan, Mulyan, Mumbil, Newrea, Nora Creek, Obley, Yullundry, Angledool, Bourke North, Barringun, Beni, Buninyong, Byrock, Curban, Gulargambone, Rocky Glen, Timbriebungie, Warkton, Willandra, Apsley, Beri, Medway, Peabody, Station Point, Store Creek, Cainbill Creek, Combo, Coolah Bridge, Collingwood, Leaning Oak, Tong Bong, Wyaldra, Armatree, Belairingah, Bundemar, Kallara, Manoa, Noonbar Creek, Plain Creek, Arthurville, Pinto, Burrendong, Lower Spicer's Creek, Windora, Brogan's

Brogan's Creek, Ben Buckley, Flatlands, Belarbigill, Brightling Park, Ford's Bridge, Glen Alice, Nile, Gowengreen, Killeigh, Tarrabran, Warburton, World's End, Biamble, Belar Creek, Collie, Dappo Springs,

Purlewaugh.

Below Standard.—Farnham, Goolma, Binnaway, Eringonia, Goodooga, Louth, Minore, Nevertire, Orandelbimnia, Toorawenah, Bridgewater, Lincoln, Muddy Croek, Myrangle, Capertee, Ironbarks, Yalcogrin, Mookerawa, Avisford, Campbell's Creek, Bimbijong, Coalbaggie, Bone Bone, Breelong West, Kienbri.

Summary.—Above standard, 131; up to, 77; below, 25. The number of schools whose efficiency satisfied or exceeded standard is thus over 89 per cent. of the number inspected, which is an improvement of 3 per cent. on the result of the former year, and of 13 per cent. on that of 1890. The schools below standard include several, which, at the date of inspection, had been but recently opened.

The following table shows the number of pupils examined in the several subjects of instruction at the regular inspections of the year, and the percentage of passes in each subject. The percentages of the former year are placed with them:—

Cubinsta	Number of pupils	Percentage of passes.		
Subjects.	examined.	1892.	1891.	
Reading	7,202	83.5	83.8	
Writing	7,142	84:2	86.7	
Dictation	5,441	79.1	77.7	
Arithmetic		76.3	78.4	
Grammar	2,453	70.1	73.3	
Geography	2,453	77.0	82.9	
History—English	2,434	75·5	72.3	
,, Australian	461	73.3	80.1	
Scripture and Moral Lessons	6.791	77.1	77.2	
Object Lessons	6,839	82.3	75.8	
Drawing		73.2	67.8	
Music	5,210	71.5	71.1	
French	55	76.4	100.0	
Euclid	317	89.2	83.6	
Algebra	77	78.0	82.5	
Mensuration	237	83.1	75.4	
Latin	63	84.1	92.5	
Trigonometry		100.0	75.0	
Needlework	2,523	81.5	83.2	
Drill	6.495	64.7	62.8	
Natural Science.	142	84.0	91.1	

In 9 of the subjects the percentage of passes is higher than for the former year, and in the same number it is slightly lower. In the remaining 3 the difference is but a fraction. Excluding drawing and

In 9 of the subjects the percentage of passes is higher than for the former year, and in the same number it is slightly lower. In the remaining 3 the difference is but a fraction. Excluding drawing and drill, which are subjects of special difficulty to many of the teachers of smaller schools, the passes do not fall below 71 per cent. in any subject. This may fairly be regarded as indicating a satisfactory degree of success in regard to the general efficiency of the teaching, especially when we take into account the facts that the returns include a larger number of schools of lower grade than formerly, and that there is an increase in the number of pupils examined in the more advanced subjects. A further reason for this conclusion is found in the increase in the percentage of schools whose efficiency is up to or above standard.

The organization in regard to details depending on the teacher's skill, diligence, and good taste, and the discipline, continue to be satisfactory features. It very rarely happens that an estimate is awarded for either which indicates less than a tolerable degree of competency or care. The records, lesson guides, and general appearance of the school and its surroundings afford, as a rule, evidence of care and due regard for neatness and good order. The defect most frequently observed is failure to fully comply with the directions relative to the construction of the lesson guides. Great interest continues to be taken in the observance of Arbor Day, and in very many instances the presence in the school-grounds of well-tended trees, ornamental shrubs, and flower beds and borders, afford pleasing evidence of good taste and correct appreciation of the educational efforts of cheerful and well-ordered surroundings. Many teachers devote much attention to developing in their pupils an interest in agricultural, horticultural, and other useful pursuits, such as apiculture, and give them much practical and theoretical instruction therein. In regard to discipline, it continues to be a matter for regr the above views are but too well founded.

The teachers employed in my district are 273 in number, and are classified as indicated in the

following table :-Teachers and Assistants

1	eachers	ana	At 88 is in in its.	
	<del></del>		,	-

.Cla	ss I.	Class	s II. Class III.			Class III.		
<u>.</u> A.	В.	Α.	В.	Α.	В.	C.	Not classified.	Total.
, 1	3	26	14	59	27	18	87	235
1 -				Pupil-teacher	8.			<u>'</u>
Class	31.	Class 2.		Class 3.		Class 4.	Tota	ıl.

The teachers are, as a body, competent, conscientious, and successful in the performance of the duties of their responsible and honorable position, and are generally popular and highly esteemed. The exceptions form but a very small proportion of the staff of the district. Very few complaints, and but one of a serious nature, have been received during the year. The pupil-teachers, as would be expected from the care exercised in their selection, are intelligent, well-conducted, and useful. In all cases which have come under my observation, the reports of the principal teachers in regard to them are of a most favourable nature.

7

20

38

3

## 134

#### Summary.

The existing means of education are, in extent and distribution, sufficient for the requirements of the district. The material condition of the schools is satisfactory. The general results indicate gratifying success in the achievement of the objects for which the Department exists, and afford favourable

prospects for the succeeding year.

I forward with this the reports for the year of the officers associated with me in the inspectoral supervision of the district.

Waverley, 11th January, 1893.

GEORGE ED. LONG. District Inspector.

#### ANNEX Z6.

#### INSPECTOR ROONEY'S REPORT.

At the end of 1891 there were in this section of the district 99 schools in operation, classified thus:-

Public	58
Provisional	
Half-time	
House-to-house	
Total	99

The Public School at Springfield was closed at the beginning of the year, that at Lower Tallawang in June, and the House-to-house School at Pandora's Pass in September. The attendance at these schools had fallen very low. A Public School was opened at Leadville in January. Half-time Schools were established in June at Kelgoola and Nulla Mountain, and the school at Capertee was reopened as Provisional.

The schools in active operation at the end of 1892 are as follows:-

Public		57
Provisional	•••••	14
Half-time		21
House-to-house		7
Total		100

Under my direct supervision, the following works have been effected during the year now approaching its close:—Schools have been erected at Leadville, Glen Lee, Nulla Mountain, and Kelgoola—three of these in places hitherto unprovided with school buildings; a residence at Tallawang, and a weather-shed at Mullamuddy; 10 school-rooms and 5 residences have been repaired.

A new school has been erected at Black Springs, and repairs effected at Canadian Lead, Round Swamp, and Mudgee, under the control of the Architect. In addition to these, the Architect is at present engaged with the erection of new school buildings at Gulgong and Hill End, and enlargement and repairs at Beryl, Eurunderee, Leadville, Mudgee, and Mudgee South.

Repairs at Ilford and MDonald Hole were carried out under the supervision of the Capertee

Repairs at Ilford and M'Donald Hole were carried out under the supervision of the Capertee

Local School Board.

Local School Board.

With the exception of 1 Public, 1 Provisional, and 3 Half-time Schools, all buildings are in fair repair, and suitable for educational purposes. Of the wooden structures, many will soon require to be repainted. About 8 buildings are more or less infested with white ants.

All the Public and Provisional Schools, excepting 2 small ones, Menah and Collingwood, and 9 of the Half-time Schools, are vested in the Department.

There are 7 classified Public Schools not provided with residences. There are 7 married teachers in charge of schools without residences.

The school accommodation has increased during the year from 3,705 to 3,818 seats, and, as the total enrolment does not much exceed 3,800, sufficient room is provided.

total enrolment does not much exceed 3,800, sufficient room is provided.

## Play-grounds.

Interest in the adornment of play-grounds by trees and flowering plants is still maintained by teachers, pupils, and parents.

The following schools have ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants in the play-grounds:—

Burrundulla,	Crudine,	Linburn,	Rylstone,
Black Springs,	Cudgegong,	M'Donald's Creek,	Tunnabutta,
Botobolar,	Cullenbone,	Mobellah,	Tambaroora,
Coomber,	Dungaree,	Mudgee,	Wilbetree,
Campbell's Creek,	Eurunderee,	Pyramul,	Warrangunyah.
Coovel	Gulgamraa	Pranala	<b>.</b>

Special commendation must be bestowed upon the teachers of the following schools, on account of the attention given by them to their gardens and play-grounds:-

Burrundulla,	Dungaree,	Pyramul,	Tambaroora,
Cudgegong,	Eurunderee,	Rylstone,	Warrangunyah.
Cullenbone	Gulcamraa	Tunnahutta	0 0

The teachers of the schools at Crudine and Tunnabutta have given their pupils practical instruction in bee-keeping.

## Enrolment and Attendance.

The total enrolment for the year was 4,611, of which number 487 were entered as pupils of more than one school. Both enrolment and average attendance, compared with last year, show an increase, the former of 144, and the latter of 134.

The following table shows the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of the year

1892 :-

			Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1st Q	uarter	******************************	3,845	2,905.6
2nd	,,,	************************	3,877	2,755.9
3rd	,,	*******************************	3,851	2,840.9
4th	,,	*** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	3,821	2,758.2

School Fees.—The fees received during the year amounted to £1,441 15s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., being an increase of £42 2s. on the preceding year. There are 276 free pupils, an increase of 33 on the number for last

The free pupils belong mostly to the gold-mining portions of the district.

*Inspection.—Of the 102 schools in operation during the whole or part of the year, all received regular inspection, and 57 received a second or ordinary inspection.

*To

In these schools a total of 2,986 pupils were examined. The results, with the percentage satisfying standard last year, are subjoined :-

Subjects.	Number of Pupils	Percentage satisfying Standard.	
	examined.	1892.	, 1891.
Reading	2,986	75:9	82.2
Writing	2,926	78· <b>7</b>	86.
Dictation	2,351	82.	79.
Arithmetic	2,796	80.2	82.8
Grammar	1,118	67.2	78.3
Geography		75.2	80.7
History—English	1,103	71.2	77.2
" Australian	256	73.8	86.7
Scripture		70.	74.3
Object Lessons		81.8	70.6
Drawing		<b>72</b> ·	74.5
Music		56.7	61.7
French		65.7	100
Euclid		80.	84•
Algebra		66.4	83.3
Mensuration		86.4	72.7
Latin		76·	91.6
Natural Science		80.3	91.
Trigonometry		100	75.
Needlework	1,052	$69 \cdot$	78.5
Drill	2,760	$62 \cdot 2$	65.4

In comparing the results of the two years, it will be seen that the general average for this year falls below that of the previous one.

When, however, it is considered that there has been an increase in the number of Provisional, Half-time, and House-to-House Schools, and that more pupils have been examined in higher classes than hitherto, the slight falling off may easily be accounted for. Drill and Music are badly taught in most schools under the control of untrained teachers.

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

•	Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Provisional Half-time	use	$\frac{1}{3}$	13 9 9 4	44 4 10 4
	Total	5	35	62

Thus 95 per cent. of the schools either satisfied or exceeded the requirements of the standard.

The teachers under my supervision are ranked as follows:-

Class.	Number.
I A	. 1
I B	
II A	
II B	
III A	
III B	
III C	
Unclassified	
Total	. 97

Of the unclassified teachers, 3 are ex-pupil-teachers.

Pupil-teachers.		
Class.	Number	•
II	5	
IIIIV		
ΙΥ	6	
Total	15	

With scarcely an exception, the teachers are painstaking, intelligent, and respectable. No complaint has been made against any teacher during the year.

In conclusion, it may be said that-

- (a) There are sufficient schools in this section of the Wellington District.
  (b) The material condition of the greater number of the schools is very fair.
  (c) The accommodation afforded by each school is sufficient for the requirements of the individual place.

  (d) The enrolment and average attendance show an increase on last year.

  (e) The organization of the schools is very satisfactory.
- (e) The organization of the schools (f) The general discipline is good.

The work done during the year has been satisfactory. Improved results may be expected for the year 1893.

JOHN P. ROONEY,

Mudgee, 29th December, 1892.

Inspector.

# 136

#### ANNEX Z7.

#### INSPECTOR SMITH'S REPORT.

THE year 1891 closed with 69 schools on my list, classified as follows:-

Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools House-to-House Schools Evening Public School	9 8 11
<u> </u>	
makal	en

The Provisional School at Brewarrina Mission Station and the Evening Public School at Coonabarabran were not re-opened at the beginning of the year 1892, but the Public School at Tooraweenah, which had been closed for some time during 1891, was re-opened. Ulamambri Public was converted into a House-to-House School in conjunction with Purlewaugh and Sand Creek, and Ironbarks Half-time was converted into a Provisional School, while Brightling Park Half-time was permanently closed.

Two new schools were established in places where no schools existed before—Bulbodney Provisional and Breelong West House Schools.

At the end of 1892 the schools were three closeifed.—

At the end of 1892 the schools were thus classified :-

Public Scho	ools		39.
Provisional	Schoo	ds	10
Half-time	,,	***	6
House	31		12
		Total	67

During the year 3 applications for new schools in remote places were refused, because there was not a sufficient number of children to warrant establishment, and one has not yet been dealt with.

Although the number of schools at the end of 1892 is not quite so great as that at the end of 1891, the number of children enrolled and the average attendance have increased, as may be seen by comparing the figures in the December quarter in each year:—

	Schools.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.
December, 1891		<b>3,247</b> <b>3,4</b> 98	2,145·7 2,363·0

Sixty-seven schools received a regular inspection last year. Three schools were not inspected, namely, Bulbodney Provisional, opened late and unable to be reached; Billeroy House, through indisposition of Inspector, consequent upon a serious coach accident; and Gumbalie Half-time, closed when the locality was visited. No ordinary inspections were made. Mr. District-Inspector Long examined 6 of my schools—Barringun, Eringonia, Ford's Bridge, Kallara, Louth, and Wanaaring—and I examined 2 of his—Wellington Primary and Wellington Infants.

The following tables show the estimated proficiency of all the schools with regard to standard, inclusive of attainments, organisation, and discipline:—

	Below.	Up to.	Above.	Totals.
(a) Schools in operation a whole year	21 2	5	39	65 2
Totals	23	5	39	67

And of pupils in all the subjects taught :--

	Number of	Number of	Percentages.	
Subjects.	pupils examined.	pupils passed.	1892.	1891.
a) Ordinary subjects—				
Reading	2,190	2,007	91	86
Writing		2,055	93	91
Dictation		1,141	75	77
Arithmetic		1,549	70	80
Grammar	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	469	67	65
Geography		562	83	92
History (English)		586	86	66
Scripture		1,928	88	89
Object Lesson		1,976	90	83
Drawing		3,581	72	56
Music		1,573	88	87
Needlework		723	96	92
Drill		1,323	64	58
b) Special subjects—	-,	,		Ì
French	15	15	100	100
Latin	I	15	100	100
Euclid		106	100	100
Algebra	[	15	100	100
Mensuration	1 - 1	15	100	100

The enrolment and the average attendance for each quarter of the year were:-

	Number of Schools.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March June September December	67	3,444	2,381·2
	69	3,536	2,386·5
	68	3,586	2,533·3
	67	3,498	2,363·0

The school buildings and teachers' residences are, as a rule, in a satisfactory state of repair. A number of small schools were much improved during last year, and the Public School at Gulargambone is being enlarged. Very handsome buildings on a new site, in place of a small and dilapidated room, are in course of erection at Trangie. A new weather-shed was built at Goodooga, and supplied a long-felt

The sitting accommodation is more than adequate for the number of scholars enrolled. The total

number of seats afforded this year, reckoning 100 cubic feet for each child, is 4,941, while the number of scholars enrolled is under 4,000.

No complaints of any serious character have been brought against teachers or pupil-teachers during the past year. The teachers have proved themselves to be painstaking, zealous in their several positions, and most attentive to their duties.

In conclusion, I may add that satisfactory progress has been made during 1892 in every respect in the Dubbo section of the Wellington District, and there is every prospect of a continuance of the same good results in the future.

JOHN LESLIE SMITH,

Dubbo, 3rd January, 1893.

Inspector.

#### ANNEX Z8.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.

On the 19th January, 1891, 26 students were admitted, who now form the senior division. Of these 11 matriculated at the Sydney University the following March, and 9 in March, 1892; 3 failed, and 4 were removed from the Training School in December, 1891, one of whom afterwards passed the matriculation examination.

matriculation examination.

On the 18th January, 1892, 28 students were admitted who now form the junior division. Of these 2 matriculated prior to their entrance into training, and 8 the following March. Two of these were removed from the institution during the year, and the remainder studied at the Training School for the matriculation examination in March, 1893, and the Departmental examination in December, 1892.

In addition to these, the privilege of a third year's course of training was granted to 5 students, 4 of whom passed the B.A. examination in December, 1892, and 1 took the degree of B. Sc.

The number of students in attendance at the close of the year, therefore, was 26 in the first year, 22 in the second year, and 5 in the third year.

In December, the whole of the students, with the exception of those in their third year, were examined at the Training School in School Management, Music, and Drawing, their examinations in other subjects depending upon their year of training and their connection or otherwise with the University. The various examinations for which the students presented themselves, together with the number in each case, are as follows: case, are as follows :-

	Number of Students.		
Nature of Examination.	Seniors.	Juniors.	
University, 1st year  " 2nd " " 3rd "  B. Sc., 3rd year  Special Training School Examination	10 12 4 1	9	
Totals	27	25	

One student was absent through illness at the special Training School examination. The number who passed was as follows :-

Nature of Examination.	Senior.	Junior.
University, 1st year ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, B. Sc., 3rd year Special Training School Examination  Totals	8 4 1	15 23

In the case of the University examinations, the students who are not recognised by the Senate as having passed failed in either one or two subjects, and all such will be granted a deferred examination in March, 1893.

The earnestness and diligence of the students are sufficiently attested by the figures given above, and their conduct has been, with but very few exceptions, in every way satisfactory.

The distribution of scholarships and half-scholarships among the students was as follows:—

Scnior. Junior. Without scholarships .....

During the year 4 half-scholarship students were awarded full scholarships, and 2 who were paying nole cost of their training were granted half-scholarships. These changes were due to the retirethe whole cost of their training were granted half-scholarships. These changes ment or removal of students before the term of their scholarships had expired.

# 2. Course of Study.

Students attending Sydney University. First, second, or third year's course as prescribed by the Senate.

School Management

Theory and History of Education. Practical School Management.

Public Schools Act and Regulations. The Kindergarten Principle.

Drawing.

Practical Plane and Solid Geometry. Blackboard Practice.

Perspective.

Music.

Sutton's Theory of Music. Stainer's Harmony.

Four Part Songs. Voice Training.

Drill.

Drill.

Squad, Company, and Battalion Drill. Physical Drill, with and without Rifle.

Manual and Firing Exercise. Single-stick Practice.

Juniors-not attending University.

Reading.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Grammar.

Parsing, Analysis, Composition. Lennie's Grammar.

Meiklejohn's Book of English.

Art of Teaching.

History of Education. Public Schools' Act and Regulations.

Practical School Management. The Kindergarten Principle.

Natural Science.

Physics.—Light, Heat, Magnetism, Electricity. Inorganic Chemistry.

Physiology.

Mathematics

Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Trigonometry, to Solution of Triangles, inclusive. Geometrical Conic Sections.

Euclid, Books I-XI, with deductions. Algebra, Hamblin Smith (the whole).

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (Bradley)

Cicero-Pro Murena.

French.

Macmillan's First Year's Course. Part of Macmillan's Second Years' Course.

Guizot's Edward III.

Music, Drawing, and Drill, as for University students.

### 3. STAFF.

Latin.

The staff remains the same as in 1891. Mr. J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A., is Mathematical Master; Mr. J. M. Taylor, M.A., Assistant Training Master and Lecturer in Science; Mr. Woodhouse, Drawing Master; and Mr. Hugo Alpen, Instructor in Music. All have proved themselves, as heretofore, earnest, zealous, and successful teachers; and the success which has attended the various examinations is largely due to their painstaking and unremitting efforts.

#### 4. PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Test, criticism, and specimen lessons have been regularly carried on, as in former years, under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Turner, Mr. J. Finney, and myself; in addition to which, every student was employed in the Practising School as assistant, in rotation, for a week at a time. The result of thus keeping the practical part of the students' work to the fore during the year has been that 19 seniors were awarded a skill-mark of 7,000 and over, 3 seniors under 7,000, but not less than 6,500, 16 juniors received 7,000 and over, and 8 juniors under 7,000 (lowest mark, 6,500). The skill of the third-year students was not tested this year.

Opportunities have also been afforded students for matching the marking of the Timburg of the Ti

Opportunities have also been afforded students for watching the working of the Kindergarten system under Miss Banks, and instruction has been given on the application of Froebel's method to junior classes in our Public Schools.

5. MANUAL TRAINING.

The arrangement of the workshop provides for the occupation of 11 students at a time. The students have, therefore, been divided, as nearly as possible, into sections of 11, who attend the carpentry lessons in rotation. At the close of the year an examination was held under the superintendence of the Technical Education Branch, the result of which is as under:—

	Nature of Pass.			TI- 11	m-4-1
	Honours.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Failure.	Total.
First Year Students		7 3	14 10	. 2 8	26 22

Only such students were examined as had not previously satisfied the requirements of the Syllabus in Manual Training.

### 6. TRAINING COLLEGE BATTALION.

This battalion, consisting of the students in training, and the pupil-teachers attending the Saturday classes, continues to do useful work. The A company (students) receives instruction in drill three times a week; the B, C, and D companies (pupil-teachers) once a week, on Saturday mornings. The usual parades of the whole battalion were held during the year, and the A company had target practice at either Flemington or Randwick once a month. It is hoped that during the year 1893 a similar privilege will be accorded to the B, C, and D companies. Captain Maclardy forms a highly efficient and enthusiastic adjutant to the battalion, and the various companies are captained as follows:—

A company Captain Taylor. B company Captain Figures. Company Captain McCov. D company A company, Captain Taylor; B company, Captain Finney; C company, Captain McCoy; D company, Captain Mannell.

At the close of the session the  $\Lambda$  company underwent an examination in drill at which 23 senior students and 24 juniors presented themselves. Of these 14 seniors and 15 juniors succeeded in passing.

### 7. PUPIL-TEACHERS' CLASSES.

The enrolment and attendance of the pupil-teachers' classes is as follows:-

CI.		Enrolment.		Ordinary attend
Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	ance.
I	30 47 38 49	56 88 75 123	86 135 113 172	80 130 105 165
Totals	164	342	506	480

In consequence of the very large number of pupil-teachers in these classes it was decided, in April last, to appoint two reliable students to assist the instructors in drawing, whose teaching must necessarily be to a large extent individual.

be to a large extent individual.

The work done in these classes has, on the whole, been productive of very satisfactory results, and shows a decided improvement over previous years. The course of study was the same as formerly, viz., Music, Drawing, and Drill (calisthenics for females) in the third and fourth classes; and Latin and French in the first and second classes. The staff was made up as follows:—Mr. J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A., Latin and French, class I, males; Mr. Smith, M.A., Latin, class I, females, French, class II, males; Dr. Thibault, French, class I, females; Mr. J. M. Taylor, M.A., Latin and French, class II females; Mr. Stephenson, M.A., Latin, class II, males; Mr. Alpen, Vocal Music, class III; Mr. Wood house and Miss Douglas (assisted by a student of the Training School), Drawing, class III; Mr. J. W Turner, Vocal Music, class IV; Mr. G. Thornton and Mrs. O'Byrne (assisted by a student), Drawing, class IV; Captain Mulholland, calisthenics, females, classes III and IV; Warrant-Officer Murphy (assisted by two instructors), Drill for all classes of males. The arrangement of the work at these classes is as follows:—

Classes.	9·15 to 10·15 a.m.	10.15 to 11.10 a.m.	11·20 to 12·15 p.m.		
IV III	Music. Music.	Drawing.	Drill.		
	9·13 to 10·45 p.	m.	11·0 to 12·15 p.m.		
II	Latin.		French.		
I	Latin.	Latin. F			

Instruction is also given to the male pupil-teachers of the city and adjacent suburbs in Latin and French on Wednesday afternoons, between 4.30 and 5.30 p.m., at the Castlereagh-street Public

It is pleasing to be able to speak in the highest terms of the earnestness and industry of the great majority of the pupil-teachers attending these classes, and their conduct has, with but few exceptions, given me every satisfaction.

Principal.

#### ANNEX Z9.

### REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.

#### I. THE STUDENTS.

THE Students this year number 54—18 seniors or second-year students, and 36 juniors or first-year students. The health of the students has been good, and their conduct highly satisfactory.

Both seniors and juniors have undergone examination in School Method, Music, and Drawing. The juniors and those seniors who failed to matriculate in March are now sitting for examination, the seniors for second-class certificates, the juniors for third-class.

Nine students have attended the University lectures, 8 being in the first year in Arts, and one in the second year. Eighteen students—17 seniors and 1 junior—presented themselves for matriculation examination in March, 1892, and 8, all seniors, passed. The unsuccessful students failed in Latin only.

All the Hurlstone students attending the University lectures this year have, so far, done creditable work. They have passed all the examinations which were set—one failure in Physics excepted—and in several cases their names were high in the list.

# II.—Course of Study.

1. The course of study for the seniors who matriculated was :-

(a) At the University:-

Cicero pro Milone; Virgil, Æneid I and II.

French.

Principia, Part III; Fontaine's Fables; Racine's "Andromache"; Sandeau's "Mademoiselle de la Seiglière.

English.

Shakespeare's "King Lear"; Chaucer's Prologue; Morris' History of English Grammar.

Mathematics.

Euclid, Books I to VI; Plane Trigonometry; Algebra to Progression.

Physics.

Chemistry,

Physiography.

(b) At the Training School:-

Art of Teaching and School Management.

Music.

Theory and Practice.

Drawing.

Geometrical.

2. For the senior students studying at Hurlstone for second class :-

English.

Shakespeare's "Coriolanus"; Meiklejohn's Book of English; Composition, Parsing, and Analysis.

French

Macmillan's Third Year's Course; Guizot's Edward III.

Latin.

Smith's Latin Grammar; Arnold's Composition; Cicero pro Murena.

Mathematics.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Hamblin Smith's and Barnard Smith's Text-books; Euclid, Books I and II; Algebra. Quadratics without Surds.

Natural Science.

Physiology; Chemistry; Physics.

School Management.

Gladman's School Work; Compilation of School Records, Time-tables, and Lesson Programmes; History of Education; Public Schools Act and Regulations; Kindergarten.

Vocal Music.

Sutton's Class Book; Stainer's Harmony Practice; Staff Notation, and Tonic Sol-fa.

Drawing.

Blackboard, Freehand, Model, and Geometrical.

Calisthenics and School Drill.

3. For the junior students.

English.

Meiklejohn's Book of English; Composition, Parsing, Analysis, Prosody; Special study-" Coriolanus.

French.

Macmillan's Third French Course; Guizot's Edward III.

Smith's Latin Grammar; Arnold's Composition; Cicero pro Murena.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Theory and Practice; Euclid, Books I and II; Smith's Algebra.

Natural Science.

Physiology, Chemistry; Physics.

School Management.

Gladman's School Work; Compilation of School Records, Time-tables, and Lesson Programmes; History of Education; Public Schools Act and Regulations; Kindergarten.

Domestic Economy.

Cookery, Theory and Practice; Needlework.

Vocal Music.

Sutton's Class-book; Stainer's Harmony; Practice; Staff Notation; Tonic Sol-fa.

Drawing.

Freehand, Model, Geometrical, Elementary, Perspective.

Calisthenics and School Drill.

III .- THE STAFF.

THE Staff consists of Principal, Assistant, and Mistress of the Practising School. The following subjects are taught by visiting teachers :-

Latin, Algebra, and Geometry.

Physiology.

Drawing.

Music. Chemistry and Physics. Kindergarten. Cookery.

Chemistry and Physics are new subjects, but have long been necessary for the thorough teaching of Object Lessons. It is without doubt owing to the establishment of these classes at the Training School that the Hurlstone students attending the University owe much of their success this year.

1V .- DRAWING.

A special examination in Geometrical Drawing took place in June. Thirty-five Juniors and 4 Seniors presented themselves for examination, with the result that 25 Juniors and 2 Seniors passed. Those who failed have taken up the subject at the present December Examination.

Special lessons have been given by the Superintendent of Drawing to the Practising School children in presence of the Junior Students.

V.-DRILL.

The Students have made satisfactory progress in Drill, Calisthenics, Swedish Exercises, and School Gallery Exercises.

VI.-KINDERGARTEN.

The Mistress of the Kindergarten Department, Fort-street Model School, teaches the subject to the students for one hour on Saturday mornings. There is no Kindergarten School for children.

VII.--NEEDLEWORK.

The students were examined in this subject in June, and all succeeded in passing.

VIII .- PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Three students act as assistants in the Practising School for a week at a time. Each Junior has had three weeks in the Practising School, and has been required to give Criticism Lessons in the presence of her fellow-students.

IX.-PREMISES.

The Seniors' dormitories and the bedrooms of the Assistant, the Matron, and the Cook have been painted and renovated; movable shutters have been fitted in the covered-way between the two wings of the Training School; a new stove and hot-water pipes have been placed in the kitchen. The new vegetable garden at the foot of the lawns is fairly successful.

It is desirable that further improvements be carried out, if possible, particularly the following:—

A new building for the Practising School; a new sick ward, apart from the main buildings and properly fitted up; a large pantry; a gymnasium, and drawing studio.

MARY EVERITT. Principal.

APPENDIX

# 141

### APPENDIX XIII.

#### REPORT ON DRAWING.

Annual inspections have been held in 83 schools. Every class has been examined, orally and practically, and the book-work of the upper classes has been separately inspected. Thus the inspection of each class amounts practically to a model lesson. I was able also to pay additional visits to 22 schools, and give special model lessons.

#### Text-books, appliances, &c.

The want of suitable copy-books, for the use of the teachers in setting black-board copies, is now satisfactorily met by a selection from Longmans' drawing-books and Poynter's South Kensington drawing-book for the Primary Departments, and a useful Kindergarten drawing-book for the Infants' Schools.

The need of a collection of drawing models, which should retain the typical geometrical forms, while possessing more variety, and being more interesting to the pupil, suggested to me the possibility of devising a set combining these advantages. The result has been a set where every piece is capable of combination with the others in many ways, and these models, though larger than those previously in use, can be made in the Colony at a price not exceeding that charged for the less useful ones. This set has been authorised for use in the schools.

The Technical Branch has kindly supplied sets of casts, chosen by me, to several schools which I recommended as being likely to make a careful and intelligent use of them.

#### High Schools.

The work done in these schools is sound and thorough. At the Boys' School a class has been started for mechanical drawing, which will prove a most useful branch of work for many of the boys. The conditions under which the more advanced work is pursued are vastly improved by the Technical Branch having granted the use of class-rooms in the Technical College.

#### Training Schools.

Since the institution of the class in solid geometry in connection with the course of manual training at Fort-street, the work of the training students in this branch of geometrical drawing has made a great advance. At Hurlstone the teaching is most efficient, and the results of the examinations are satisfactory.

#### Pupil-teachers' Saturday Classes.

There is certainly some improvement in the work of these classes, but this is due more to the further subdivision of the classes than to the efforts, properly speaking, of the students themselves. The want of suitable accommodation and arrangements for these classes militate much against their success.

### Examinations of Teachers, Pupil-teachers, &c.

I have revised the papers of 411 teachers, 541 pupil-teachers, 600 applicant pupil-teachers, and 110 students in training during the year. The black-board work in the Metropolitan District, and freehand in the country, shows a higher percentage of passes. The passes in black-board drawing in the country are at a lower rate. This is a good sign, if it shows that a somewhat higher standard is now demanded.

#### Results of Public School inspections.

I append the results of my inspections in tabulated form :-

Schools.	Departments.	Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
83	182	1,016	10,476	10,276	13,954	34,706

Result of oral and individual examinations in each department, and the percentage of passes (50 per cent. and over) :

	Above.	Up to.	Below Standard.	Percentage of passes.
Boys	753 665 1,582	6,092 5,908 7,920	3,631 3,703 4,452	65·3 64·0 68·0
Total	3,000	19,920	11,786	66.0

This table shows that the efficiency of the schools is on the whole increasing, a result chiefly owing to the spreading interest in the subject, which I am gratified to observe among the teachers.

FREDERIC W. WOODHOUSE,

12th January, 1893.

Superintendent of Drawing.

# APPENDIX XIV.

# REPORT ON SINGING.

During 1892 I examined and reported upon the whole of the Public Schools in the Metropolitan District in Singing and the Theory of Music.

There can be no doubt of the steady, if somewhat leisurely, advance our schools are making in the study of music and singing. This is best shown in the tests of "singing at sight," as in many schools fairly difficult passages—sometimes in two and three part harmony—(staff notation) were rendered with an ease that was very satisfactory. I have not been contented to apply this test to the upper classes alone, but have also commenced to do this with the lower classes (in Tonic Sol Fa), with varying results. Though teachers have found these tests rather hard, there can be no better way thoroughly to gauge children's knowledge of music than to sing a piece at sight.

Though teachers have found these tests rather hard, there can be no better way thoroughly to gauge children's knowledge of music than to sing a piece at sight.

The teaching of the lower classes still remains the weak point in our system, though there is a certain improvement. I think the reason of this may be found in the somewhat unsatisfactory lessons received by the pupil-teachers from their head masters. In point of fact, I know in quite half of our schools music lessons are not given to the pupil-teachers, or, at best, given in a desultory manner. In schools where elder teachers take the lower classes the results are very good, e.g., at Darling Road, the lower second class (Boys' Department) obtained the highest marks in the school. At Waterloo (Boys' Department) the lowest and highest class, being taught by the assistant, were really excellent. I would draw draw

draw attention to a point to which I have often directed the attention of teachers—the want of steady exercises in both pitch and time of notes, especially the latter. Teachers as well as pupils prefer the teaching of songs, forgetting that proficiency in exercises will make the other an easy task. The singing varies greatly in different schools. Sometimes teachers forget that shouting is not singing, but on the whole the voice production is not bad. I am happy to recognise the fact that in many schools the singing lesson is hailed as a pleasant change from other lessons, and not as an additional task. In such schools good progress is generally made. The general results would range (5th and 4th classes) very fair; the lower classes fair. Nearly all our teachers participate in the teaching of this subject.

HUGO ALPEN,

Superintendent of Music.

Superintendent of Music.

# APPENDIX XV.

### REPORT ON DRILL.

I no myself the honor to report with regard to my work in 1892:—

1st. I visited and examined in military drill, calisthenics, gallery exercises, and physical drill every school in the Metropolitan District.

2nd. Taking fair as the standard, all were either up to or above the standard.

3rd. I regularly twice a week gave instructions in school drill, calisthenics, infants' drill, gallery exercises, dumb-bell and wand exercises, also in marching, play-ground orders, orders for marching in and out of school, &c., to the students of the Hurlstone Training College, and as a result, at the close of the year, the 36 students who submitted themselves for examination succeeded in obtaining the Department's certificate.

the year, the 36 students who submitted themselves for examination succeeded in obtaining the Department's certificate.

The examination consisted of (a) a paper of 13 questions, and (b) a practical test. The result of a twelvemenths' course of physical training upon the students is very marked. The carriage and deportment show very great improvement, and the physique generally is greatly improved.

4th. I gave instruction at Fort-street to the female pupil-teachers of the third and fourth classes on alternate Saturdays in calisthenics, school drill, gallery exercises, marching, wand, and dumb-bell exercises, and many of the lady teachers of the Metropolitan and Suburban schools attended these Saturday classes for the purpose of taking notes of the various sections of drill, so that they might be the better enabled to teach the standard in their schools.

5th. On the whole the standard of drill is good.

In conclusion. I beg to bear my willing testimony to the very satisfactory state of the discipline

In conclusion, I beg to bear my willing testimony to the very satisfactory state of the discipline and drill in the schools I have visited, and the very cordial manner in which I am always received by the teachers, and to the honest efforts made to act upon my suggestions for the improvement of the drill.

W. P. MULHOLLAND, Captain,

Superintendent of Drill.

### APPENDIX XVI.

#### REPORT ON COOKERY.

THE most important work of the year has been the training of an efficient staff of teachers. was commenced at Fort-street in January, the trainers consisting of 4 Hurlstone students, who already held certificates for the primary course, 8 first-class pupil-teachers, and the 4 teachers who formed our staff, and desired to gain first-class certificates. The latter continued to conduct their schools, but opportunity was afforded them of attending the lessons in their special subjects.

The subjects taken were :-

High-class Cookery.* Plain ,, Primary Cookery School Management.

Housekeeping. Accounts Domestic Economy. Hygiene.

* For First-class Certificate.

The examination held in July was severe and thorough. Each student cooked an entire dinner from her course in a given time, from materials bought by herself, due accounts being rendered; gave a demonstration in cookery; a test lesson in domestic economy; and sat for an examination in domestic economy and hygiene. All passed successfully, some with considerable credit. The examiners were:—

Domestic Hygiene—Dr. Huxtable.

"Economy—Dr. Morris.

Practical Cookery and Housekeeping—W. G. Cassidy, Esq.

Demonstrations and Test Lessons—The Principal of Fort-street School, and the Master

The carnestness, industry, and conduct of the students were admirable; considerable esprit de corps has been developed, and I regard the staff as a very valuable one on the whole. As the teachers gain experience the best results may be looked for.

# Training School of Cookery.

The discomfort caused by the very inadequate and inconvenient accommodation which the one class-room at Fort-street afforded for the work of training teachers led to the conversion of the house, hitherto occupied by the principal of Fort-street Training College, into a Training School of Cookery. In this, lecture room, practice kitchen, pastry and serving room, storeroom, scullery, teachers' room, and dining-room have been provided, fitted with every requisite, and, excepting in point of size, this training school will compare favourably with any institution of the kind with which I am acquainted in Great Britain. There is no reason why this school should not be largely self-supporting, as are similar institutions at home.

### Grafton.

One of the senior teachers, with an assistant, was sent to Grafton in August. Instruction was given, by means of a portable kitchen, to 129 adults and 60 children in cookery, and 70 children received lessons in domestic economy. Fees were paid by adults amounting to £48 15s., and cooked food sold to £36 3s. 5d. The classes gave the greatest satisfaction to the District Inspector and townspeople, and may be regarded as having been thoroughly successful.

A senior teacher and assistant were sent to Newcastle to establish a permanent school, but as we

were using rented premises, they were supplied with a portable kitchen.

Adult work was not commenced owing to the plans upon which it was to be conducted not being fully matured; but the children from three schools attended, and the examination gave very satisfactory

results. Both here and at Grafton the Inspectors brought many prominent townspeople to see the children examined, and many teachers showed their interest by attending. During 1893 it is expected that the adult classes will be brought into working order.

Nothing in the other schools calls for special mention. Taking the inexperience of the teachers into consideration very good work was done. The average marks gained by the teachers were:—

State of Appliances,—Good. Accounts.—Very good. Records.—Very good. Cleanliness.—Good. Housekeeping .- Good.

The results of the examination were slightly affected by its unavoidable postponement in three schools until after the holidays and the non-return of some of the children.

The cookery standard at Hurlstone has not improved, but is as high as can be expected under the very unfavourable conditions under which it is taught. Should it be arranged that the students attend the new Training School for their lessons this year, I have no doubt that the results will be very different. different.

Arrangements have been made to draw the children from the schools in smaller groups this year, which will be an advantage to the teachers, the 60 girls taken from the larger schools being spread over the year, instead of three months as heretofore. We shall also be enabled to take some children from smaller schools.

On the whole, I think there is every reason for congratulation in the progress made this year, and do not doubt that it will be largely increased before the next report is written.

A. FAWCETT STORY,

27th February, 1893.

Directress of Cookery.

#### APPENDIX XVII.

#### REPORT ON NEEDLEWORK.

In reviewing the work accomplished in the schools of the Metropolitan District for the past year, the results, with some few exceptions, are very good, and will bear favourable comparison with work accomplished in the past two years.

I may state that I have examined and reported upon 76 schools. This number includes Hurlstone Training College, the High School, Castlereagh-street, and the Randwick Asylum. In all, 11,700 pupils were present at examination.

Referring to absentees, the teachers of needlework in charge gave satisfactory proof of their skill and industry, the work being retained in school for my inspection. This, I think, shows conclusively that the existing system of instruction in needlework throughout the Public Schools continues to be effective and well maintained according to the standard.

Head Mistresses in their respective schools have this year taken the same interest as formerly in

Head Mistresses in their respective schools have this year taken the same interest as formerly in

the progress of needlework.

As a result of this incentive there continues to exist among the pupils that spirit of emulation and rivalry which is the true secret of success.

# Dressmaking, &c.

This section, in addition to the other branches of needlework taught, continues to be carried out in the upper classes of most schools on a small scale, namely, small dresses for girls' wear; the elder girls displaying much facility and interest in this industry.

As mentioned in my previous Annual Report, the absence of work-rooms in most Metropolitan schools is a hindrance, as the fitting-on attracts attention, and disturbs the quiet and order necessary at

# Work-aprons and Needle-books.

Work-mistresses continue to introduce neatly made and ornamented work-aprons. This method has an orderly and artistic influence, as making these articles cultivates form, and has a practical effect in cutting out and setting. It also creates emulation in design, and in applying the ornamental needlework taught in former lessons.

In addition to work-aprons, needle-books artistically made and finished by the pupils for general use at sewing lessons have been introduced. These are a decided acquisition, inasmuch as this essential sewing material was formerly provided at the cost of the teachers in charge of the sewing classes.

### Discipline.

I am glad to be able to report that the improved method of distributing needlework, and economising time, continues to be carried out in most schools in the Metropolitan District.

Head teachers and their assistants, as a rule, continue to display the same interest, and to support

the work-mistresses in maintaining method and order.

### Mixed Schools.

The introduction of needlework to 1st class in the above schools continues to give satisfaction to parents and teachers.

The simple employment of plain-sewing in coloured cotton attracts and amuses the active young brain, and it is wonderful to see the care and patience these children display, and how rapidly the ideas of form and colour are acquired.

### Pupil-teachers.

In my incidental visits to schools it was noticeable that the pupil-teachers continue to be attentive to the instructions of work-mistresses, and showed great proficiency in the art of needlework and design. I may repeat, as in my last Annual Report, that their aptitude and eager industry cannot be too highly commended.

In conclusion, I may also add that I am gratified to testify to the high proficiency in needlework attained by many of the schools under my supervision in the Metropolitan District during the past year, many being far above the standard required in this subject, also to the continued encouragement given by head mistressess and teachers, who in conjunction with work-mistresses have assisted in bringing about these successful results.

Balmain, 18th January, 1893. ·

ANNIE DADLEY Directress of Needlework.

# APPENDIX XVIII.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st DECEMBER, 1893.

# Buildings.

DURING the year there have been delivered to the Department, ready for occupation, the following Public School buildings, viz. :-

Number.'	Nature of Work.	Accommodation.	Cost.
42 9 17 28 418	Public School buildings Teacher's residences Weather-sheds Additions providing increased accommodation Additions not providing increased accommodation	1,865	£ s. d. 49,675 13 6 5,061 17 0 1,625 3 8 8,139 5 0 27,482 17 11

The school accommodation has thus been increased this year by 7,511, at a cost of £57,814 18s. 6d., or an average of about £7 14s. per head, against an increase of 8,448, at a cost of £59,906, or an average

of an average of about 17 148. Per nead, against an increase of 0,320, at 1 of 27 per head last year.

Some of the new buildings erected during this year were of a slightly ornamental character, which, to some extent, increased the cost per child of the accommodation provided, amongst which I might mention, as examples, the following:

Accommodation:

Cost.

	Accommodation:	Cost.
Albury	440	£4,536
Cleveland-street	600	4,389
Leichhardt (stone)	<b>4</b> 0 <b>0</b>	6,328
Wagga Wagga South	536	4,223

In addition to these, a large number of residences and weather-sheds were erected under the same contract as the school buildings, thus further increasing the cost per head of the accommodation provided.

The following works were completed in connection with the Technical College buildings and High School at Ultimo :-

Nature of Work.	Cost.	
	£ s. d.	
rechnical College	. 19,535 0 0	
High School.	16,220 0 0	
Pechnological Museum	.  19,365 10 0	
Architects' Workshops, and School of Cookery	4,834 0 0	
Furniture and fittings	1.205 3 7	
Pechnical College High School Pechnological Museum Architects' Workshops, and School of Cookery Furniture and fittings Car-paving, improvements, &c. Fencing, gates, &c.	1,107 5 0	
Fencing gates &c	433 0 0	
Weather-shed for High School	249 0 0	
Furniture for chemical laboratory	471 17 6	
Furniture for chemical laboratory Stores, cupola, &c.	350 14 6	
Overhead traveller and blower	213 3 0	

In addition to these works contracts have been entered into and completed for-

•	Cost.	
High School buildings at East Maitland	£5,592 0	0
Laying on water, &c., at East Maitland	53 7	0
Improvements to grounds at East Maitland	151 12	6
Furniture and fittings	31 17	6

The following works in connection with Public School buildings were in progress on the 31st December, 1892 :-

Number.	Nature of Work.	Accommodation.	Cost.
28 15 6 15 100	Public School buildings	2,242	£ s. d 30,233 3 2 8,247 15 5 321 9 0 12,747 2 6 10,456 1 2

All of these will most probably be completed during 1893, and additional accommodation is provided therein for 6,533 children at a cost of £42,980 5s. 8d., or an average of £6 11s. 7d. per head. This number will certainly be increased to some extent by the accommodation which will be provided in new buildings and additions, commenced and completed during the year 1893, but these works must of necessity be few, on account of the very small sum placed on the Estimates for 1893 for this purpose, a large portion of which will be required to keep the extensive and valuable property of the Department in a reasonably good state of repair.

The undermentioned works are also in progress at Ultimo:—

Gas and fire service, Technological Museum	£779	0	0
Boundary wall	838	17	0
Extension of water supply	22	0	0
Double-hung windows	15	0	0

It will thus be seen that the aggregate cost of the work in progress on the 31st December, 1892, is £63,660 8s. 3d.

# Outlay.

The total outlay for works certified for by me during the year is £125,563 5s. 2d. in 1,832 certificates, averaging about £68 10s. each, against an outlay of £170,289 in 1,912 certificates, averaging about £91 each for 1891.

### Correspondence.

The number of papers received, registered, and dealt with during the year, is about 10,700, against about 10,000 last year, and the number of reports, letters, &c., written and despatched is 6,367, against 6,091 last year, and the furniture orders number 355, against 352 for 1891. The number of contracts entered into is 655, against 500 last year, for which sets of contract documents had to be prepared in each case, and a number of small works were carried out under Ministerial authority, but for which no contracts were entered into.

**Plans** which no contracts were entered into.

Plans and Specifications.

During the year, 1,086 plans and 948 specifications were prepared, against 1,080 plans and 892 specifications during 1891.

The cost of the office for salaries amounted to £5,384 5s. 9d., and £1,526 3s. 3d. for travelling expenses, making a total of £6,910 9s., or equal to about 5.5 per cent. on the outlay.

In connection with this question, I have made a careful calculation of the probable cost of carrying out the work of this office, if paid for under the rules and regulations of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales, and I find that, without making all the allowances which seem to be charged under those rules, and calculating at the lowest possible rate, the cost would be £9,561 6s. 7d., or equal to 7.49 per cent. on the value of the work completed, against an actual cost of £6,910 9s., or equal to 5.41 per cent. on the value of the work completed. In making this calculation, I have taken no account of the Technical College buildings and High School at Ultimo, as these works, though actually finished early in 1892, were nearly completed at the end of 1891, and the greater portion of the contract money was paid during that year. money was paid during that year.

Staff. At the close of the year the staff consisted of 4 draftsmen, 3 junior draftsmen, 1 temporary draftsman, 1 cadet, 3 clerks, and 8 clerks of works. This is the same staff as I had at the end of 1891, with the addition of a cadet; and, notwithstanding the extent to which the works had increased during 1890 and 1891, there is a further increase this year of about 7 per cent.

I am pleased to be able to report continued diligence and attention to their duties on the part of the officers serving under me.

Sydney, 10th February, 1893.

WILLIAM E. KEMP.

Architect for Public Schools.

#### APPENDIX XIX.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS' REPORT.

THE total number of candidates reported upon was 3,548, being an increase of 15 upon 1891. The various classes of examinees are shown thus :-

1. Teachers	887
2. Training students	147
3. Pupil-teachers	648
4. Pupil-teacher applicants	716
b. High School candidates	1 123
6. Cookery students	17
Total	
	9 5 40

The following are the detailed results of these examinations:-

1. 7	l'eachers	(887):—	
		Recommended for I B	48
		" II A	24
		" II B	38
		, , III A	178
		" III B	101
		_ " III C	71
		Examined in Drawing only	25
		Examination incomplete	9
		Failed	393

Percentages of passes, 53.6, as against 51.1 last year.

2. Students (

Students in Training :	
(a) Males (66)—	
Examined December, 1891	48)
Examined in Drawing only, June, 1892	$\frac{18}{18}$ 66
Recommended for II A	22
" II B	2
, III A	$\overline{2}$
second year's training	22
(b) Females (81)—	
Examined in December, 1891	42)
Examined in Drawing only, June, 1892	$39 \} 81$
Recommended for II A	13
" II B	. 1
" III A	3
" III B	1
" second year's training	24
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Two male students were recommended for a third year's training, while one female, in consequence of unusual success as a second year's student at the University, was recommended for a fourth year's training, in order to enable her to take a degree.

3. Pupil-teachers (648)—

Passed from class IV to class III	185
" " III " II	134
., " II " I	141
,, ,, I to training	119
Incomplete, or examined in Drawing only	7
Failed	62
<del>-</del>	
Total	648

Percentage of passes, 90.3, as against 85.5 in 1891.

The total number of pupil-teachers reported on is smaller than that of 1891. The reason is that by the new arrangement the second, third, and fourth class pupil-teachers, who hitherto have been examined in June, were not examined until December, and the results of their examination will therefore appear in the report for 1802 appear in the report for 1893.

4. Pupil-teacher applicants (716)-

Percentage of passes ..... (as against 68.8 in 1891.)

Examinations were held four times during the year, and the total number of those who presented themselves was 1,133 while the number in the previous year was 1,281.

The new plan, by which teachers are examined in June only, and pupil-teachers and training students in December only, has now come into operation, and, so far, appears to be an improvement on the method formerly in use; securing, as it does, greater uniformity in the valuing of answers, more expedition in dealing with the papers, and a reduction of the work connected with the preparation of questions, and the appointment of committees for supervising pupil-teachers' examinations. In this connection the Board desires again to call attention to the value of the assistance rendered by the ladies and gentlemen who give their services on the supervising committees referred to above.

With respect to the results of the year's examinations, it may be said that the percentage of passes of teachers and pupil-teachers shows, in each case, an increase over that of 1891; indeed, the pupil-teachers, of whom over 90 per cent. gained promotion, must be regarded as having done exceptionally good work.

From time to time during the year various sets of examination questions have been published in the Educational Gazette, and it is understood that this has given valuable assistance to those preparing for examination.

for examination.

R. N. MORRIS. Examiner.

#### APPENDIX XX.

### REPORT ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET FORCE.

In December, 1891, there were 6,888 members of the Public Schools Cadet Force, while 1892 closed with an enrolment of 6,221 of all ranks, being 667 fewer than were enrolled in the December quarter of the previous year. The greatest strength, however, for 1892—that for the June quarter—was 6,695; so that the falling-off in numbers was greater in the second half of the year.

The quarterly enrolment in a force of this kind necessarily fluctuates, depending on a variety of circumstances, among which may be mentioned the season of the year, the attractions which at different times the force itself offers to teachers and pupils, and the ability or otherwise of parents to provide their boys with the pecessary uniforms.

times the force itself offers to teachers and pupils, and the ability or otherwise of parents to provide their boys with the necessary uniforms.

The last-named circumstance is chiefly responsible for the decrease referred to, the prevailing depression in trade throughout the Colony having made itself felt in the cadet movement as in other matters affecting the pockets of the people.

This inability was repeatedly mentioned by teachers when questioned regarding the want of further expansion of the Cadet Force, or of shrinkage of corps in certain instances.

The following particulars of the strength and distribution of the Cadet Force are summarised from the December returns:—

Corps.	Number.	Enrolment.
enior Cadets—		
Cavalry	3	50
Artillery	1	47
Infantry	8	386
Bands	<b>2</b>	42
Ambulance	1	35
chool Cadets—		
Metropolitan (including Roman Catholic schools)	68	2,369
Country	93	2,471
Bands	22	522
pecial Corps—		
Fort-street Training College Battalion	<b>2</b>	214
Newcastle Pupil-teachers	1	45

The recent Royal Commission on the Military Forces of the Colony took up the Cadet question and in its report acknowledged the physical and moral advantages to the rising generation, resulting from the carrying out of a proper cadet system.

The gist of the evidence educed by the Commission is to the effect that the cadet movement is really an educational one, but that its value from a military point of view depends largely on the lads trained as cadets finding their way into the ranks of the military forces.

That a fair proportion of the lads so trained will as men join these forces may be reasonably expected, judging from experience.

There are many ex-cadets in the military service of this colony, and many of those now being trained will doubtless enter such service as soon as they are qualified to do so, and with a distinct advantage to the service

advantage to the service

advantage to the service

Several of our Senior Cadet Corps were formed with the object of supplying local military corps with desirable recruits, and this object is being attained.

In a recent English publication, entitled "Our Armies," direct evidence is afforded of the value of cadet training as a means of fostering in lads a taste for military work. Within three and a half years of its formation one cadet battalion, attached to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, contributed over eighty recruits to the regular army. Similar instances could be multiplied.

There is no doubt that a proper cadet system may be made an admirable means of providing for the future a cheap and valuable citizen soldiery. Even apart from this consideration its maintenance is fully justified as an educational agent.

the future a cheap and valuable citizen soldiery. Even apart from this consideration its maintenance is fully justified as an educational agent.

The annual review of the Public Schools Cadet Force was omitted in 1892, as it was not practicable to bring the Country Cadets to Sydney for the purpose, as was done in 1890 and 1891.

There were, however, several occasions on which corps were combined for special purposes.

Among these, the following may be mentioned:

April 7th:—A parade of Western Corps (from Lithgow to Dubbo) at Bathurst, in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor to open the Bathurst A.H. and P. Society's Show.

The visiting cadets camped for three days on the Superior Public School premises, the necessary camp equipment having been obtained from Sydney.

May 24th:—Country Senior Cadets assembled in Sydney, and with their metropolitan comrades took part in the Queen's Birthday review of the military forces.

September 28th:—The Public Schools Athletic Association meeting, at which several School Corps competed in "Physical Drill," the event being won by the Redfern Superior Public School Corps, with Newtown Superior Public School Corps a close second.

At this meeting the Public Schools Drill Competition Shield was won by the Fort-street Model

At this meeting the Public Schools Drill Competition Shield was won by the Fort-street Model Public School.

September 30th to October 3rd:—The Cadet Artillery, the Metropolitan Senior Cadet Infantry and the Ambulance Corps held a very successful camp at La Perouse.

At this camp the Cadet Artillery engaged in their annual shot and shell practice with the 16-pounder field guns belonging to the Partially-paid Artillery, firing 50 rounds at floating targets placed at 1,000 and 1,700 yards ranges.

Lieutenant Le Messurier (Acting Adjutant New South Wales Artillery) supervised the practice, and Warrant Officer Green, of the same force, was present as instructor. Within the first twenty-five rounds the first target was sunk. A party of cadets towed the second target out and moored it at the

rounds the first target was sunk. A party of cadets towed the second target out and moored it at the longer range, and firing recommenced.

Better shooting could not have been witnessed. Shell after shell burst right over the object, and if, instead of a barrel, it had been a boat, the smallest object that would have been aimed at in actual warfare, it must have been sunk four times out of every fire.

As it was, this second barrel was also sunk, thus putting up a record for the afternoon's work, and showing that the previous training of the cadets in preparation for this practice had been thorough.

9th November:—Gathering of Western Cadets at Orange for a military display arranged for Prince of Wales' Birthday. On this occasion the cadets, assisted by a detachment of the Cadet Artillery, with 2 guns, engaged in a sham fight with the 3rd Regiment of P.P. Infantry.

28th November to 8th December:—Encampment of Metropolitan School Cadets at Middle Head.

The camp was pitched to accommodate 1,000 cadets, and was occupied by 2 battalions at a time for 3 days.

A carefully-prepared programme of work was carried out, and useful training afforded. The camp duties were cheerfully and intelligently performed by all concerned, and the discipline was excellent. With the assistance of a small working party of the local Artillery, the camp was pitched by the Cadets themselves, and it was wholly struck by the latter, the work being done in a very short space of time, and the whole of the camp equipment returned to the Ordnance Store in Sydney within twenty-four hours of the order to strike camp being given—a feat of which a military force might well be proud. Of the 6 battalions in camp, all were fully inspected, corps by corps, but 2, the bad weather prevailing during the middle period of training preventing my completing the inspections. The results were in most instances very satisfactory, and gave evidence of careful attention to drill instruction.

16th and 17th December:—The competition at Randwick Rifle Range for the Public Schools Cadet Challenge Shield.

Challenge Shield.

Twenty-seven schools entered for this competition, but, owing to the wet weather, only 22 competed. The shield was won by the Orange Superior Public School team, which makes the third consecutive win for this school. Penrith Public School came second, and Crookwell and Tamworth Schools

secutive win for this school. Penrith Public School came second, and Crookwell and Tamworth Schools tied for third place.

The Metropolitan Cadets have been most unfortunate during the last three years in not having a rifle range to attend at for regular practice. The Paddington Range definitely closed in 1890, the new Randwick Range opened for two or three months and then reported dangerous in December, 1891, and closed again for nearly twelve months, limited the cadets to the use of the Flemington Range, on which a couple of targets were available for them at very irregular intervals. Without regular target practice it was not possible to produce good shooting, and one of the inducements for boys to join the Cadet Force was wanting. These cadets may now get such practice.

Early in the year arrangements were made by which the Metropolitan Corps and those in the Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Newcastle districts were conveniently grouped in battalions, and battalion parades were held under these arrangements. Where the country corps are more or less isolated it is not practicable to so group them, on account of the difficulty and expense of bringing them together. In every case, however, where local military instructors were available their services were obtained, under regulation 18, to assist the teachers in training their corps. Forty-two corps were assisted in this way.

The formation of the Newcastle Pupil-teacher Corps in February gave an impetus to drill in that

district which must be followed by good results.

Notwithstanding the decrease in numbers during the past year, I am satisfied with the prospects of the Cadet movement, and believe that the Cadet Force will maintain its efficiency and probably increase its enrolment during 1893.

A. PAUL, Lieut.-Col., Commanding the Public Schools Cadet Force.

# APPENDIX XXI.

# REPORT UPON TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1892, WITH ANNEXES A TO G.

THE work of the Technical Education Branch during 1892, though not marked by the rapid extension that distinguished the two previous years, showed a steady and satisfactory advance. The chief event of the year was the transfer of all the classes of the Sydney Technical College to the new buildings at Ultimo. It was feared that the situation of these buildings in a comparatively unknown and out-of-theway part of the city, difficult and expensive to reach from the populous marine suburbs, would cause a serious decline in the number of students, but the reverse has been the case. The enrolments at the College for the year exceeded those of 1891 by 886.

### Classes and Students.

The record for 1891 gave 295 classes in operation for the whole or some portion of the year, but 13 of these were discontinued at or before its close. Applications for new classes were numerous, but most of them were for various reasons declined; 24 new classes were, however, started, bringing the number up to 306, an increase of 11. In the following table the record for the last four years is given:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
a) Classes in operation— Sydney Technical College Suburban classes Classes in country towns Classes connected with Public Schools	56 8 55	70 26 109 20	73 48 140 34	75 44 147 40
Totals	119	225	295	306
Studente' envelopment	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
(b) Students' enrolments— Sydney Technical College Classes in Branch Schools Classes connected with Public Schools	1,841 745	2,822 3,020 738	2,912 4,178 1,376	3.858 4,902 1,329
	2,586	6,580	8,466	10,089

Deducting from the total enrolment all cases where students have joined two or more classes, the number of individual students on our books for the year was 8,295, an increase of 1,607. The average attendance for the year was 6,205.3. In these returns the cookery classes, under the Directress of Cookery, are not counted.

Teaching Staff.

The staff employed during the year consisted of 13 lecturers, 5 resident science masters in charge of Branch Schools, and 110 teachers and assistants. The work throughout has been of the most satisfactory character, and I am under great obligations to one and all for the zeal and efficiency with which the work has been carried on. The Sydney Technical College was unfortunate enough to have two teachers, Mr. Charles Phillips and Mr. David Nelson, taken away by death. Mr. Phillips was killed by an explosion of gas while preparing for his class work; Mr. Nelson died after a lingering and painful illness. Both teachers had been employed for several years, and were highly esteemed by their students and colleagues.

**Instruction**

Instruction.

No material changes were made in the arrangements for imparting instruction. The lines on which the work has hitherto been carried on, and that have been proved to be productive of good, have been followed. The following are the details of the operations of the most important classes and Branch

Agriculture.

Mr. Angus Mackay, Lecturer-in-charge, was absent on leave, in consequence of severe illness for the whole of the first term. His work was carried on by the Assistant Instructor, Mr. Henry Lord, and Mr. G. J. Pitt, a former student. These gentlemen proved very efficient substitutes. Mr. Mackay

Mr. Angus Mackay, Lecturer-in-charge, was absent on leave, in consequence of severe illness for the whole of the first term. His work was carried on by the Assistant Instructor, Mr. Henry Lord, and Mr. G. J. Pitt, a former student. These gentlemen proved very efficient substitutes. Mr. Mackay reports:—

"The number of students the first term was 90; this increased to 167 during the year. The provision made in the College has been ample for the advanced class. The chemistry and general science of Agriculture came into the instruction of this class, original research being an especial feature of the system. Several of the students have evinced decided capacity for work of this kind, and analyses osils, plant sab, fruits, vegetables milk, water, the compounding of manures, spray mixtures for killing insects, &c., have been followed up in a manner which will enable me, when they are proved and perfected, to submit particulars concerning what fruits, vegetables, &c., take from the soil, which are likely to prove of decided value to Australian Agriculture.

"The accommodation available for the Elementary classes is sufficient even for an increase in numbers. The apparatus and appliances necessary to keep the teaching abreast of the improvements going on in general farming, fruit-growing, dairying, bee-keeping, and other branches, are not likely to exceed £100 for all the classes. These appliances will be spraying apparatus for editional properties, tools for draining, test apparatus for milk, &c.

"The advanced students in the Chemistry classes pay about £1 for the apparatus, which is ample for class purposes, and for their own use after leaving the College.

"The conduct of the students in the College and in country classes is most satisfactory. It always has been satisfactory. The attention given is very close, and the results creditable to the apitianes of the Colonial College classes is the want of a test farm or garden, where the instruction followed in the Technical College classes is the want of a test farm or

acquire knowledge of Nature's workings in a manner which inclines them more readily to agricultural pursuits.

"Attention to the nature and modes of life of fungoid and insect pests has been one of the chief features of the system of teaching followed in the classes. It is a branch of the first importance, and during the coming session it is my intention to follow it still more closely, so that the knowledge available concerning the operations of pests, both vegetable and animal, with the appliances found effective in checking them, may become known as widely as possible. Remarkably good effects are already seen in gardens and orchards from the use of compounds that check or destroy fungi and insects, and there is a growing desire in the country districts to know more. This is a very hopeful sign of a time, not far distant, when pests may be kept in check with as much certainty as good results are got from careful cultivation, or other skilful agricultural operations. The appliances, and the instructions given in the classes for using them, and for compounding spray and other mixtures, are such as quickly develop practical acquaintance with the life of pests, and how to destroy them."

As Mr. L. Henry, the Senior Lecturer, continued absent, the temporary arrangements for carrying on his work were renewed, but the general supervision of the Art classes devolved upon Mr. J. R. Wright,

who reports as follows:who reports as 1010ws:—
"The accommodation provided is far superior to anything we had in the old School of Art. As all the class-rooms are upon the one floor, the general supervision of the working is thereby reduced to a ::::innimum. At the present there are four large rooms in use—one 42 feet by 30 feet, for drawing from the antique; this is lighted from the roof, and is an admirable room; one 36 feet by 33 feet, used for elementary freehand drawing, fitted with drawing stands, &c., to accommodate 70 students; a room, 42 feet by 30 feet, divided by a low wooden screen into two sections, for elementary and advanced model drawing, fitted with galleries and desks for 48 students; this room also is lighted from the roof; the fourth room, 36 feet by 20 feet, is used for lectures in geometry, perspective, and sciography. The rooms are all lofty, and well-proportioned.

"Appliances for the several classes now in operation are fairly well supplied. The new series of plaster casts for the first year's course of freehand drawing will be ready for use at the beginning of next year. These casts will make the work of the students more interesting and instructive.

"The conduct of the students this year, as heretofore, has been all that could be desired.

"The classes throughout for the past year have been in a healthy condition. The attendance was not so good in the first term as after, owing wholly to the continued wet weather; since then the attendance has been better, and the enrolment of students generally, more than in any previous year. The work of the students also has been superior, as was exemplified at the exhibition of works selected for the Chicago Exposition.

for the Chicago Exposition.

"A class in sciography was formed about the middle of the first term and worked in conjunction with descriptive geometry. This is a subject specially useful to the engineering and architectural student as well as the art student, and no doubt, will become a popular one when better known.

"The following is a list of the classes and their total enrolment:-

Freehand Drawing	194
Model Drawing	144
Perspective	45
Plain and Solid Geometry	39
Sciography and Descriptive Geometry	20
Modelling	46
Design	16

The teacher of modelling reports:-

"I am very pleased to report that the conduct of the students continues to be satisfactory, and that many of them give good promise of becoming good art modellers, and a credit to the Colony. Numerically the class is strong, students are taking more lessons per week, and attending regularly.

"The syllabus laid down in the calendar has been strictly followed. A day-class is greatly needed by those who cannot attend in the evening, and I am confident that when established and known, will be reall extended.

well attended.

"I have been greatly encouraged by the acknowledgment of parents and employers of the great benefit gained by attendance at the class, and by the favourable report of the examiners."

The chemistry classes have met with exceptional difficulties during the year. The room at 301, Pitt-street, formerly occupied for lectures had to be given up at the end of 1891, and the new laboratory was not ready for the work of the first term. The occupation of the old laboratory was centinued for three months, but the lectures could not be taken up till June. The continuity of the laboratory practice was greatly interrupted by the removal to Ultimo. The absence of the lecturer, too, for four and a half months militated against the progress of the classes. Now that everything is in good working order, a large increase of students is confidently expected.

The accommodation is ample for all requirements; special provision is made for those students who can attend only in the evening. The equipment of the laboratory and the lecture-room leaves little to be desired. Among the new appliances may be mentioned gas furnaces of a very superior kind specially imported from America, and a set of 100 diagrams prepared by Mr. Byrn under the supervision of Mr. Dixon.

Dixon.

### Mechanical Engineering.

This is one of the most useful and best appreciated departments of the College work. The Lecturer-in-Charge reports upon the various classes as follows:

# Applied Mechanics.

"The present condition of the class is satisfactory, and I have prospects of still larger classes, as the young engineers are now finding out that the course of lectures is not too far advanced for them to understand—a system that drove the students away before, and has given me great trouble to rectify.

"The advantages accruing to students are that in the workshops they see work done, and in this class they have the reasons explained why it is done; they also learn the way of calculating the power required or obtained by work. The regularity of attendance shows the system of teaching is appreciated.

### Mechanical Drawing.

"Since moving into the new College the accommodation for pupils has been ample. The conduct of

"Since moving into the new College the accommodation for pupils has been ample. The conduct of the students throughout the year has been very good.

"The present condition of the class is very good, and also the future prospects. Good steady work has been done, the aim being to thoroughly ground the students in what will be useful to them in their work—not to make showy drawings.

The advantage of drawing to an engineer is that he learns a universal language by which he can understand any drawing, or communicate his ideas to another who may not know his language or understand his description. It also gives him an advantage in his work for the manufacture of machinery, and also gives him the principle on which to erect machinery.

# Fitting and Turning.

"In this class we have had a great increase in numbers, and have also done some excellent work, as

shown by the exhibits sent to Chicago.

"The class is now complete with all the new machinery ordered from England, and gives every satisfaction, and we are able to give a most complete course of instruction.

"This class, though always a small section in the engineering work, has done some very good work, but not as much as I think ought to have been done, but I hope by some changes to give more life and energy to the work.

### Iron-moulding.

"This class, though now properly started, has had very little chance to show what could be done, as it was not till the last term of the year we had our workshop fitted up, and now we are working with a lot of borrowed plant, so that we cannot really speak of the work for this year, but next year I hope to see a very large and important class doing work to help the other departments.

# Boiler-making.

"This c'ass has done excellent work during the year, and has also improved in numbers. Now we are thoroughly established in our new class-room with improved machinery, we are able to give a good course of instruction. I propose getting an old boiler for repair lessons, a very important part of a course of instruction... boiler-maker's training. 853—U Blacksmithing

#### Blacksmithing.

"This class has done some steady work, but has not advanced as much as I hoped. The only reason I can see is the slackness in the iron trade holds out very little inducement at the present time for youths, and those who are our students are mostly employed as strikers to other smiths, but take the opportunity we offer to learn the smithing for themselves.

#### Carriage-building.

"The enrolment for this class has increased since we have had more accommodation. The class has generally improved. The great difficulty so far has been the deficiency of drawings to work from, all the students learning drawing as well as practical work; but this will shortly be arranged for.

"Speaking generally, the work done during the year has been very good, and the various teachers have done their best in trying times.

"In considering the work for the year, the depression in the engineering trades must not be forgotten. So great has it been it is almost impossible at the present time to find an opening for a youth in the workshops. Several attending the College classes say they cannot find anything to do, but still steadily attend to their classes.

"I cannot close my Annual Report without saying how one and all of the teachers have worked in harmony with me, and done all they could to assist and advance the work of the College."

harmony with me, and done all they could to assist and advance the work of the College.'

#### Architecture.

The Department of Architecture includes classes for the study of architectural drawing and design, history of architecture, building construction, carpentry and joinery, bricklaying, masonry, stone and marble carving, cabinet-making, and slide rule. The Lecturer-in-Charge reports:—

"The accommodation has served the purposes and requirements of all the different sections of the

Department.
"Right through the Department the conduct of the students has been most exemplary.

"The condition of the classes generally should be considered as being fair, having regard to the great depression which has affected the building trades throughout the past year, from the

"Visits have been paid by societies and individuals interested in technical education, not only belonging to this Colony, but to the other Colonies and various parts of the world, and it is gratifying to record that whilst in every instance satisfaction has been evidenced regarding the operations in existence, praise, and even surprise, has been expressed at the scope and results of our operations.

"So much impressed have some of the visitors been with the value of the instruction given that

"So much impressed have some of the visitors been with the value of the instruction given that they have joined the classes, and have not only expressed their intention to continue as students, but to

recommend their example to others.

"The advantages to students from their technical education cannot, of course, be properly gauge.l. It must be admitted that the highest honors which can be obtained, viz., at South Kensington and at the City and Guilds of London Institute, bestowed liberally upon students of technical education in this

Colony, are no mean honors.

"In some branches of work there is no opportunity for youths outside of technical education to acquire the necessary training in this or any of these colonies, and it is not too much to say that this State, in affording such training, is doing a service which not only redounds to its credit now, but will bear creditable results in the future."

Art Decoration, House-painting, Sign-writing, Marbling, and Graining.

The Teacher reports :-

"The accommodation is sufficient for the present number of students.

"The conduct of students has been very good, and the condition of the classes is good; the enrolment and attendance being larger than in previous years. With more apparatus the classes may be

further developed.

"The greater part of the students in the classes are connected with the trade as apprentices, improvers, &c., and are gaining instruction which would otherwise be out of their reach."

# Sanitary Engineering.

The Lecturer reports:—

"The classes already established under the department of sanitary engineering have shown very satisfactory and progressive increase, both in point of enrolment and attendance.

"The College examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted and the table of the control of the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted the college examinations for diplomas of merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as merit as m "The College examinations for diplomas of merit as master plumbers, which are now conducted monthly by this department, have come to be recognised by master and journeyman plumbers alike as furnishing a reliable guarantee of skill and sanitary knowledge on the part of those who have secured this distinction. As showing the work done in this direction, and the influence already exerted by this department, it may be mentioned that applicants for licenses to perform plumbing work in the metropolitan and surrounding districts, under the jurisdiction of the Sydney Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, must now possess this diploma, which is accepted by that Board as a necessary and sufficient guarantee of ability and skill.

"With a view to establishing the fullest public confidence in these examinations, delegates are invited to be present from the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, the Master Plumbers' Association, and the Operative Plumbers' Society, and the interest taken in this work is such that these invitations have always been fully taken advantage of.

Association, and the Operative Plumbers' Society, and the interest taken in this work is such that these invitations have always been fully taken advantage of.

"From the evidence of the facts above explained, and also from the opinions expressed by the delegates and members of the bodies represented, it is evident that the value of the work of the Sanitary Engineering Department in this direction is being fully and increasingly recognised, so that we may fairly claim to be performing important and useful work in providing a means whereby the general public throughout the colonies may have a sure guarantee that tradesmen holding our diploma are thoroughly competent men, worthy to be entrusted with the execution of those sanitary works now recognised to be of paramount importance to the public health.

of paramount importance to the public health.

"The course of instruction in general principles and in drawing, followed by the preparation of working drawings in the drawing class-room, which were afterwards carried out in the workshops by the students, was initiated with much success, and was clearly valuable in the direction of enabling the students more plainly to realise the requirements and purposes of the various parts of their work, which previously they were only enabled to make as mere individual parts, having no obvious connection with

"The Plumbing Class was, as usual, attended during the year, and the work done very satisfactory.
"In conclusion, I may add that during the past session I have had every reason to be satisfied with the attention and progress of the students generally in the department under my charge."

# Electrical Engineering.

This class commenced well, having as many as 98 students for the first term, but from various causes the enrolment declined to 59 in the second term, and to 48 in the third. A courses of 84 lectures by Mr. A. C. Webb was arranged for, as the full scheme of instruction could not be taken in hand without a completely equipped laboratory.

Mr. Webb reports:—"On the whole, the above class was decidedly satisfactory. As a matter of fact, the amount of ground that had to be covered in the year made it extremely difficult for students to keep pace with the lectures, and there is no doubt that the falling-off in numbers as the lectures got more and more advanced was solely due to this fact. With regard to the behaviour of the class, I could not wish for a more attentive or better behaved class of students."

#### Physics.

The Lecturer reports :-

"The Electrical Engineering class, established early in the year, absorbed the late Practical Electricity class, and consequently affected the enrolments in my department. These have been, Electricity, 37, Telegraphy, 34, Sound, &c., 8; total, 79; as against 14, 16, and 11 respectively for the year 1891,

37, Telegraphy, 34, Sound, &c., 8; total, 73; as against 14, 10, and 11 respectively for the joint 2007, showing an increase of 38.

"The apparatus is quite sufficient for the general purposes of the Physics classes.

"The conduct of the students has been good, their attendance very erratic. I am unable to account for the latter fact, my inquiries eliciting only some excuse, such as bad weather, &c."

#### Lithography and Photo-Lithography.

Lithography and Photo-Lithography.

The Teacher of these classes reports as follows:—

"The present accommodation is of a highly satisfactory character, with but one exception. The appliances now in use have proved serviceable, both for theoretical and practical methods. The conduct of my pupils has been a source of much pleasure to me, and lessened my labours in a most appreciable manner. A better class of students I have seldom met with. The average attendance, however, has not been what I should have desired, but the non-attendances have, in the majority of cases, been occasioned through influenza and kindred complaints. There has been no lack of interest in the work, and it has been highly gratifying to me to find my pupils so ready to learn and willing to acquiesce in my wishes regarding the method of instruction.

"The photographic branch of the tuition is not only instructive, but a source of pleasure to its exponents, added to which the same advantages mentioned above accrue to those whose occupation in life necessitates a knowledge of photography."

necessitates a knowledge of photography."

# Geology and Mineralogy.

The classes in the Department of Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining have been well attended during the year. The accommodation in the new building is better fitted for the work of these classes than the old rooms in Sussex-street, and the enrolment of students has increased considerably. It was found necessary to divide the Mineralogy class into two sections, taught on different evenings, and a new class for instruction in mineral prospecting was formed. The students have also been taken on Saturday afternoons to the Prospect Quarry and other places for practical work. The appliances during the year have been largely increased by the donation and purchase of specimens.

#### Mathematics.

The Teacher reports:—

"The present condition of the classes, with regard to enrolment and attendance, is fairly satisfactory. At the beginning of next year I have every reason to believe that a very satisfactory improvement will be shown.

The standard of the work done during the present year has been higher than last year, and the students are working much better together than formerly. The chief difficulty that has to be contended with is the limited time that is necessarily devoted to each subject, and unless students can find time at home to revise the work done in class a high standard of proficiency cannot be attained.

In conclusion, it affords me very great pleasure to say that the conduct of the students is in every way highly satisfactory, and, as a whole, they show a keen desire to improve themselves."

# Caligraphy and Correspondence.

Caligraphy and Correspondence.

The Teacher reports:—

"The year 1892 has been, I am pleased to be able to report, an exceptionally good one as regards the number of students who attended the classes, and also the amount and quality of the work done.

The enrolment for the year in the Sydney classes was 257, being the largest yet recorded for the caligraphy classes. The students were a fine body of young men, composed principally of clerks, salesmen, and artisans, with a fair percentage of lads averaging 15 years of age, who had just left school or were in their last year of school life. The conduct of the students was excellent.

The classes conducted by me at Ashfield and Burwood Technical Schools have been attended with success, and a good enrolment was secured for each of the classes mentioned.

I am pleased to report that the students applied themselves most assiduously to the work of the classes, and satisfactory progress was made by every member of the classes. It may also be mentioned that the attendance at the Burwood class during the third term was considerably in excess of previous terms, and, indeed, the largest enrolment made since the class was formed, and the future prospects are good."

Department of Sheen and Weel Theory.

# Department of Sheep and Wool Training.

The Lecturer-in-Charge of this department reports:—

"There were 6 students the first week, but the numbers gradually increased to 16 before the end of the term. The hours are from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. each day, excepting Saturday. The daily attendance has been most satisfactory, each student attending as if going to regular business. The members of the classes were: a wool-broker, wool-scourers, wool-classers, station overseer, and young men just left school, who are intending to make the wool trade and wool-growing their profession. The young men are really serving a term of apprenticeship, and will attend the department for a number of terms.

"With few exceptions, wool-brokers and wool-growers are greatly in favour of this branch, and acknowledge that it is supplying a much needed want. A great advantage to the younger members of this class, who are competent to class wool, &c., is that a good many wool-growers this last season have eagerly sought and paid well for their services in connection with skirting, rolling fleeces, and sorting pieces, and had there been 100 students available I could have placed them at from 30s. to 40s. per week, with board and fare one way. I have much pleasure in stating that most satisfactory reports of the work and behaviour of the pupils who went away for the shearing season have reached me, and the employers express themselves freely as to the useful and serviceable work done in the department. Already a number of wool-growers are desirous of engaging students for next shearing at suitable pay.

"Other subjects in connection with the department receive careful consideration, as far as appliances will allow. Several young men are studying with a view to become stock inspectors, wool-brokers, speculators, and in course of time I have no doubt but that the sheep and wool branch will turn out reliable and competent men.

"Five students went up for examination for wool-classing, practical and theoretical, and all passed.

"The Minister has appointed a Board, consisting of seve

Evening Class.

The attendance at this class has considerably improved. The Teacher reports very favourably of the attention and progress of the students, and the report of the Examiner is very favourable.

#### Sick Nursiny.

The Teacher of these classes reports:—
"At the Technical College everything required for the classes and for practically demonstrating the lectures was at hand.

"To properly demonstrate some of my lectures I found it necessary for some weeks to collect the students to hold an extra class at the Technical College on Saturday.

"In view of the fact that many of the students are wives an imothers, with their numerous home duties, the attendance has been very good. During the first term the enrolment was 67; during the last it was 82. It will be seen from this that there was a steady increase in the number of students during the year. I have on various occasions examined the students on the practical work connected with the classes viz hadmelting from the politicing made for any large much graft fed with the definest and classes, viz., bedmaking for invalids, poulticing, packs, &c., and was much gratified with the deftness and skill displayed in the performance of these tasks, evidences of the strict attention given to instruction.

#### BATHURST.

The Resident Master's report is as follows:—
"The session which has just closed compares favourably with that of any previous year, alike in the numbers of subjects taught, and the number of students attending the classes. The total enrolment for the year in the various classes was as follows:—

Applied Mechanics	16	Geology	11
Agriculture	6	Mathematics	58
Book-keeping	43	Mineralogy	10
Botany	14	. Physics—Senior	18
Chemistry—Theory	16	,, Junior	
, Practice	7	Phonography	42
Drawing	20	Type-writing	
French		Practical Geometry	8

"The class in type-writing was applied for at the close of last session, but was not commenced until July of the present year, when Mr. A. T. Atkins was appointed teacher, and a large number of students joined, most of whom have attended regularly, and the progress they have made is creditable to themselves and to their teacher. The use of the "Remington," "Caligraph," and "National" machines is

selves and to their teacher. The use of the "Remington, Cangraph, and Taurona."

"In July a Junior Class in Physics was also formed, at the suggestion of the Superintendent, consisting of the boys and girls in the upper classes of the Superior Public School. There being too many enrolled for all to attend at one time, the boys attend one week and the girls the next, on Wednesday afternoon. The subject of electricity and magnetism was chosen as the branch of physics to be treated, and the lessons were fully illustrated by experiments. The greatest intelligence and attention were shown by the students, many of whom appeared to acquire a genuine acquaintance with the principles of the science. The success of the class was largely due to the warm interest which the head master and head mistress of the Superior Public School took in the matter. The students of this class pay no fees.

As on previous occasions I can report most favourably on the general behaviour of the students; anything approaching intentional rudeness or misbehaviour being unknown. All the teachers report to the same effect.

the same effect.

On the whole the present condition of the Technical School is eminently satisfactory, and the prospects for the future are encouraging. The total enrolment was 166 in excess of that of last year, which, again, was the largest we had had up to that time. The majority of the students have worked well, and some have shown quite exceptional zeal in their studies, not only attending with the utmost regularity, but also working well at home.

I have often regretted that we could not obtain students for day classes, and was, therefore, glad that the afternoon class in Physics was formed, although it entails a good deal of work. A junior Botany class was also formed, the students of which have shown much intelligence.

We have had for several years past a fair number of scnior boys from the Superior Public School in attendance at the school, but I am of opinion that the establishment of a class in Junior Physics, by bringing us more closely in touch with the scholars, will lead a much larger number of them to join the evening classes. Several scholars have already expressed a desire to join the senior class in Physics, in order to continue their studies. A good many of our students come from the railway works, and we should probably have more, but that the irregularity in their hours of work militates against their regular attendance.

The alterations in the course of instruction in various subjects have, on the whole, worked well with us. The division of Geology and Mineralogy into two years' courses, has been a distinct improvement, although the arrangements of matter in the Geology course renders it difficult to teach elementary

ment, although the arrangements of matter in the Geology course renders it difficult to teach elementary and advanced students at the same time.

The establishment of a course in Theoretical Mechanics is also an advance, and I hope to have a good class in this important subject next year.

Several of our Botany students passed well at the Junior public examination, and others have passed the matriculation in French from knowledge gained entirely at the Technical School.

Branch Technological Museum.—The attendance of visitors at the museum continues to improve steadily. Last year the average was about 30 per day; this year, for several months it did not fall below an average of 50, and in November reached 60 per day. There have been numerous and valuable local donations to the museum during the year, including an interesting series of minerals and fossils from the Yarrangobilly Caves; a very complete set of cereals and other vegetable products grown in the district; some good samples of Lincoln and Leicester wools; and numerous mineral specimens. The addition of a small collection of natural history specimens, principally stuffed birds and snakes, has proved very attractive.

addition of a small collection of natural history specimens, principally studied bits and charce, has proved very attractive.

Bathurst Scientific Society.—This society continues to meet monthly at the Technical School. A very successful conversazione was held at the close of the first session, at which the curator of the Sydney Technological Museum attended; and some valuable papers have been read at the monthly meetings. Two botanical excursions were made in the spring, which were well attended, and resulted in the collection of a large number of plants. It is hoped that in time a tolerably complete collection, to illustrate the flora of the district, will be formed at the Technical School.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes was held in June, and was one of the most successful we have had.

successful we have had.

At the Bathurst Agricultural Show, held in April, there was a very extensive and valuable exhibit sent from the Technical College, Sydney. Some of the cases and apparatus from the Technical School were used on the same occasion, and the whole exhibit was much admired.

### GOULBURN.

The Resident Master reports:—The various classes in connection with this school have been successfully maintained during the past year. In the matter of attendance of students it has been one of the most successful years in the school's history. The number of individuals attending the classes has been 180, 186, and 178 respectively for the three terms; those numbers are exclusive of about 30 Public School boys who attended for manual training. The number of individuals attending my own classes reached 101 in the third term. This number has never been reached before. The total enrolment has never been reached before.

The accommodation is good, but certain classes suffer from want of special rooms adapted to their special requirements. The various classes are reported on as follows:—

their special requirements. The various classes are reported on as follows:—

Inorganic Chemistry:—The enrolments for the year were 27 for theory and 7 for practice. The theory class was conducted in three divisions—one for the second-year students and two for first-year students, meeting on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings respectively. The apparatus and material provided are sufficient, but the stock will require keeping up.

Physics:—Enrolments, 19. There were two classes, one devoted to magnetism and electricity, and the other to the study of sound, light, and heat. These subjects require a large amount of apparatus for effective teaching. Some of the apparatus we have is of good quality, and it is used at every lesson either by the teacher or the students. A class in Practical Magnetism and Electricity was commenced this year; some of the articles manufactured are worthy of being placed amongst the school apparatus, notably a tangent galvanometer, a differential galvanometer, a potentiometer, a set of resistance coils, and a Wheatstone bridge. The woodwork for these articles was prepared by the teacher of manual training.

a Wheatstone bridge. The woodwork for these articles was prepared by the teacher of manual training.

Geology and Mineralogy.—These subjects are taught in a thoroughly practical manner. Besides the collections supplied, specially for teaching, we use the Museum collection. Prospectors and others are also continually supplying us with samples which, if not worth putting in the Museum cases, are useful for examination. We have made excursions into the surrounding district in search of mineral and

geological structures.

Art Classes.—Enrolments—Freehand, 63; Model, 21; Geometrical, 21; Perspective, 10. Good progress has been made by these classes, and they have been well attended. Ten hours a week are devoted to this section.

Commercial Classes.—The teacher of Typewriting and Shorthand reports satisfactorily on the state of his classes. The enrolments were—Typewriting 17; Shorthand, 35; Arithmetic, 30; Book-

Commercial Classes.—The teacher of Typewriting and Shorthand reports satisfactorily on the state of his classes. The enrolments were—Typewriting 17; Shorthand, 35; Arithmetic, 30; Book keeping, 26.

Architecture.—Enrolments, 10. The tacher reports that the accommodation is good, also that the class requires an additional stock of copies.

Manual Training for Public Schools.—The enrolments for each quarter have been—31, 31, 32, and 32. The syllabus has been followed as closely as possible. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting the boys to bring compasses for the geometrical drawing. The teacher reports that their conduct, with one or two exceptions, has been good.

Manual Training, Carpentry, Lathe, and Fretwork.—Enrolments, 25. The teacher reports that the appliances are satisfactory, and that the conduct of the students has been good.

Sick Nursing.—Enrolments, 69. The teacher reports that great interest is shown by the students, who have made good progress. Three of the Goulburn doctors kindly offered special prizes for bandaging, bed-making, and for a paper on "The treatment of a typhoid patient" respectively. They also conducted these special examinations and awarded the prizes.

The general conduct has been excellent. As a rule students voluntarily attend the classes; their object being to work seriously and steadily. The present condition of the school is very good.

Branch Technologic il Museum—The attendance of the public shows a very satisfactory increase; the total number for the year is 11,303. The delivery of four additional show-cases has enabled us to display a very fine collection of minerals and rocks. Numerous inquiries are made by prospectors and persons interested in mining as to the nature of specimens which they have found. Specimens have been loaned to the Public School teachers on five occasions for illustrating lessons, while in one case a teacher brought her class to the Museum for instruction. The total number of registered specimens is now 2,514. Of these 372 were received t

teaching purposes.

Special prizes have again been offered by friends, Mr. E. P. Bryden, President of the Scientific Society; Mr. W. E. Kelso, M.A.; Mr. E. Howard, Mayor of Goulburn; Mr. W. P. Faithfull, and the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute. It may be interesting to state that several Public School teachers travel great distances to attend the classes held on Saturdays. Four students have availed themselves of the concession of half-fares granted by the Commissioners for Railways.

# WEST MAITLAND.

West Maitland.

The Resident Master reports as follows:—

The conduct of the students has been excellent. The work this year has been progressive; there has been no lapsing of established classes, nor falling away in attendances. In the building construction, art, and carpentry classes more advanced work has been done than previously, and I anticipate a very great advancement next year, with the better accommodation, &c., available.

Hitherto much of the work of the art classes has been elementary, but a great many of the students have now worked through the first course, and are taking up more advanced studies.

The most direct appreciation of the efforts of the teachers that has come under my notice is in the case of the phonography class. Every year some of the smartest of the lads are offered appointments on the staff of the local newspaper, the Maitland Mercury, &c.

The adult students of the plumbing class have benefited largely from the instruction gained, without which they could not have faced the examination in connection with the Board of the Hunter River Water Supply.

without which they could not have faced the examination in connection with the Board of the number River Water Supply.

Several young men in business houses have been raised from inferior positions to that of book-keepers after attending the book-keeping class for a time; and, finally, I may say that every earnest man attending these classes has benefited by the instruction given.

One of the leading events in the year's history of the school was the competition for the prizes offered by the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association in May last. The prizes were competed for with keen rivalry by the students, and the exhibits gave the residents a clear idea of what sort of work was undertaken by the Technical Branch. In conjunction with his Worship the Mayor (R. A. Young, E3q), the Association has authorised me to draw up a still larger programme for the next exhibition.

Architectural and Mechanical Drawing.—The conduct of the students has been very exemplary.

next exhibition.

Architectural and Mechanical Drawing.—The conduct of the students has been very exemplary. The course of studies has been carried out in accordance with the syllabus.

Architecture.—The historical studies have embraced the different styles of architecture as contained in the first year syllabus, viz.:—Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, Peruvian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian, Egyptian, Phænician, and Grecian.

Building Construction.—The subjects taken have been those as laid down in the first and second years' syllabus, with explanations and sketches on blackboard, &c.

Architectural Drawing.—This was carried out by instruction on the use of scales and instruments, drawing on different scales, drawing to scale, enlarging and altering sizes, the different styles and orders of architecture; also a few original designs by students carried out in the classes under my supervision and direction. The progress of students has been gradual and satisfactory, as a comparison of their later work with their first attempts will plainly show. The attendance has also been very satisfactory, and when we get into the new room with better ventilation, light, and appliances, continued success may be anticipated.

Mechanical

Mechanical Drawing.—As in the above classes, the conduct of students has been all that could be desired, and their attendance very good and regular. The students have been initiated into the use of scales and instruments, the understanding of plans, elevations, and sections of different parts of machinery, taken from cards, blackboard sketches, and examples from Cryer and Jordan's work on mechanical drawing. The absence of models of machinery was greatly felt both by students and myself when explaining to class the different parts and sections, &c. It is very pleasing, however, to be able to record that good progress has been made, especially when we consider that with perhaps 4 exceptions, all were new to the work. A number of plumbers also joined this class for the purpose of receiving instruction in plumbing, theory, &c. And although they commenced late in the second term, and were very backward in elementary education, they have made fair progress. The subject staught them embraced the working out of contents of cisterns and weight of same, ascertaining the dimensions of cisterns to hold given quantities, &c., the sizes of lead, &c., required to line cisterns, their weight, &c., rules regarding head and pressure, and sanitary laws regarding the arrangement of soil waste pipes, their proper ventilation, the necessity for trapping, &c. This class promises to become a very good one next year. As the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board are going to insist on plumbers passing the technical standard after 1893, they will have to study up, which will necessitate their having a separate class. I feel sure there will be a sufficient number of students to warrant one being started.

Wood-working Classes.—The teacher of these classes reports:—The present workshops at West Maitland, to which the classes were removed in September last, provide ample accommodation, and when the proposed alterations are carried out, we shall have a first-class workshop. The workshop at the Boys' High School, East Maitland, is

the eye and hand for future development, and the providing of useful employment for spare hours are the greatest advantages gained.

**Book-keeeping.**—The Teacher reports:**—The course of studies has comprised the formation of six sets of books, with entries pertaining to general storekeeping, drapery, and grocery businesses, and a set of auctioneers and commission agents' books. Special care has been taken to introduce into our work every transaction likely to occur in actual business, and cach set has been thoroughly completed, by the taking out of general balances, profit and loss accounts, and capital accounts. A marked improvement has been shown by the students during the past six months in putting in the finishing entries and taking out balance-sheets. Taking into consideration that a number of students occupy positions where they receive no daily practice, progress is of necessity slow, but it is pleasurable to record that they personally acknowledge they are well satisfied. The accommodation has been in every way suitable for the purpose, but the desks are too narrow for the work to be done properly.

**Phonography and Typeruriting.**—These classes in Maitland have been well attended, and satisfactory results may be anticipated from both. The Phonography class, in particular, has increased in numbers since last year. The accommodation for pupils has been somewhat limited, but when the class is located in the High-street building there will be no reason for complaint. The prospects of the classes are very encouraging indeed. Since the Phonography class was established no less than 7 of the students have secured work through the knowledge they possess of the "winged art."

**Dresscutting.**—The Teacher reports as follows:**—The accommodation provided for s'udents is taxed to its utmost capacity in both Maitland and Singleton. There are sufficient appliances. At present the classes are in a very prosperous condition. Since the beginning of the second term there has been an increase of 43 students altogeth

### NEWCASTLE.

The Resident Master reports: -The enrolment of students in the Technical classes of the Newcastle district during 1892 is as follows:

Č			
Mechanical drawing	<b>22</b>	Advanced drawing	27
Metallurgy	7	Freehand drawing	0
Mineralogy	5	Model drawing	73
Geology	14	Perspective	0
Chemistry	13	Geometrical	Õ
Mathematics	43	Book-keeping	25
Typewriting	24	Carving and Gilding	-6
Phonography	109	Steam and Steam-engine	16
Boiler-making	16	Coal-mining	12
Plumbing	9	Physics	4
Dresscutting	59	<b>,</b>	
Stockton	Typewriti	ng 19	
	Phonogra	phy 26	
Plattsburg	Drawing		
Minmi	Mechanica	al drawing 31	
Lambton	Model dra	wing8	

These numbers, on comparison with those of last year, will show a very satisfactory increase.

The conduct of the students is uniformly satisfactory, as might naturally be anticipated where they are, as in this district, mostly young men and women earnestly anxious to increase their knowledge and

improve their status.

The coal-mining classes are carried on for the convenience of students at five localities, viz., Newcastle, Merewether, Minmi, Hamilton, and Wallsend. A large majority of the members are working miners, and some of them of middle age, who have to begin again their mathematical studies. Solid and satisfactory progress has been made, and this, to a large extent, is due to the regular home work that supplements the class teaching.

In all the classes the attendance has been regular, though somewhat injuriously influenced by the

supplements the class teaching.

In all the classes the attendance has been regular, though somewhat injuriously influenced by the general state of business depression. The supply of appliances for teaching purposes is generally satisfactory. The class for plumbing lapsed during the year, as did also that for carving and gilding; in both cases owing to the small attendance. A new class for plumbing has been proposed by students who wished to be prepared and examined for work under the Hunter River District Water and Sewerage Board. New classes have been formed in mechanical drawing at Minmi; coal-mining at Hamilton, in place of a class formerly conducted at West Maitland; book-keeping at Newcastle; and a day class in advanced freehand drawing at Newcastle, and at night at Plattsburg.

Art classes.—The teacher reports:—The art classes conducted by me are still held in the Bolton-street Public School room, where the accommodation for the pupils is very fair. During the year the conduct of the students has been very good; as a rule they are attentive, industrious, and anxious to succeed.

Advanced

Advanced

Advanced Drawing.—The teacher of this class reports that it has made a very successful start. Steam and steam-engine.—The teacher reports:—The accommodation for the students in steam and steam-engine class has been sufficient, having never had more than 16 present at one class, but for mechanical drawing it is totally inadequate, for since taking charge of this class in August the number has increased from 10 to 22. This number compels that there be two rooms occupied, and this is not desirable when only one teacher has charge. The advantages of these classes are many, chiefly to young engineers, of which the majority of students attending are, as it enables them to combine theory and practice, and is of great benefit to them, and also to colliery engineers.

Boiler making.—The teacher reports:—The pupils in attendance take a great interest in the class, and a number of other apprentices in the district have signified their intention of joining the class at the beginning of the year. The students are able to undertake work in templating in their daily vocation, which formerly they were unable to do, as the theoretical part is not generally learned in workshops.

shops.

Ccal-mining.—The teacher of these classes reports as follows:—In the lectures during the year I have kept steadily in view the advisability of adapting the method and matter to the education of the students. The large majority of them being working miners, many of those of middle age, have had to begin again their mathematical education with their connection with the classes. The solid and satisfactory progress made by this section of the students has been principally due to making their home work suggestive of their daily surroundings in the mine. By thus making the students' work attractive and interesting by connecting it with the details of the mining operations with which they are every day in contact, the distaste to mental application—natural to a man of middle age, after a hard day's toil—is considerably counteracted, whilst its effects on the young and ardent student, who has been only four or five years from school, are too obvious to require any comment. It would be difficult to speak in too high terms of the students' attendance at class or attentiveness to their studies, whilst their uniform courtesy to their fellow students and myself has been of the most praiseworthy character. Our accommodation at the different centres is all that can be wished. On this point Newcastle has probably the worst accommodation. the worst accommodation.

the worst accommodation.

Mathematics.—The teacher reports:—The accommodation is sufficient, and the conduct of students has been excellent. The classes have prospered, and promise to be more successful in 1893 than in the past year. Boiler-makers, clerks, mechanics, and teachers have attended, and shown great interest in the work and anxiety to improve, and have spoken highly of the benefit received.

Phonography.—The teacher's report is as follows:—"The classes have quite outgrown the accommodation. The room is about 14 by 16 feet; it is used as a store-room for chairs, books, and papers, and is badly ventilated. I have an attendance reaching as high as 45 at times; there are 65 on the roll in one of my classes.

as badly ventilated. I have an attendance reaching as high as 45 at times; there are 65 on the roll in one of my classes.

**Dresscutting.**—The teacher reports: These classes were started on the 3rd April, 1891, with 12 pupils, and two lessons per week were given. At the end of 1891 the number of pupils had increased to 53, and the number of lessons per week to four. At the end of the first term in 1892 there were 45 pupils and four lessons per week, and now, at the end of the year, there are 57 pupils enrolled.

The students are well conducted, very anxious to learn the system, and therefore take great interest in their work, many coming a great distance at much inconvenience to themselves. There is every prospect of the classes increasing, as several have already stated their willingness to join during the coaling term.

coming term.

Mechanical Drawing, Minmi.—The conduct of the students was excellent throughout. Seventeen lessons of this session had lapsed before this class met. This is a loss of 40 per cent. in the lessons of the session, and therefore the class as a whole cannot be expected to have made that progress which it would have done had the whole session been at its disposal. Notwitstanding this, the students have worked and applied themselves diligently to the subject.

### GRANVILLE.

The resident teacher reports: -The enrolment of students for the year in the various classes is as follows:

Applied Mechanics	11	Agriculture	34
Mechanical Drawing	25	Phonography	
Geometrical Drawing	20	Chemistry	20
Mathematics	26	•	

During the year the class-rooms at Granville have been the same as last year, except that the class in mathematics has moved into a larger room, the advanced class in Agriculture being held on the same evening in the smaller room, previously occupied by the mathematical class. In Parramatta the desks sent up from the Sydney Art room have proved a great improvement for the Model Drawing class, only the capacity of the room would have been severely tested had the attendance not been affected by bad weather and sickness.

The conduct of students throughout the year has been very good. During this year a considerable increase has been noticeable both in the gross and also in the individual enrolments.

The manager of Hudson Brothers' works informed me recently that he notices a marked improvement in the apprentices in that establishment who are attending the classes regularly, and predicts very considerable advantage to them in their future career as engineers from the course of study which they are pursuing.

Agriculture.—The teacher of this class reports:—
This year the elementary class had an enrolment of 24, which is an increase of 5 on last year.

An advanced class was started at the beginning of this year, and had an enrolment of 10 students, who had previously gone through the elementary class. The future prospects of these classes seem to me

The advantage of these lessons will be seen when it is remembered that the average age in the elementary class is over 27, and in the advanced class over 34 years of age, and that most of the students possess poultry and gardens, and, in some cases, a few acres of land, where they apply in an intelligent way the information gained in the class-room. This, I have pleasure to state, I have ascertained by visits to the gardens, &c., of 11 of the students in the neighbourhood of Burwood, Auburn, Clyde, Merrylands, and Granville. and Granville.

and Granville.

In order to make the teaching as practical as possible, and to illustrate the lessons given in the class-room, 19 excursions were made during the year by the students accompanied by me. At several of the excursions the students did a good deal of practical work, such as budding, grafting, pruning, &c. On one occasion, one of the students having provided the horse, the students were shown by me in a practical way how to break in a horse for the saddle, harness, or plough.

Theoretical chemistry.—The teacher reports:—

In spite of the continued depression in the large manufacturing establishments here, this class has held its ground, both in numerical strength, and in the zeal and aptitude displayed by the majority of the students. The inhabitants of Granville are beginning to recognise the important bearing which chemistry must have upon all the manufacturing industries of the immediate future. In this class there are workers in metal, gardeners, agriculturists, and others, who will take an intelligent interest in the science, especially as it may be applied to their own particular callings. Granville promises to become an important centre of technical teaching.

The class-room is large, and in every way convenient, and the apparatus for illustration and experiment is as perfect as the present size of the class will warrant.

#### NEWTOWN.

The classes are held at the Public School. The room provides adequate accommodation, and is well lighted, and in consequence of the erection of partitions during the year, no difficulty is now experienced. The total enrolment for the year has been :-

Art classes	114	Mathematics	25
Phonography	86	Mechanical drawing	29
Book-keeping	27	C C	

The teacher of the Art Classes reports :-

The teacher of the Art Classes reports:—

The accommodation for pupils is sufficient. The future prospects of the classes are encouraging. The total enrolments and attendance for freehand and model drawing have increased each year since the commencement of the classes, and now that they are well established, there is every probability that the year 1893 will show a further advance.

"The annual distribution of prizes and certificates, held in the Town Hall in June last, has proved of considerable benefit to the classes, enlisting as it did the support of a number of residents whose positions in the district place them directly in touch with the work done in the school. Indeed, the teachers would be wanting in something more than courtesy did they not express their indebtedness to Messrs. Rigg (Mayor of Newtown), Preston, Gommeson, Hodgkinson, and others, for their active interest in the work of technical education. These gentlemen have inaugurated a prize fund, which it is hoped, will be not only a reward, but an additional incentive to the students."

The teacher of Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing reports:—

The accommodation has been sufficient. During the year a new press and several sets of "Cusson," and other geometrical and perspective models have been received, and those, together with the kind permission to take whatever might be necessary in the way of practical models for mechanical drawing, extended to me by several gentlemen connected with engineering in the town, have rendered it necessary to say that, with the exception of blackboards, we are very well supplied.

The conduct of the students has been very good, and the present condition of the classes is healthy, and it might be said that there is every indication that the future will show an increase, both in work and attendance.

attendance.

The custom last year of the Saturday afternoon visits by the students to engineering and other works has been continued this year, every fourth Saturday afternoon being devoted to this purpose. And it must be said, in justice to the gentlemen connected with the works visited, that the greatest kindness and courtesy was shown to the students in every case. It is almost needless to say that the benefit and courtesy was shown to the students in every case. It is all derived from such visits was felt and appreciated by the students.

#### PETERSHAM.

The Art Teacher reports as follows:—

The advantages to be derived from these classes is shown by the satisfactory increase in the number of students enrolled each year. During the present year only 1 new class was started—scientific dresscutting. This gives promise of becoming one of the most taking classes in the district. The following are the classes in operation, and the number of students in each:—

Art and Mechanical Drawing	93
Phonography	76
Mathematics	34
Dresscutting	31

The scientific dresscutting class, established during the second term, meets on Tuesday, at 3 to 5 p.m., and Thursday at 7 to 9 p.m., with excellent results.

The classes in mathematics do not appear to have been so popular as formerly, yet good] work

seems to have been accomplished in the short space of time allowed.

In shorthand a steady increase is maintained. The senior students take a great interest in the subject, especially in the reporting section. A great number presented themselves for examination.

In the freehand drawing class a great number of students are enrolled. During the year pupils of a superior class have joined, and will tend to assist in building up some of the higher sections for next very. In model drawing cases are a work belowed to the hear dependent of the higher sections for next

year. In model drawing some good work has been done.

In practical plane and solid geometry an excellent class has been maintained.

The first and second years' course of mechanical drawing shows gradual progress. The attendance of students is most satisfactory, and I expect a large class for the next year.

The Teacher of the Art Classes reports as follows:—

The accommodation is all that can be desired. The lighting is perfect, each pupil having a good light wherever he may be working. The rooms are situated in the centre of the town, within 2 minutes' walk of the Post Office.

The appliances are perfect, with the exception of ink-wells for the shorthand pupils, which are

The appliances are perice, with the exception of the state of the state greatly needed.

"The class is in a flourishing condition, the number of pupils on the roll at the end of the third term being 79, and I hope next year to be able to add to that number. The conduct of the students is excellent; they are punctual and attentive to their studies, inasmuch that some of whom I had small hope last year have done really good work. The interest pupils take in their work is shown by the number who sat for examination in the different subjects, 56. The classes on the whole have shown a marked improvement on the work done last year, the pupils beginning to think before they draw, and there not being that haphazard manner of working, which is so trying to a teacher."

### BROKEN HILL

The Resident Master reports:—
"The enrolment of students for the year in the various classes is as follows:—

י ומי		4 + 01	
Physics	⊥ <b>L</b>	Art Classes	40
Chemistry—Theory	13	Mechanical Drawing	11
Applied Mechanics	14	Mathematics and Technical Arith-	
Geology		metic	27
Mineralogy	5	Physiology	
Carpentry and Joinery	16	Book-keeping	6
Staircase and handrailing	16		

"The rooms are very hot, and not too well lit. This point has to be considered, as the students who work at the mines have one week out of every three on the 'afternoon shift,' consequently are unable to attend at the Evening Class, and to prevent their losing the requisite number of lessons have to be received in the day-time of that special week.

"The conduct of students has been in all the classes invariably good. They have been most attentive, and have expressed their intention, almost without exception, of joining the classes again next year, but as I reported last year, the want of primary education is a great drawback to the majority of the students, but several have stated they intend to join the mathematical and technical arithmetic classes when we reopen."

Mechanical Drawing and Applied Mechanics.—The Teacher of these classes reports:—"A number of new students entered the classes at the beginning of the third term, hence they were not sufficiently advanced in their studies to admit of examination this year. Work has been hampered during the past term through the prolonged strike in Broken Hill, and several promising students have left the district, at any rate for a time. It is gratifying to know that our work has not suffered greatly through the struggle. The outlook for the future is bright. A number of very large sulphide plants, including very heavy machinery, will be erected here early in the coming year, and all the technical knowledge available will be required.

"Two of last year's students have applied for letters patent for useful contrivances, and they were anticipating, a few months ago, sending an agent to the Chicago Exhibition to exhibit and sell their patented article. A third student has prepared drawings for a 'hydraulic separator,' to be patented, and he is frequently called upon to prepare drawings for the manager of the South Mine, Broken Hill. Drawings and specifications for a patent concentrator are in anticipation by this student also. A class for the study of steam and the steam-engine would be well patronised here. We have the greatest variety of engines I have ever met with here, including 'Corliss engines,' and the latest valve motions extant, namely, Zutner's. Students could be taken every Saturday to examine machinery."

Mathematics.—The Teacher reports:—"The present condition of the classes is fairly satisfactory. The very elementary mathematical knowledge possessed by the majority of the students is very disheartening. It is a work of great difficulty to fit them for examination, and this year the protracted strike, with its attendant excitement, caused several to put off all idea of sitting for examination.

"It is with pleasure that I mention the substantial increase in the enrolment towards the end of the year. The outlook for t

#### Wagga Wagga.

The Teacher of Art Classes reports:—"There has been a considerable advance on the previous year, both in the work of the classes and the growing interest in the school generally.

"The present condition of the classes, although not satisfactory to me as a teacher, is quite as good as can be obtained from the local conditions. Next year a greater number of students is expected.

"The art classes here are the only means of acquiring a knowledge of elementary art in the locality, and as some little credit is given to the progress of the classes, the work is causing an emulative spirit to grow in this branch of knowledge, and the advantages extend much further than can be seen at a casual glance."

**Technical Classes corrected with Public Classes.**

Technical Classes connected with Public Schools.

Manual Training.—The metropolitan classes are held at Fort-street, Crown-street, Sussex-street, and Blackfriars. At each of these schools a workshop is provided. Only pupils of the schools named attend the classes. At Goulburn and Maitland one workshop serves for all the schools of each town, the boys attending at hours arranged. A small workshop has been erected at the Boys' High School, East Maitland.

The Instructor at Fort-street reports:

"The present condition of classes for students in training is below what I had every reason to expect, and is attributable to the non-attendance of students, owing to afternoon lectures at the University, which have interfered very materially with these classes, some students having only attended three or four lessons during the year. Under these conditions it is absolutely impossible for them to attain four lessons during the year.

four lessons during the year. Under these conditions it is absolutely impossible for them to attain proficiency.

"As evidencing the interest taken by many of the students in the work, I may mention that some of them attend voluntarily in the workshop out of school hours.

"I have every reason to be satisfied with the condition of the boys' classes. Obstacles to their more rapid progress are, however, encountered by the hours at which the classes meet, being half an hour earlier and extending half an hour beyond their ordinary school hours, whereby most of the students miss half an hour at each lesson. They also miss a number of lessons by being detained by their teachers at their other studies in school.

"The prospects of the classes for the coming year are rendered brighter by notice of the discontinuance of the University lectures above alluded to. With the more regular attendance this will render possible, I look forward with confidence to a higher standard being attained next year.

"During the year the students have done useful work in fitting up the workshop, repairing school furniture, and making models. Several exhibits have also been executed for the Chicago Exhibition."

The Instructor of the Crown-street, Blackfriars, and Sussex-street classes reports:-

"The classes under my charge have fully realised my expectations this year. The interest and zeal manifested by the students in their work may be gauged by the fact that a number of them attended during midwinter vacation, and, in some cases, at night (some living at such distances as Bondi, Randwick, &c.), most of such work being exhibits for Chicago. The fact of being able to make something, to know the use of tools, must of necessity be extremely useful, no matter what position in life they may occurve they may occupy.

"I have given as far as possible, in the time allowed, a fair knowledge of plans, &c., and many of the students could give working drawings to any scale in common use."

The West Maitland classes were, in September last, moved to new workshops that provide ample accommodation. The classes are in a flourishing condition, and the boys have thrown themselves heartly into the work, and a large number of useful articles has been made. The practical training of the eye

accommodation. The classes are in a flourishing condition, and the boys have thrown themselves nearly into the work, and a large number of useful articles has been made. The practical training of the eye and hand is steadily kept in view.

The Goulburn classes are attended by pupils from the various schools at times arranged by the District Inspector, who has taken a very warm interest in the work.

The Committee appointed to examine the works submitted for transmission to Chicago commended much that came from their manual training classes, those from Fort-street being specially mentioned for excellence of finish. It is matter for regret that the teachers and the inspectors generally do not take more active interest in these manual training classes. Their value as educational agencies, and their beneficial effect upon the intellectual life of a school do not appear to be properly recognised. It has been very well observed: "There is no place, or only a most uncomfortable one, for those boys who are strong in perception, apt in manipulation, and correct in the interpretation of phenomena, but who are not good at memorising or rehearsing the opinions and statements of others; or who, by diffidence or slowness of speech, are not fitted for the ordinary intellectual gymnastics. These boys are quite as numerous as the other sort, and are quite as deserving of sympathy and respect, besides rather better qualified to become of use in the industrial and social order. And yet, for this class of boys, the average school offers almost nothing upon which they can employ their priceless powers. They may, by labouring painfully over the prescribed but uncongenial exercises, escape the stigma of being blockheads, but at least never know the joy of intellectual acquisition. They will always appear to disadvantage when compared with the boys with good memories for words, whose mental and moral natures accept when compared with the boys with good memories for words, whose mental and moral natures accept when compared with the bo better head than his master.'

853-X

### Shorthand in Public Schools.

Shorthand classes in connection with the Public Schools, with the exception of that at the Sydney High School, do not meet during school hours. The classes are held at the following Public Schools:—
Fort-street, Girls' High School Sydney, Crown-street, Plunkett-street, Cleveland street, Darlinghurst, Woollahra, Redfern, Balmain, Birchgrove, Darling-street Balmain, Burwood, Kogarah, Newcastle, Wickham, Wallsend, Lambton, Tighe's Hill, Carrington, Hamilton, East Maitland, East Maitland High School, and Singleton.

The pupils do not attend with any great degree of regularity, being often kept behind to do their school tasks, and are oftentimes too tired from their day's work to obtain much benefit from the shorthand instruction; but still some good is being done, and many of the boys who have left school continue at the evening Shorthand classes.

that the evening Shorthand classes.

The total number of boys present at the Annual Examination was 240, and 50 per cent. of these passed. This may be considered a fair percentage of passes, especially in view of the fact that in some cases the instruction is given for one hour only each week.

### Practical Instruction in Horticulture in Public Schools.

Mr. Gale visited 97 schools during the year, and gave practical lessons in subjects connected with Horticulture. The schools visited are situated on the coast from Bega to the Manning River, on the Southern Line as far as Albury, and in the districts of Cowra, Orange, and Mudgee. The improvement of school grounds and the celebration of Arbor Day are still carried on with much enthusiasm by many

teachers, and the interest of the pupils continues unabated.

Ninety-six teachers have been awarded a bonus, varying according to quantity and quality of the work in improving the school grounds, from £5 to £1. In most cases the amount of bonus is expended in effecting further improvement—the expenditure under this head amounting to £225, a small outlay considering the good produced.

A list of the teachers awarded bonuses is given in Annex G.

#### Lantern Slides.

Teachers of Public Schools may obtain loans of lantern slides, on condition that they pay the expense of carriage and guarantee their safe return. During the year 138 sets of slides were borrowed for use in 34 different places. As these slides are both interesting and instructive, it is to be regretted that they are not more extensively made use of. Probably the cost of a good lantern is the chief difficulty in the way, but if a few teachers of a district were to co-operate and use a lantern in turn the difficulty would be overcome. The benefit to the pupils would amply repay the teachers.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Rev. J. Milne Curran has been kept fully employed during the year. He has delivered 40 lectures, chiefly in the Southern and Western Districts, to audiences varying from 100 to 700 persons, the aggregate attendance reaching 12,000. In every instance the lectures dealt with local geological features, and thus were made not only interesting but of great practical value. Applications for Mr. Curran's services are so numerous that those now in hand will take up nearly the whole of 1893. Further details of Mr. Curran's work will be found in his report. (Annex D.)

Bee Culture.—Mr. Gale delivered 64 lectures on subjects connected with bees and their commercial value, to an aggregate attendance of 6,944—an average of 108 at each lecture. The interest in the subject is rapidly increasing, and in many places bee-keeping, as a profitable industry, has been taken up.

Agriculture.—During the early part of the year Mr. Mackay was absent from the Colony on sick leave, and in the latter part he, at the special request of the residents of the Clarence district, was sent to investigate the nature of the disease making sad havoc in the sugar-cane. The report upon this matter has been published. As the class-work in Sydney and Hornsby keeps Mr. Mackay fully occupied during the period, February to November, the time available for lectures is very short. Lectures were given at Chatsworth, Hornsby Junction, Thornleigh, and in the Clarence River district.

### Examinations.

The results of the examinations indicate good work all round. The number of students submitting to examination was 3,332, including 240 Public School pupils examined in shorthand, and 283 in manual training. Out of the total entries, 398 obtained honors, 579 passed in the first grade, and 1,294 in the second grade. The total number of passes 2,271, or 68.2 per cent of those examined. The standards of examination were the same as in 1891, viz.:—

50 per cent. of marks to gain a pass. 75 per cent. of marks to gain a first grade. 85 per cent. of marks to pass with honors.

The tests applied were on the whole more rigorous than in former years. The examiners in the various subjects are men of high standing, well-known as experts in their particular professions. Most of them occupy prominent public positions—a circumstance that makes the opinion all the more valuable. Technical education is under very great obligations to those gentlemen.

Every year teachers are disappointed at the non-appearance of students at examination. Some are unable through press of work to attend, others stay away from sheer nervousness, and others from perfect indifference. The necessity for holding practical examinations on Saturday afternoon also militates against a good attendance.

Example 100 pass with 110 nors.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £27,800 17s. 5d. on account of Technical Education, and £5,709 12s. 7d. on account of the Technical Museum and its four branches.

The fees paid by students amounted to £4,385 14s. 9d. Of this sum £2,432 17s. was paid by the students of the Sydney Technical College, and £1,952 17s. 9d. at the branch schools.

### Technological Museum.

The Technological Museum in Sydney, and the branch museums at Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Newcastle continue to increase in popularity and usefulness. The following returns show a most satisfactory increase in the number of visitors:—

	Number of Visitors during the year 1892.	Increase of attendance of that of 1891.
Fechnological Museum, Sydney	144,253	31,621
Bathurst	14,101	4,71 <b>1</b> 5,351
Goulburn Maitland	11,303 9,884	<b>3,8</b> 84
Newcastle	5,044	544
	184,585	46,111

One very satisfactory feature of the museum work is the growing disposition on the part of the teachers of Public Schools to avail themselves of the collections for the instruction of their pupils, and to obtain information from the museum officers upon minerals, plants, insects, &c. The museums have in their turn benefited by the intercourse, as several teachers have rendered substantial help by presenting valuable specimens. It is confidently expected that, as the aims and objects of the Technological Museum are more widely known the teachers of the Service will become closely connected with it, either as correspondents or contributors.

The new Technological Museum at Ultimo is now approaching completion, and is already being used for the reception of exhibits. This new building will give about three times the space now at disposal in the iron-shed in the Domain, and though none too large, will afford scope for the proper arrangement and effective display of the exhibits, and will greatly enhance the usefulness of the collection as an educational agency.

Details of the museum work will be found in the report of the Curator. (Annex E.)

Details of the museum work will be found in the report of the Curator. (Annex E.)

Summary of Statistics for 1891 and 1892.

	1891.	1892.	Increase.
Number of classes	295	306	11
	8,466	10,089	1,579
	6,688	8,329	1,641
	4,461	6,205	1,744
	2,563	3,332	769
	1,704	2,271	567
	£3,721 5s. 6d.	£4,388 14s. 9d.	£664 9s. 3d.
	112,632	144,253	31,621
	25,842	40,332	14,490

The year dealt with in this report may be regarded as terminating a period in the history of technical education. In consequence of the large reduction in the parliamentary vote, many classes have been discontinued, and the operation of this branch will for the future be confined within narrower limits. I furnish a statement showing the cost per student for the last year under the late Board, and for the three years under the direct control of the Minister.

Year.	Number of Students.	Expenditure.	Cost per Student.
1889	6,688	£ s. d. 17,500 0 0 22,049 0 0 28,694 0 0 27,800 0 0	£ s. d. 6 15 4 4 4 8 4 5 9 3 7 0

F. BRIDGES, Superintendent.

Technical Education Office, 48, Young-street, Sydney, 17th February, 1893.

# ANNEX A. TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

Receipts	£	s.	d	Disbursements.	£	s. d.	Æ	S.	d.
To Balance	174			By salaries—Administrative	2,494	7 4			
Amount received from Treasury on account— Vote for 1891		0	0	Salaries, Lecturers and Teachers	15,077	7 11 7 0			
Vote for 1892	33,992	0	0	Apparatus, fittings, and materials	4,003				
Amount received from Treasury from Trust Fund over issues	8	0	0		1,167				
				Examination expenses Expenses of fitting up machinery	458	1 4			
				and of removals		14 6			
				Freight, cartage, &c Libiaries		3 11 5 10			
				Lighting		19 2			
				Practical instruction in Agri-					
				culture, &c	225 239		i		
				Rent	1,275				
				Repairs, &c	282	11 6			
				Travelling expenses	455	15 1	05.00		
				Technical Museums			27,80 5,70		
				Refund to Treasury					6
				Balance			1,41	3 3	11
ſ	34,924	<u> </u>	77	il		c	24.00	4 7	11
	104,924		11	1			34,92	4 1	. 13

Note.—Additional payments made in London through Agent-General, to 31st October, 1892, by Treasury, from vote for 1892—£538 0s. 7d., and £1 10s. 4d to Railway Commissioners.

# Technical Education-"Fees Trust Account."

				1			
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Disbursements.	£	s. d	£sd.
To fees received from students-Sydney				By fees paid to Teachers, Sydney			2,444 19 0
Technical College	2,432	17	0	Fees paid to Teachers, Branch		- 1	,
Fees received from students—Branch			- 1	Schools			1,918 7 9
Technical Schools	1,918	7	9	Balance			25 8 0
Fees received from students -Grafton Cookery			_				
Class	37	10	0	l			
	4.000		_				1.000.01.0
£	4,388	14	9 (	!		ಕ್,	4,388 14 9

Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction, 9th February, 1892.

H. SCOTT, Accountant.

160

ANNEX B.
Individual Class Enrolments—Metropolitan Classes.

Class.	No. of Enrolments, First Term.	No of Students enrolled, Second Term, not enrolled in First Term.	No of Students enrolled, Third Term, not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolment for year.	
Agriculture	47	44	25	116	
Botany	10	4	1	15	
Wool-sorting	27	23	23	73	
Mechanical drawing	70 94	11	10	91	
Applied mechanics	24	$\stackrel{1}{\downarrow}$	4 (	$egin{array}{c} 32 \ 24 \end{array}$	
Blacksmithing Pattern-making	11 7	6 4	$\frac{7}{2}$	13	
Boiler making	20	4	7	31	
Fitting and turning	$\frac{20}{79}$	26	31	136	
Carriage-building	iš	3	3	21	
General and sanitary plumbing	7	10	10	27	
Sanitary engineering	11	3	3	. 17	
Architecture	40	6	5	51	
Building construction	40	6	5	51	
Carpentry and joinery	140	36	33	209	
Bricklaying	5	6	3	14	
Masonry	3	8	3	14	
Stone and marble carving	3 16	5		8 34	
House-paintingArt decoration	16 38	9	$\frac{9}{12}$	$\frac{34}{61}$	
Cabinet-making	38 12	2	i	01 14	
Use of slide-rule	6	5	9	20	
Practical plumbing	61	42	30	133	
Freehand drawing	119	41	34	194	
", " (Saturday)	40	13	10	63	
Geometry—practical	26	8	5	39	
,, descriptive	12	5	3	20	
Model drawing	92	30	22	144	
Perspective	26	8	11	45	
Design	13	3		16	
Modelling	30	9	7	46	
Chemistry	36	9	10	55 36	
Lithography	20	7	$\frac{9}{24}$	95	
Book-keeping	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \\ 81 \end{array}$	25 44	33	158	
Caligraphy Phonography	138	52	47	237	
Typewriting	34	16	6	56	
French	45	20	17	82	
Latin	33	17	12	62	
Technical arithmetic	57	16	19	92	
Algebra	.18	10	11	39	
Geometry	9	10	6	25	
Trigonometry	11	3	5	19	
Household management	35	45	22	102	
Cookery	92	85	81	258	
Dresscutting	121	97	90	308	
Tailors' cutting	$\cdot \begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 12 \end{array}$	10	4	$\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 12 \end{array}$	
Geology	12 16	4	•••••	20	
Mineralogy Mineral prospecting	10	Ŧ		10	
Materia Medica	16	4	4	24	
Pharm. Chemistry	. 21	6	3	30	
Dispensing	10	2	3	15	
Pharmacy	21	6	4	31	
Sick nursing	21	2	4	27	
Ambulance surgery	24	7	16	47 ·	
Physics—Sound, Light, and Heat	5	3		8	
Electricity and magnetism	28	4	5	37	
Telegraphy	19	12	3	34	
Electrical engineering	98	6	5	. 109	
Iron-foundingSheep and wool training	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 14 \end{array}$	2		7 16	
]-		¦			
Totals	2,169	919	770	3,858	

# INDIVIDUAL CLASS ENROLMENTS—SUBURBAN CLASSES.

Class.	No. of Enrolments First Term.	No. of Students enrolled, Second Term, not enrolled in First Term.	No. of Students enrolled, Third Term, not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolment for ear
Ashfield—		1		
Art	14	6	7	27
Caligraphy and correspondence	14	11	11	6
Phonography	30	7	5	42
Burwood-				
Art	14	5	· 6 .	25
Caligraphy and correspondence	13	7	16	36
Phonography	36	12	1	49
PhonographySick nursing	27	10	,,,	37

Class.	No. of Enrolments, First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Second Term, not enrolled in First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Third Term, not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Tot Enrolment for Year.
Glebe-				
Phonography	34	21	32	87
Sick-nursing	12	10	} }	22
Kogarah—	_			
Mechanical drawing	7	4		11
Phonography	12	4	4.	20
Phonography	23	4	2	29
Phonography	•••••	16		16
Newtown—				
Art	71	29	14	114
Phonography	54	16	16	86
Book-keeping	13	11	3	27
Mathematics	15	7	3	25
Mechanical drawing	17	7	5	29
Paddington—				
Art	25	5	5	35
Phonography	39	9	10	. 58
Petersham—			}	
Art and Mechanical drawing	55	26	12	93
Phonography	35	22	19	76
Mathematics	20	10	4	34
Dress-cutting		19	12	31
North Sydney-				
Art	21	5	2	28
Phonography	- 28	9	10	47
Crown-street-				
Book-keeping	20	11	5	36
Waverley-	— <del>-</del>			-
Art	28	5	4	37
Totals	677	308	208	1,193

# INDIVIDUAL CLASS ENBOLMENTS—COUNTRY CLASSES.

Class.	No. of Enrolments, First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Second Term, not enrolled in First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Third Term, not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolment for year.
Bathurst—			•	
Applied mechanics	11	4	1	16
Physics—Senior	12	5	1	18
. Junior	******	105	14	119
Geology	6	3	2	11
Chemistry	17	3	3	23
Mathematics	36	14	8	58
Book-keeping	29	10	4	43
Botany	5	1	8	14
Agriculture	3	1	2	6
Mineralogy	5	3	2	10
French	18	11		29
Phonography	30	8	4	42
Drawing classes	13	8	1	22
Typewriting	******	46	10	56
Building construction	3	1	2	6
Rega-	_	_		
Phonography	20	1		21
skbank—				
Phonography	23	5		28
Ioruya—				
Ğeology	14			14
range—				
Phonography	21	4	12	37
Book-keeping	8			8
Typewriting		16	3	19
Vollongong—				
Phonography	11		<b></b>	11
Broken Hill—				
Chemistry	8	5		13
Geology and mineralogy	4	8		12
Physics		10	1	11
Drawing classes	11	19	14	44
Mechanical drawing	5	10		15
Applied mechanics	3	8		11
Mathematics	10	16	2	28
Staircase and handrailing	4	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	16
Carpentry and joinery	î	13	2	16
Book-keeping		6		6
Physiology		6	2	š
==j====ej	*******		i ~	J

Class.  No. of Students enrolle Second Term, not enrolled in First Term.		No. of Students enrolled Third Term, not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolment for year.	
Joulburn—				
Drawing classes	75	23	17	115
Chemistry	24	10		34
Mineralogy	2	1		3
Geology Physics	7 11	6 7	3 1	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 19 \end{array}$
Book-keeping	12	13	1 1	26
Phonography	25	7	5	37
Typewriting	11	4	2	17
Lathework and fretwork	11 7	4	5	20 7
Manual training	51	15	3	69
Mathematics	20	9	1	30
Architecture	8	2	•••••	10
Tagga Wagga— Drawing classes Phonography	21 13	27 8	26 5	74 26
ewcastle-				
Mechanical drawing	10	********	12	22
Drawing classes	32	23	18	73
Advanced	 8	3	27	27 13
Metallurgy		7		7
Modelling	6			6
Coal-mining	12 50			$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 109 \end{array}$
PhonographyBoiler-making	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \\ 14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c c} 21 \\ 1 \end{array}$	16
Steam and steam-engine	13	3		16
Mathematics	26	9	8	43
Dress-cutting	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ 19 \end{array}$	$\frac{9}{2}$	5 3	$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 59} \\ {\bf 24} \end{array}$
Typewriting Geology and mineralogy	19			19
Carving and gilding				6
Plumbing				9
Book-keeping	******	22	3	25
Coal-mining	*****	12	*** ** **	12
Drawing classes				8
Mechanical drawing				8
erewether— Coal-mining	11			11
ockton—				
Typewriting	12 13	3 10	3	19 <b>2</b> 6
Coal-mining	19	3		<b>2</b> 2
Mechanical drawing	*******	27	4	31
amilton—		10		10
Coal-mining	*******	10		
attsburg		27	4	31
est Maitland— Art	84	78	41	203
Boys' High School (Art)	78	6	30	114
Girls'	88	14	26	128
Phonography "" Mathematics	17 32	7 15	8	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 51 \end{array}$
Mechanical drawing	4	20	5	29
Building construction	6	16	4	26
Architecture	8 9	25 2	4 1	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \\ 12 \end{array}$
Fretwork, carving, &c.	71	16	17	104
Manual training	40	9	18	<b>67</b>
Dress-cutting	24	12 6	16 1	<b>52</b> 32
Book-keeping Typewriting	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 13 \end{array}$	6	4	23
st Maitland— Drawing classes	36	12	18	66
ngleton—				
Phonography	27	6	4.	37 25
Dress-cutting	10 60	10	5 16	25 82
orpeth and Hinton—	•			
Drawing classesaham—	•••••	56	4	60
Drawing classes	36	40	12	83
wymond Terrace— Drawing classes	34	3	5	42
Drawing classes	19	8	12	39
Phonography	19	3	5	27
Chemistry	10	2	•••	12

Class.	No. of Enrolments, First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Second Term, not enrolled in First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Third Term, not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolment for year.
Granville—				
Applied mechanics	11			11
Mechanical drawing	22	3		25
Geometrical drawing	18	ı ĭ	1 1	20
Mathematics		5	3	26
Agriculture				34
Phonography		4 6 5	2 6	24
Chemistry	14	5	l i	20
Liverpool-			•-	
Phonography	13			13
Hornsby—				
Agriculture	15	2		17
Armidale-				
Drawing classes	61	19	24	104
Phonography	29	11	6	46
Uralla-				
Drawing classes	******	20	3	23
Totals	1,966	1,153	590	3,709

# TECHNICAL CLASSES—(IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS). Individual Class Enrolments—Metropolitan.

Locality.	Class.	No. of Enrol- ments First Quarter.	No. of Students enrolled Second Quarter, not enrolled in First Quarter.	No. of Students enrolled Third Quarter, not enrolled First and Second Quarters.	No. of Students enrolled Fourth Quarter, not enrolled First, Second, and Third Quarters.	
Fort-street		31	7	12	7	57
beth-street Boys' High School,	,,	11	18	*******		29
Ultimo	,,	95	8	2		105
Crown-street	,,	28	4 2	1	[ 1	34
Plunkett-street	,,	25	2	4		31
Cleveland-street, Redfern (W. H. Bilby) Redfern Public School		21	1	4		26
(F. Biggs)	,,	10	7	9 .	} 1	27
Fort-street	Manual Training (Boys	76	4	23	7	110
						53
Crown-street			3	3	1	61
Sussex-street	,,	1 60	7	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	38
Blackfriars	,,	0.0	12	2	4	44
Totals	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	458	73	63	21	615

# TECHNICAL CLASSES—(IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS). Individual Class Enrolments—Suburban and Country.

Locality.	Class.	No. of Enrol- ments First Quarter.	No. of Students enrolled Second Quarter, not enrolled in First Quarter.	Third Quarter, not enrolled First	No. of Students enrolled Fourth Quarter, not enrolled First, Second, and Third Quarters.	Total Enrol- ments for year
Darlinghurst Woollahra Burwood Balmain , (Darling Road) ,, (Birchgrove) Newcastle South Public	Shorthand	16 26 10 41 46	27 24 4 2 11 7	5 23 5 8 2 2 2	7 2 5	32 23 36 30 35 23 56 48
School. Tighe's Hill Wickham Lambton Wallsend Carrington Hamilton Stockton Singleton Kogarah West Maitland Boys'	,,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	23 18 28 24 24 24 28 8 32	1 8	7 6 3 5 1 3 2	1 5 2 1 1 5 26	32 28 34 35 27 33 8 47 26 22
High School. East Maitland Superior	,,	13	5	7	•••••	25
Public School. East Maitland Boys' High	Manual Training	12			2	20
School. West Maitland Superior Public School.	,,	18	2	2	2	24
St. Ethel's, West Maitland East Maitland Public School.	,, ·····	13 9	i	3 3		16 13
Goulburn	,,	31	4	5	1	41
Totals	*********	433	109	109	63	714

#### ANNEX C.

#### Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Examinations—1892.

Examinations—1892.

Works of students of the technical classes are sent annually to South Kensington for classification by the Examiners of the Science and Art Department of Great Britain. Returns which have been received of the works sent in March last show that two bronze medals and eight book prizes in the national competition have been gained by the students of the Sydney Technical College. In the United Kingdom payments are made to the teachers of successful students, and the sums which would be payable to the colonial teachers, were the funds of the Science and Art Department available for work executed in the colonies, amount to £31–12s

Bronze medal—John Hankinson, for ornament modelled from the cast. Bronze medal—R. E. Nancarrow, for a design of an Australian residence. National book prizes—John Hankinson, Robert Larcombe, Edward Mueller (two prizes), Edward Paton (two prizes), for modelling from the cast; Alexander McRae and G. M. Poole, for designs for Australian mansions.

The works of the following students were marked as being worthy of grants to their teachers of over £2 in each case:—Joseph Buckley, and students Hankinson, McRae, Muellen, Nancarrow, Paton, and Poole, as above.

and Poole, as above.

The following candidates passed the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education, held in New South Wales in 1892, and obtained certificates in the undermentioned grades :-

Name		Subject.	ļ	Grade
(ydney—				
Herman Simon	Mechanical ei	gineering	g	Honors.
John P. King	Telegraphy			Ordinary.
Leonard Lewis	Electrical eng	meering	and transmis-	,,
Horace J. Cckenden	Road carriage	building	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,
Alfred Barter	Principles of	plumbing	:!	,,
	Practical plus	nbing		Passed.
Joseph Vaughan	Principles of	olumbing	·	Ordinary.
•	Practical plus	mbing .	. <b></b>	Passed.
John S. T. Allen	Principles of			Ordinary.
	Practical plui	nbing .		Passed.
Joseph P. Williams	Principles of		:	Ordinary.
	Practical plui	nbing		Passed.
Joseph Palazzi	Principles of	plumbing		Ordinary.
Alfred W. Thomas	,,	,,		"
Charles Booth	,,	,,		,,
Joseph Beckhaus	,,	,,		٠,
Robert Jones	,,	,,	••• •• •	,,
George R. Porter	Carpentry and	l jomery	·	,,
William E. Jones	,,	,,		,,
Robert C. Donaldson	,,	,,		,,
Charles E. Shambler	,,	,,		,,
Lionel Geering	,,	;;	· ••• · · · ·	,,
Frank Adamson	,,	,,		,,
Charles P. Nail	,,	,,		,,
Alfred Bignell	,,,	,,		,,
Oswald Jones	Electric lighti	ng		"
ranville—	l			
Clarence Hasemer	Mechanical er	igineer <b>i</b> nį	g	٠,
John W. Neild	,,	33	•••••	"
Charles E. Stockwell	,,	,,	•••••	"
Ernest F. Bond	,,	,,	•••••	,,
Arthur F. Peak	,,	,,		"
Vest Martland—				
John Ewing	Tools and me			Honors.
Edward Nash	Carpentry and	i joinery		Ordinary.
James B. Noad	,,	,,		1)
Richard Wall	,,	,,	• • • •	**
Howard D. Tracy	,,	,,		,,
Charles N. Button	.,,	, ,,		,,
Edward Nash	Brickwork and	a mosonr	<b>y</b> [	17
Richard Wall	1,	,,	••••	,,
Joseph Johnson	Carpentry and	joinery		**

# ANNEX D.

#### REPORT OF THE LECTURER IN GEOLOGY FOR THE YEAR 1832. Lectures.

. DURING the year I have delivered 40 lectures in the southern and western districts of the Colony. In every instance the lectures dealt with local geological features, which, I venture to think, gave them an interest that will account for their evident popularity in the country districts. The lectures were invariably well attended, particularly in the mining centres. A marked feature of my visits to the country towns was the number of samples of mineral rocks that were brought to me for identification, or information as to their commercial value.

## Collecting.

I have availed myself of every opportunity to secure good geological specimens for our museum and its country branches. A collection of minerals and rocks was made in every district visited.

# $Laboratory\ work.$

The examination and identification of minerals and rocks for lecture purposes and information for the public kept me fully occupied in the intervals between lecturing tours. I may add, that, when travelling in the country, I have taken photographs of any remarkable geological features, rock sections, &c., that have come under my notice. Copies of these are now ready for distribution to the classes in geology.

I have, &c,

J. MILNE CURRAN.

ANNEX

#### ANNEX E.

#### CURATOR'S REPORT.

Technological Museum, 14th February, 1893. The attendance of visitors for the year has been 144,253, an increase of 31,621 over that of 1891. This is the more satisfactory as there were an unusual number of wet days during the past year, and it is also to be borne in mind that the museum is not open to visitors during the morning, except to those from the country who apply for admittance. It will be seen below that the branch museums also show satisfactory increases in attendance.

While the new museum has not yet been formally handed over, it is almost complete, and it has already been used for the reception of a quantity of exhibits, which interfered with the convenience of visitors in the present congested museum.

#### Statistics.

The following figures summarise the acquisition of specimens by the central and branch museums during the year. They are actual numbers, taken from the Stock Registers, and the duplicates (of which there are a great many) are not given a separate number. Thus, in wool alone there are 400 duplicates, and 1,500 duplicates sent in by the botanical and geological collectors.

Number of specimens received during the year 1892-3,956, as under:-

# Purchases. Economic Botany 414 ", Geology 121 ", Zoology 208 Applied art 69 Miscellaneous 723 Maps, drawings, &c. 23 Donations. Exchanges (inward) Transfers from Technical College... Transfers from country museums. 228 89 76 3.956

# Principal Donations.

As will be seen from the figures, the number of donations (contributed by some hundreds of donors), has been highly satisfactory. It is not easy, in some instances, where to draw the line of honorable mention for valuable donations. The most notable donation of the year is undoubtedly the collection of high-class pottery presented by Doulton & Co., of Burslem, through Mr. J. Shorter, of Sydney. The collection was handed over to the Minister in person, and is remarkable for the skilful decorative treatment of Australian native plants. For a museum of this kind the value of the collection is enhanced by a fine series showing all the stages in the manufacture of high-class pottery from the materials to the finished article. Collection of Australian minerals from Mr. J. M. Smith, Australian Mining Standard; fine crystallised specimens, and of the native mineral, from the Australian Alum Company; American minerals and rocks, from the State Mining Bureau of California; fine series of antimony, from Mr. E. Herbert Becke, of Kempsey; Tasmanian minerals, from Mr. Charles Chandler, of the Architect's branch; series of specimens to illustrate leather belting and joints, from Messrs, J. C. Ludovici and Son (Limited); series of Colonial leather, from Mr. Thomas Shepherd, of Cambewarra; an extensive series of herbarium specimens, collected by the Elder Exploring Expedition, presented by Sir Thomas Elder through Professor Tate. Two fine series of eucalyptus, and other essential oils—one by Dr. J. F. Elliott, of Sydney, and the other by the Secretary of Agriculture, Melbourne (from the Dunolly Seent Farm); agricultural products from Mr. C. E. Wilson, Public School, Walli; Samoan timbers, fibres, &c., from Mr. W. D. P. Keppel; fibres, barks, gums, &c., from the Royal Gardens, Kew; collections of native plants, from Miss Clements, of Palesthan, Mr. G. S. Home, of Wooyeo, Mr. J. R. Chisholm, of Torren's Creek, Queensland, Mr. J. Banfield, of Townsville, and many others.

### Principal Purchases.

Following is a brief record of some of the principal purchases during the past year:—Models, educational apparatus, &c., chiefly illustrating continental systems of education, and kindly selected by the Chevalier Jervis, of Turin, Italy; German art majolica ware; a very fine collection of specimens illustrating the Broken Hill mines; slabs of colonial timber 16 feet long, and the full width of the tree; a collection of rare fruits and seeds from Mount Bellenden-Ker, Queensland; a fine collection of aboriginal implements of various kinds, chiefly from the Alligator River, Northern Australia; various ethnological specimens from the Pacific Islands; a comprehensive collection of Japanese domestic utensils, agricultural implements, &c.

### Branch Museums.

The following figures refer to the Branch Museums, which, on the whole, are progressing in a satisfactory manner. Three of them are important institutions in the towns in which they are placed, and, besides being very popular, act as *nuclei* to the scientific activity of each district.

and, besides being very popular, act as nuclei to the scientific activity of each district.

The relations between the Central and Branch Museums result in mutual advantage. The Branch Museums receive duplicates from the central institution, and specimens are named and particulars given concerning them wherever it is deemed necessary. On the other hand, as regards the Sydney Museum, my experience is widened in that I have the supervision of a greater variety of specimens since the Branch Museums receive samples which would probably never find their way to Sydney; also, we receive from the country Museums a certain number of duplicates, which are additions to our collections. Of course, the formation of Museums in country towns takes time, and yet our Branch Museums show each

year a distinct advance, not only in quantity, but also in the quality of the specimens received, and they already feel the need of additional space and show-cases.

	Local donations.	Transfers from Sydney Museum.
Goulburn Bathurst Newcastle West Maitland	165 147 26 305	191 179 351 87
\ <u>-</u>	643	808

The attendance of visitors at the various Museums has been as follows:-

	Attendance, 1892.	Increase over 1891.
Bathurst Goulburn West Maitland Newcastle	14,101 11,303 9,884 5,044	4,711 5,351 3,884 544

N.B.—The Branch Museums are not open on Sundays.

#### Public School Teachers and the Museum.

A large number of Public School teachers have during the year sent one or more specimens of

A large number of Public School teachers have during the year sent one or more specimens of insects, plants, minerals, rocks, &c., for names and other information.

My most frequent communications have been with the following:—Messrs. C. E. Wilson, of Walli; J. Mitchell, of Narellan; J. K. Larner, of Clybucca; Robert Harper, of Menangle; T. Miller, of Cadia; and Miss Liddle, of Lue. The first-named gentleman has sent scores of splendidly-grown agricultural products, many of them new to his district; these have proved of much interest. Miss Liddle has sent two cases of minerals and plants. About 50 school-teachers sent specimens from time to time: I trust the number will be nearer 500 in 1893.

A large number of specimens have been got together for the students at Hurlstone Training

A large number of specimens have been got together for the students at Hurlstone Training College, who required them for the purpose of giving object lessons. The Museum is in a position to supply such specimens to practically any extent. Specimens for object lessons have also been drawn upon for the male students in training at Fort-street, but not so largely as those of Hurlstone.

# Exhibitions, Shows, &c.

The museum received a first-class award and silver medal for a collection of wool shown at the Tasmanian Exhibition. A comprehensive collection of our raw products has been prepared and despatched to the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition. A smaller collection is being got ready for the New South Wales Court at the Imperial Institute. In addition, temporary loan exhibits of interesting specimens have been sent to various agricultural shows, conversaziones in connection with schools of art, &c.

# Wool Section.

Wool Section.

Mr. Alfred Hawkesworth, the Lecturer, Sheep and Wool Department, Technical College, has continued in charge of this section, and a number of his pupils have given assistance in arranging and examining the samples. Such work, in fact, forms part of the practical work of the class, and while the students have the advantage of the aid of what I believe to be the finest Wool Museum in the world, the Museum reaps the advantage of their very acceptable help.

Several invitations have been received from the secretaries of agricultural societies for the loan of our educational series of wools at their respective shows. These requests have been complied with, as far as possible, and in some instances Mr. Hawkesworth, accompanied by his pupils, has given practical demonstrations of wool-classing, &c., at the local shows, which have excited much interest.

During the year many exchanges have been made with American and other agricultural departments; also, an extensive wool collection is now well in hand for the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, in exchange for a comprehensive series of English wool manufactures being got together under the auspices of the above influential organisation.

The wool exhibits sent from this Museum to Chicago number 600 fleeces and samples from the highest class stud sheep as well as the ordinary commercial wools.

The following gentlemen are the principal contributors to the wool collection during the past

The following gentlemen are the principal contributors to the wool collection during the past

Messrs. Stewart Bros. and M'Cauchy, Rockwood, Muttaburra, Queensland34Mr. L. Leeke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.105Mr. George Bruce, Lombah, Molong, N.S.W.10

MIT. George Druce, Lomban, Molong, N.S.W	10	,,
Mr. Thos. Mitchell, Secretary, Agricultural Society, Malton, Yorkshire,		•
England	7	,,
Mr. G. F. Lugden, Wool-scouring Works, Narrandera, N.S.W.	10	,,
Capt. W. R. Bridges, R.N., Trawalla.	8	"
Mr. R. Rouse, Biragambil, Mudgee, N.S.W.	13	11
Messrs. Loughlin & Co., Goondiwindi, Queensland	8	,,
The Bickham Estate, Blandford, near Murrurundi, N.S.W	13	,,
Mr. Alexander Sloane, Mulwala, N.S.W.	12	,,
Mr. S. H. Grenber, Ormley, Tasmania	10	,,
Mr. W. A. Murray, Cappeedee, Hallett, S.A.	4	,,
Mr. V. J. Dowling, Lue, Mudgee, N.S.W.	12	"
Mr. J. L. Gordon, of Messrs. Mackay Bros., Brewan, Walgett, N.S.W	6	"
Mr. S. Bradbury, 41, Elizabeth-street, Sydney	43	"
Mr. E. B, Hume, Frankfield, Gunning, N.S.W.	5	"
Mr. Sept. Robinson, Glenella, Byng, Orange, N.S.W.	10	"
Mr. H. Pickersgill, Queanbeyan, N.S.W.	$\cdot 21$	"
The Executors, late T. G. Webb, Springfield, Byng, Orange, N.S.W	6	"
Mr. J. Simpson, Boorooma, Brewarrina, N.S.W	22	,,
Mr. G. W. Allen, Westbury, Tasmania	5	,,
Messrs. W. and T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W	92	33
Hon. G. S. Hawker, Bungaree, Clare, S.A.	13	"
Mr. James Lee, Laras Lake, Molong, N.S.W,	13	
Mr. R. W. Chase, Llanillo, Walgett, N.S.W.	10	,,
Mr. Percy W. Archer, Panshanger, Longford, Tasmania	3	"
Messrs. Marshall and Slade, Glengallan, Warwick, Queensland	25	"
Mr. J. T. W. Scott, Newinga, Goondiwindi, Queensland	5	,,
22 11 11 11 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	U	,,

Mr. Thos. G. Bisdee, Sandhill, Jericho, Tasmania	4	samples.
Mr. G. Clark, East Talgai, Hendon, Queensland	29	,,
Messrs, Kater Bros., Mumblebone, near Warren, N.S.W	6	,,
Mr. G. Mulholland, Oura, Wagga Wagga	5	,,
Mr. G. Mulholland, Oura, Wagga Wagga	16	,,
Mr. J. S. Horsfall, Widjiewa, Narrandera, N.S.W	20	,,
Mr. R. Rouse, jun., Biragambil	23	32
Executors of the late S. Richie, Woodhouse, Penshurst, Victoria	10	,,
Mr. W. Harkness, Lincluden, Cooma, N.S.W	5	33
Mr. A. Lucien Faithful, Springfield, Goulburn, N.S.W.	25	,,
Mr. E. H. Austin, St. Enochs, Stockyard Hill, Victoria	14	,,
Mr. Alex. Sloane, Mulwala, N.S.W.	12	,,
Mr. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Goorianawa, N.S.W	12	,,,
Mr. J. C. Manchee, Glen Moan, Willow Tree, N.S.W.	31	33
Mr. M. D. Synnot, Tasma, Deniliquin, N.S.W.	1	"
Mr. Chas. Headlam, Egleston, Macquarie River, Tasmania	4	,,
Messrs. Darlot Bros., Beringarra, Upper Murchison, W.A	4	
Mr. James Litchfield, Hazeldean, Cooma, N.S.W.	2	,,
Mr. E. F. Jordan, Eastburn, Driffield, Yorkshire, England	3	
Mr. F. C. Dixon, Banff House, Brandesburton, Hull, England	6	
Messrs. Johnston and Vicars, Sydney	2	
Messrs. G. Russell and Son, Barunah Plains, Victoria	2	
Hon. J. H. Angas, Hill River, South Australia	9	
Mr. C. W. Allen, Leicester Villa, Westbury, Tasmania	5	,,
	12	. "
Mr. J. D. Cox, Cullenbone, Mudgee	17	, "
Messrs. Royse and Anderson, Poporangie, Napier, N.Z	TI	,,

#### Native Plants.

The exhibition of cut native flowers has remained open the whole of the year, and has excited a good deal of interest. Unfortunately, as the Museum became more crowded, I had to curtail the space available for this interesting collection, which has been contributed to by a large number of friends.

I have continued to name plants for correspondents in many parts of the Colony. A rough register has been kept of the number thus dealt with, which for the year amounts to nearly 3,000. From these correspondents I have received a large number of duplicates for the herbarium. Notes have been made of flay rare and interesting plants, and entered in a register which is kept of the geographical distribution of New South Wales plants.

**Colonial Timbers.**

Colonial Timbers.

Colonial Timbers.

The collection of colonial timbers is a very fine one, and during the year it has received notable additions. Not only has the botanical collector (Mr. Eäurelen), continued to send down a number of logs which are rarely, or not at all, found in the Sydney market, but I have been able to secure, from Sydney timber merchants, fine planks of our merchantable timbers whenever they have happened to find their way to Sydrey. In the new Museum colonial timbers will be shown as they have never hitherto been shown south of the equator. I have been honoured with consultations in regard to certain timbers, by most of the Government Departments, which use timber in quantity; and one result has been that our collections have been enriched with timbers of special interest, owing to notes on the treatment to which they have been subjected. I gave a lecture on some of the pale hardwoods of New South Wales, by invitation, before the Sydney Architectural Association, in September, which was well received, and, as an example of the desire which exists to receive authentic information in regard to our colonial timbers, the discourse was printed in extenso three times in Sydney and four times in England.

### Wattles and Wattle-barks.

Wattles and Wattle-barks.

This Museum continues to receive numerous written and verbal inquiries on the above subject. Unfortunately, at the present time, the price of wattle-bark (in common with that of other tanning substances), has gone down, but I look upon this as only temporary, and connected with the commercial depression which is being felt not only by these colonies, but by other nations. Wattle-bark is one of the most valuable tan-substances in the world, and when one contemplates the inferior substances of this class, which are regularly used in Europe and America, I feel sure that what is required is to educate the people of these continents to the fact that we can grow for them illimitable quantities of the finest bark. We, in Australia, know the value of good wattle-bark quite well, but I am in a position to state that very few people in the United States, Great Britain, and the continent of Europe, have more than a hazy idea of what wattle-bark is, its average quality, and whether we can supply it in quantity. Like other products, it requires to be pushed, and we must continue to diffuse authentic information in regard to it if we wish to develop the trade of the Colony. During the past year I have answered letters on the subject to every Australian colony (except Western Australia), New Zealand, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, the United States, Jamaica, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Negotiations for the sale of wattle-barks by assay are proceeding satisfactorily, and I am very sanguine of ultimate success. If a man were in the habit of selling ores without assay he would be accounted a fool, or something worse.

accounted a fool, or something worse.

So far as time will allow, I am continuing my investigations on tan-barks other than wattles, and, thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Thomas Shepherd, of Cambewarra, I am able to have some of them subjected to practical tests in a tannery.

(By the Curator.)

1. On Panax Gum (Linnean Society of New South Wales). Gums from this genus have not hitherto been described, and are shown to closely resemble those of Acacia.

2. Report on the vegetable exudations collected by the Elder Exploring Expedition (Royal Society of South Australia.) Gums, kinos, and resins are described, but the most interesting substance is the Manna from Myoporum platycarpum, which is shown to be identical in composition with the manna of commerce.

5. A Bibliography of Australia. But the Manna of commerce of Australia.

5. A Bibliography of Australian Botany (Royal, 8vo., pp. 61, Government Printer, Sydney). An attempt to render a railable to the student the enormous number of scattered papers and other works

- on the subject.

  4. Some of the pale hardwoods of New South Wales (Sydney Architectural Association).

  5. In conjunction with Baron von Mueller. Description of a new Hakea from Eastern New South Wales. (Linn. Soc. of N.S.W.)
- 1. Plates and descriptive notes of the following previously unfigured Australian plants:—Tar argyrodendron, Acacia pugioniformis, and Acacia pruinosa (Linnean Society of New South Wales).

  2. Plates of one new species each of Acacia and Hakea (Macleay memorial volume).

(By Mr. Smith.)

Preliminary note on Limestone occurring near Sydney (Royal Society of New South Wales).

This limestone was hitherto looked upon as blue metal (basalt), and investigation of its real character is of high practical importance to municipalities and others.

(By

### (By Mr. Froggatt.)

I. Part II, Catalogue of the described Hymenoptera of Australia (Linnean Society of New South Wales), containing list of all described Hymenoptera from the family Scoliidæ to the family Apidæ, and concluding the catalogue.

2. Notes on the family Cynipidæ, with descriptions of new species (Linn. Soc., N.S.W.). An account of these gall-making wasps (none of which have been until this previously described), with descriptions of three new species that form galls on wattles.

3. On Gall-making Buprestidæ (Linnean Society, New South Wales), a description of the galls and three species of the genus Ethon that attack plants in the vicinity of Sydney.

4. Notes on the Family Brachyscelidæ, with description of new species and some account of their parasites (Linnean Society of N.S.W.) General account of these gall-forming coccids, and descriptions of eight new species.

of eight new species.

5. Hymenoptera of the Elder Exploring Expedition (Royal Society of South Australia). List of specimens obtained by the collectors of this expedition, with descriptions of new species.

#### Reports.

My correspondence has, as usual, been of the most varied character. The Museum is looked upon in many quarters (and I desire to encourage this feeling), as a bureau of general information, so that a mere list of the matters dealt with would be a lengthy document. The principal items dealt with are the naming of minerals and rocks (analyses being made where necessary, and notes on economic value and application being given); naming and treatment of injurious insects; naming of native plants; notes on supposed poisonous plants (to stock); notes on native drugs; notes on Australian (chiefly) grasses and fodder plants, agricultural products, tan barks, and timbers.

I have interviewed at least 50 people, and written to a great many more, on the subject of eucalyptus oil. I have pointed out the best species for quantity and quality of oil, and have given advice as to the localities most suitable for the industry. I have especially endeavoured to impress on inquirers the necessity of not mixing the various kinds of leaves. Few of the commercial oils are of constant, or even approximately constant composition, the stills being looked upon as a sort of stock-pot for all sorts of leaves.

of leaves.

The collection of named eucalyptus oils in this Museum is without any serious rival in Australia, and I propose to make a series of investigations into certain problems connected with the industry as soon as the collections are arranged in the new Museum.

J. H. MAIDEN,

Curator.

#### ANNEX F.

RETURN showing estimated value of plaster casts supplied to the Public Schools, &c., as under :-

	£	s.	d.
1. Technical Classes			
2. Public Schools	62	16	0
3. Other educational establishments	30	4	0
Total	£276	6	6
Amount for plaster cast sales	£ 6	8	0

### ANNEX G.

List of teachers of Public Schools awarded bonuses for horticultural improvements, arranged in order of merit. The names of teachers receiving similar amounts are placed alphabetically:—

F. W. Bates, Palmer Island. F. W. Bates, Palmer Island.
John Lumsden, S. Goulburn.
Charles Blumer, Braidwood.
W. G. Heath, Narandera.
C. Kevin, Ashfield.
M. Langley, Eastgrove.
F. M'Gee, Yarralumla.
R. A. Smith, Young Wallsend.
W. Turnbull, Crome.
W. J. Bateson, Adamstown.
J. D. Balmain, Old Junee.
John Cole, Granville, N.
T. H. A. Chapman, Mitchell Island.
John Cusack, Annandale. T. H. A. Chapman, Mitchell I John Cusack, Annandale.
J. J. Callagan, Hamilton.
John Dart, Croydon Park.
James Dunlop, Queanbeyan.
W. England, Oakvale.
D. E. Frazer, Ballina.
W. C. Goard, Murrurundi.
Miss M. Gillespie, Thornford.
G. W. Hammond, Delegate.
James Harvey. Eurunderee. G. W. Hammond, Delegate.
James Harvey, Eurunderee.
John Herlihy, Wickham.
J. T. Leeman, Blakehurst.
W. J. Liggins, Parkes.
W. W. Morris, Pimlico, N.
Alex. M'Donald, Thorp's Pinch.
James Murray, Kogarah.
J. T. Nicholls, Lismore.
J. C. Naylor, Bombala.
W. Peacock, Brucedale.
J. W. Parkins, Elsmore.
John Richards, Bell's Creek.
P. J. Rýan, Minmi. P. J. Rýan, Minmi. C. F. Schowe, Pennant Hills. Henry Tonkin, Hillgrove. S. C. Young, Werriberri.

placed alphabetically:—

Henry Atkinson, Warkworth,
John Benton, Humula.
J. G. Baylis, Gladesville.
J. P. Buggy, Corowa.
E. E. Buttsworth, Cessnock.
T. E. Cambourn, Rose Valley.
J. R. Creagh, Sheppardstown.
J. D. Chapman, Spring Hill.
J. W. Campbell, Galston.
T. Dent, Balgowrie.
H. Eggins, Merimbula.
R. C. Fawcett, Alfredtown.
G. H. Fizelle, Baw Baw.
W. J. Forrest, Denman.
J. S. H. Godfrey, Germanton.
Robert Harper, Menangle.
T. Hayes, Jesmond.
Thomas Herlihy, Plattsburg.
Thomas Miller, Cadia.
J. Morrison, Verona.
S. Morrison, Verona.
S. Morrison, Pittwater.
A. J. M'Phee, Pyree.
Miss Rushforth, Goulburn (Girls).
C. Snodgrass, Cowra.
C. Smith, Tipperary Gully.
W. C. Taylor, Goulburn (Boys).
J. Williams, Sutton.
Miss E. Woolley, Burrundulla.
Arthur Wood, Petersham.
W. C. Boorman. Newrybar.
G. T. Blackler, Neville.
A. E. Crane, Toolejooa.
P. Cavan, Cudgegong.
J. A. Daley, Bowna.
H. J. Foreman, Branston.
Evan Francis, Angledale.
Henry Fox, Alstonville.
D. P. Foley, Gulgamree.
J. C. C. Henry Atkinson, Warkworth,

J. C. Grant.

J. C. Grant, Forest Hill.
W. Gray, Morpeth,
J. J. Glyn, North Ryde.
Thomas Hickey, Batlow.
W. Jarvie, West Wallsend.
H. W. Kullmer, Huon.
T. H. Loomes, Burrangong Heights.
J. W. M'Cutcheon, Woodonga.
Mathew M'Kean, Charlestown.
D. O'Neill, Tollbar Creek.

Thomas Pyman, Rothbury.
G. L. Riley, Watson's Bay.
A. E. Reay, Hoxton Park.
Maria L. Ross, Tirranna.
D. S. Stuart, Lindendale.
S. Searles, Mandurama.
John Shanahan, Camberwell.
A. Scanlan, Rocky Hall.
H. V. Wigg, Frogmore.
T. L. Williams, Bulli Mountain.

# APPENDIX XXII.

	Public	SCHOOL	SITES	OBTAINED	IN	1892.
--	--------	--------	-------	----------	----	-------

Number of site	granted by Government	91
"	resumed under Act 51 Victoria No. 37	
,, ,,	purchased	36
,, ,,	conveyed as gifts	2

Total number of sites secured during the year, as per following lists... 165

# 1892.—School Sites granted by the Government.

Apsley	Corindi	$\mathbf{G}$ unnedah	Murrah	Tarrawingee
Bagawa	Cullen Bullen	Hiawatha	Niangala	Taylor's Arm, Upper
Back Creek	Cullendulla	Hue Hue	Nine-mile	(reservation)
Bateman's Bay	Curlewis	Karangi	Noraville ·	Thompson's Creek
Bective	Curra Creek	Kareela	Nowra	Thornford
Beecroft	Dangelong	Kybean	Noyeau	Tippereenah
Berlang	Dirrenmurra	Lavadia	Olive Mount	Tigrah
Berrigan	Dalmorton	Lincoln	Pine Rocks	Trangie
Blackwall	(reservation)	Loch End	(reservation)	Tregeagle
Blaxland's Ridge	Dudley	Lomolong	Puddledock	Trigalana
Booerie, Lower	Edge Hill	Long Angle	Riley's Hill	Tuggerah
Boonjaub	Emu Creek	Long Bridge	Rhine Falls	Tumbleton
Bridgewater	Forest Farm	Marian Vale	Rock Vale	Unkya
Brogan's Creek	Fox Hill	Medlow	Rywung	Wantiool
Brungle	Fullerton	Molley	Spring Ridge	Whealbah
Bull Plain	Gilgandra	Mount Gipps	Sugarloaf	Williamsdale
(reservation)	Goolmangar	Muddy Creek	Sunnyside	Willundry
Bull Ridge	Gorham	Mullumbimby	(reservation)	Yarranoo
Camira	Grogan	Mungindi	Talawudjah	Yarrowick
Corindah	_	2		

1892.—School Sites resumed under the Public Works Act of 1888 (51 Vic. No. 37).

	•	Cost.
Place.	Amount already paid.	Amount still due, estimated at
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Austral	*********	50 0 0
Balgowlah	409 10 8	***************************************
Berrima (additional land)		60 0 0
Bexley ,,	*******	254 2 0
Breadalbane ,,	******	20 0 0
Bute	Nil.—A gift from	Mr. Richard James.
Clifton		150 0 0
Codrington, North	******	18 0 0
Cowlong (additional land)	25 14 10	
	**********	271 0 0
Dungog " Duri	**********	10 0 0
Euroka	*******	80 0 0
Eveleigh		3,174 10 0
Goulburn, North (additional land)	**********	312 0 0
Fregra (additional land)		20 0 0
Haning		16 0 0
Hoskinson's Creek	************	8 0 0
Junee Junction (additional land)		240 0 0
Konnin Vormett	12 6 7	, 210 0 0
Lindendale (additional land)	46 6 0	***********
Maitland, West (High School for Girls)	10 0 0	4,550 0 0
Mangoplah	***************************************	5 0 0
Martin's Creek	**********	10 0 0
Marulan	***********	90 0 0
	***	1
Meryla	Nil A gift fuon	24 0 0
Moor Creek, Upper		Mr. James Warner.
Murrimboola	**********	10 0 0
	**********	20 0 0
Rocky Hall	******	20 0 0
Ryanda	*********	5 1 3
Spaniard's Hill	*************	40 0 3
Teralba	01 0 5	50 0 0
Toothdale (additional land)	31 2 7	
Townsend	6 2 9	1,22,000
Wellington (additional land)	***********	100 0 0
Yowrie	***********	4 4 0
m	Grad o F	00 044 45 0
Total	£531 3 5	£9,611 17 3

170
1892—School Sites purchase!.

Place.	Cost.	Place.	Cos	it.	
Albion Park  Albury (additional land)  Angledool  Araluen (additional land)  Balmoral  Broken Hill (Bourke Ward)'  Bulli North (additional land)  Canoblas  Castle Hill  Catherine Hill Bay  Cobargo (additional land)  Cogo  Dulwich (additional land)  Dunmore  Eastgrove  Exeter  Galston (additional land)  Hillgrove West (additional land)  Hinton  Jona  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""	300 0 0 70 0 0	Jasper's Brush (additional land) Kangaroo Valley ,, Kensington , Kensington , Kingswood Lawrence (additional land) Leconfield Lochinvar (additional land) Maitland West (Technical College.) Mill Hill, Waverley Newcastle East (additional land) Pyree Stewart's Brook (additional land) Stroud , Ulmarra West Warialda (additional land) Woodport	# 105 150 2,500 159 235 192 200 3,920 2,640 728 1,407 25 50 475 75 80	0 0 0 0 0	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1892 - School sites obtained by way of gift.

Place.	Name of donor.
Seclands	Hon. John See, M.P. Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company.

# APPENDIX XXIII.

# AMENDED REGULATIONS.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 24 March, 1892.

# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880—AMENDED REGULATION AS TO THE PROVISION OF RESIDENCES FOR TEACHERS.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended regulation in substitution for that relating to the provision of residences for teachers in charge of Public Schools, of date 1st July, 1891:—

111. In addition to these salarics, residences, vested or rented, shall be provided for classified married male teachers in charge of classified Public Schools; but a residence rented for a teacher shall be as near as practicable to his school.

F. B. SUTTOR.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney 24 November, 1892.

# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880—AMENDED REGULATIONS AS TO VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended regulation, in substitution for that relating to vacations and holidays, of date 1st July. 1891:—

152. The vacations sanctioned by the Minister are: Four weeks at Christmas, one week at Easter, and a fortnight at Midwinter. The holidays allowed, other than those occurring in vacation, are the Anniversary of the Colony, of the Queen's Birthday, and the Prince of Wales' Birthday, and Good Friday.

Teachers are to enter on their time-tables these vacations and holidays.

F. B. SUTTOR.

171

# APPENDIX XXIV. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
To Balance from 1891  " Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1891  " Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1892  " Amount received from Treasury on account of Loan Vote(Buildings)  " Amount received from Treasury on account of Loan Vote(Buildings)	£ s. d. 5,448 17 0 10,000 0 0 709,000 0 0 45,000 0 0	MINISTERIAL OFFICE.	£ s. d. 12,437 6 4 281 13 1 266 4 2	£ s. d.
Loan Vote Land)	16,000 0 0	EXAMINER'S BRANCH.  " Salaries " Rent " Fuel and light " Books, printing, and stationery " Examination fees		13,137 16 1 1,413 16 9
	-	CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.  " Salaries " Rent, repairs, and furniture " Fuel and light " Books, printing, and stationery " Travelling expenses " Sundry small expenses	25,147 1 0 674 17 7 72 11 10 293 5 5 7,893 19 5 18 1 0	34,099 16 3
		ARCHITECT'S BRANCH. ,, Salaries ,, Rent, repairs, and furniture ,, Fuel and light ,, Books, printing, and stationery ,, Travelling expenses  Training School, Fort-street.	5,410 19 1 146 8 6 3 13 7 5 19 6 1,540 17 6	7,107 18 2
	·	,, Salaries and allowances ,, Rent, repairs, and furniture ,, Books, printing, and stationery ,, Medical fees ,, Fuel and light ,, Lectures ,, Advertising	4,609 15 3 88 11 2 247 3 5 37 0 0 17 4 4 5 5 0 1 1 8	5,006 0 10
		TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE.  ,, Salaries ,, Repairs and furniture , Books, printing, and stationery , House expenses , Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous , Lectures , Travelling expenses , Medical fees ,, Advertising	1,410 15 8 207 8 9 170 5 5 1,244 10 11 16 9 6 105 5 0 224 17 1 62 5 0 31 3 0	3,473 0 4
		High Schools.  , Salaries	6,972 11 0 21 12 6 1,465 14 10 272 16 3 175 14 9 42 0 0	8,950 9 4
		PUBLIC SCHOOLS.  , Salaries and allowances. , Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and sites. , Cleaning allowance , Fuel. , Books, printing, and stationery. , Advertising , Travelling expenses , Medical fees , Law costs , Lectures. , Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous , Forage allowance	463,223 9 4 145,139 9 1 9,625 15 5 902 5 0 9,007 15 11 541 2 1 2,223 11 2 139 6 9 139 15 9 5 5 0 1,858 11 0 25 11 8	
		PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.  " Salaries and allowances. " Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture " Fuel " Books, printing, and stationery. " Forage allowance " Travelling expenses " Advertising	27,520 7 8 3,635 2 2 61 0 6 814 3 0 15 16 8 395 17 8 11 18 6	632,831 18 2
•	•	Half-time Schools, ,, Salaries and allowances. ,, Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture ,, Fuel ,, Books, printing, and stationery , Travelling expenses ,, Forage allowance ,, Advertising	18,228 15 10 320 2 6 40 17 6 384 8 6 173 7 7 1,546 7 3 0 9 0	32,454 6 2
		HOUSE-TO-HOUSE TEACHING.  ,, Salaries and allowances ,, Repairs and furniture , Books, printing, and stationery , Travelling expenses ,, Ferage allowance ,, Fuel	6,129 1 9 11 0 0 132 11 5 113 17 11 609 6 8 5 5 0	20,694 8 2 7,001 2 9
		EYENING SCHOOLS.  " Salaries and allowances " Books, printing, and stationery " State scholarships	3 3 8	262 18 11 1,961 10 4
£	785,448 17	Balance	£	768,395 2 3 17,053 14 9 785,448 17 0

E. & O. E.
Department of Public Instruction,
1st March, 1893.

H. SCOTT, Accountant.

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# EDUCATION.

(AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Dic. Ao. 23, sec. 37.

# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

An Act to make more adequate provision for Public 43 VICTORIA, Education. [16 April, 1880.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the

authority of the same as follows:—

1. The Act thirty Victoria number twenty-two known and cited as Act 30 Vic. No. the "Public Schools Act of 1866" shall be and is hereby repealed and Council of Eduthe Council of Education created by the provisions of that Act is hereby cation dissolved. dissolved and all the powers and authorities hitherto exercised by the said Council shall be and are hereby transferred to the Minister of Public Instruction or the Member of the Executive Council acting on his behalf. And all the lands moneys securities and personal property vested in or held in trust for or belonging to the Council of Education shall by virtue of this Act revert to and be held by the Crown under the direction control and authority of the Minister for the time being subject however to the contracts liabilities and claims lawfully made

or incurred by the said Council at the date of the passing of this Act.

2. All sums of money appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of Sums appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of Sums appropriated by Sums

this Act.

3. All persons employed under the Department of Public Instruct Appointment of Officers. tion shall be appointed and removed by the Governor and all Inspectors and teachers of Schools and all officers connected therewith so appointed shall be Civil Servants of the Crown Provided that until such Inspectors Teachers and other officers as may be necessary shall be so appointed the persons employed by the Council of Education shall be continued in their respective offices.

4. All lands acquired under this Act or by grant purchase or bequest Land for the in future for the purposes of Public Instruction shall be held by the Education. Crown in trust for the maintenance of the several classes of schools herein provided for and for no other except in cases wherein other conditions shall be imposed by law and the Minister shall have power subject to the Governor to sell any such lands and to convey the same to the purchasers thereof and to invest the proceeds arising therefrom in the purchase of other lands or in the erection of school buildings for the purposes aforesaid.

All schools hitherto established and maintained by the Council Public Schools. of Education as Public Schools shall become and are hereby declared to be Public Schools under the provisions of this Act.

43 Victoria, No. 23.

Classes of schools to be established and maintained.

- 6. The several classes of Schools herein defined may be established and maintained under this Act as fully organized Schools namely
  - (1.) Public Schools in which the main object shall be to afford the best primary education to all children without sectarian or class distinction.
  - (II.) Superior Public Schools in towns and populous districts in which additional lessons in the higher branches of education may be given under such regulations for the purpose as may be approved by the Governor.

(III.) Evening Public Schools in which the object shall be to instruct persons who may not have received the advantages

of primary education.

(IV.) High Schools for boys in which the course of instruction shall be of such a character as to complete the Public School curriculum or to prepare students for the University.

(v.) High Schools for girls.

Secular instruc-

7. In all Schools under this Act the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian but the words "secular instruction" shall be held to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology and lessons in the history of England and in the history of

Public Schools may be established.

Australia shall form part of the course of secular instruction.

8. A Public School may be established in any locality where after due inquiry the Minister shall be satisfied that there are at least twenty children who will regularly attend such school on its establishment.

Superior Public Schools.

9. On the advice of the Minister after due inquiry any Public School may by proclamation in the Gazette by the Governor be appointed to

Evening Public Schools.

be a Superior Public School.

10. If in any locality where a Public School has been established the parents guardians or other residents apply by petition on behalf of not fewer than ten persons for the establishment of an Evening Public School the Minister may on being satisfied of all the circumstances establish such School Provided that all such Schools shall be in the charge of a properly trained teacher.

Public School fees.

11. In all Public Schools the weekly fees shall not exceed threepence for each child up to four children of one family and for four or any larger number of the same family the total amount of fees shall not exceed one shilling And in every case the fees shall be payable to the teacher in charge of the School or other person appointed by the Minister to receive them and may be recovered by the person so appointed in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace and under regulations to be made for such purpose shall be remitted to the Colonial Treasurer and shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund

Fees in Evening Public Schools.

12. The fees for the teaching in Evening Public Schools shall be fixed by regulations approved by the Governor and all such fees shall be paid to the teachers performing such special duties and may be recovered by

Payment of school fees not enforced in certain cases.

such teacher in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

13. The Minister or the Public School Board of the district under regulations to be made for that purpose may relieve parents or guardians from the payment of school fees in any case where their inability to pay such fees is satisfactorily shown.

Free railway passes to school children.

14. It shall be lawful for any Station-master on the Government Railways to issue a free pass to any child to travel in a suitable railway carriage or van to and from any school established or declared to be certified under this Act Provided that such school if a Public School shall be the one nearest the residence of the parents or guardians of such child.

15. Every Public School where there is a regular attendance of not fewer than fifty pupils shall have attached to it a class-room adapted for the more efficient conduct of the said school and the buildings of larger Public Schools shall have attached to them one or more similar class-rooms as may after due inquiry be considered necessary for the number of pupils attending such schools.

Apportionment of space in School buildings. Space inside the building shall not be less than one hundred cubic feet for each child ordinarily in attendance Provided that no child shall be refused admission to or be entitled to claim exemption from attendance at any such school by reason of the space for each child falling

Hours for secular nstruction. Religious instruction may

temporarily below such rule of apportionment. 17. In every Public School four hours during each school-day shall be devoted to secular instruction exclusively and a portion of each day not more than one hour shall be set apart when the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed by the clergyman or other religious teacher of such persuasion but in all cases the pupils receiving such religious instruction shall be separated from the other pupils of the school And the hour during which such religious instruction may be given shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board in consultation with the teacher of such school and the clergyman . of the district or such other person as may be duly authorized to act in

his stead and any class-room of any Public School may be used for 43 Victoria, such religious instruction by like agreement Provided that if two No. 23. or more clergymen of different persuasions desire to give religious instruction at any school the children of each such different persuasion shall be so instructed on different days Provided also that the religious instruction to be so given shall in every case be the religious instruction authorized by the Church to which the clergyman or other religious teacher may belong Provided further that in case of the nonattendance of any clergyman or religious teacher during any portion of the period agreed to be set apart for religious instruction such period shall be devoted to the ordinary secular instruction in such school.

18. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the last preceding Objection to resection no pupil in a Public School shall be required to receive any tion. general or special religious instruction if the parents or guardians of

such pupil object to such religious instruction being given.

19. The Governor by proclamation in the Gazette may constitute and Public School define Public School districts containing one or more Public Schools Boards. and may appoint a Public School Board for any such district to consist of not more than seven persons And the duties of every Public School Board shall be

(1.) To regularly visit inspect and report upon the School placed under their supervision.

(II.) To suspend any teacher for misconduct in cases not admitting of delay and to report immediately the cause of such suspension to the Minister.

(III.) To use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school and to report the names of parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children.

20. After the expiration of three months from the passing of this Duty of parents Act it shall be obligatory upon the parents or guardians of all children between the ages of six and fourteen years (unless just cause of exemption can be shown) to cause such children to attend school for a period of not less than seventy days in each half-year But any of the following reasons shall be held to be a just cause of exemption-

(I.) That the child is being regularly and efficiently instructed in some other manner.

(II.) That the child has been unable to attend school from sickness or infirmity or from fear of infection or other unavoidable

(III.) That there is no school maintained under this Act within two miles by the nearest road of the residence of the child.

(IV.) That the child has been educated up to the standard of education required.

21. The Governor by proclamation in the Gazette may declare any Punishment for Public School District to be a portion of the Colony where the obligates and children to tion upon parents enacted by the last preceding section may be enforced School. and any parent or guardian in such proclaimed district who shall neglect to send his children to school without just cause of exemption may be summoned by any person appointed for that purpose by the Minister before two or more Justices in Petty Sessions assembled and on conviction of the first offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings and for every succeeding offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings and in default the person so offending may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven days.

22. In remote and thinly populated districts where no Public Provisional School may exist the Minister may establish Schools which shall not be established in classed as fully organised but as provisional only under Regulations for certain case that purpose to be approved by the Governor Provided that in all such schools the course of instruction shall be wholly secular and that all such schools shall be subject to the same control and inspection as are prescribed for Public Schools Provided further that so soon as twenty children shall have been in regular attendance at any such school for three months the said School shall be converted into a Public

School.

23. In districts where from the scattered state of the population and Itinerant from other causes it is not practicable to collect a sufficient number of teachers may be children to form a permanent school the Minister may appoint itinerant

teachers under Regulations to be approved of by the Governor.

24. Training Schools shall be established for the education of teachers Training Schools both male and female and the teachers so trained and educated shall be to be established. classified according to their attainments and skill in teaching and shall receive certificates of competency which shall qualify them for corresponding grades in the School Service.

25. High Schools for boys may be established in which instruction High Schools to shall be given in ancient and modern languages in history in literature boys to be established. in mathematics and in physical science together with such other subjects as the Minister may from time to time direct.

43 Victoria, No. 23.

High Schools for girls to be established.

Fees and discipline in High Schools.

26. High Schools for girls may be established in which instruction shall be given in modern languages history music the elements of mathematics and physical science together with such other subjects as the Minister may from time to time direct.

27. The fees to be charged and the discipline to be maintained in High Schools and for the higher classes in superior Public Schools and all other matters necessary to be done for the efficient conduct of such Schools shall be determined by Regulations approved by the Governor.
28. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained all Denominational

Aid to Denominational Schools to cease.

Schools certified by the Council of Education at the passing of this Act shall be continued and held to be so certified until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two after which date all aid to such Schools from the Consolidated Revenue shall wholly cease Provided that all such certified Denominational Schools shall in the meantime be subject to the same course of secular instruction the same Regulations and the same inspection as may be prescribed by this Act or by the Regulations made thereunder in respect to Public Schools. 29. It shall be lawful for the Minister at any time to withdraw the

Withdrawal of certificate.

certificate from any Denominational School for either of the following reasons

(1.) The regular attendance of pupils falling below the minimum of thirty.

(II.) The dilapidated or unhealthy state of the building in which the school is held.

30. In all Denominational Schools held to be certified under this Act Fees payable at Denominational Schools and during the currency of the certificates the fees payable for pupils attending such schools shall be the same as those payable at Public Schools and shall in like manner be remitted by the teacher in charge of the school to the Colonial Treasurer and shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Public Schools to supply the place of Denominational

31. At the expiration of the term allowed for the continuation of Certified Denominational Schools the place of such schools shall be supplied where necessary by Public Schools and steps shall be taken previous to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two wherever it may be deemed expedient for the establishment of such Public Schools.

Buildings of discontinued Denominational Schools may be purchased.

32. It shall be lawful for the Minister to purchase the buildings of such Denominational Schools as may be discontinued after the Government aid shall have been withdrawn the value of such buildings in every such case to be ascertained by arbitration in accordance with Regulations under this Act Provided that in every such case the building shall be suitable for the purposes of a Public School.

Scholarships and exhibitions.

33. In addition to any sum which may be specially appropriated by Parliament for any such similar purpose any private person may collect raise or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition at the University of Sydney in connection with any Public School and money or land or both may be bequeathed for that purpose And every such scholarship or exhibition shall be open to any child on the roll of such school and in the event of any school for which a scholarship or exhibition shall be founded being discontinued the Minister may direct that the scholarship or exhibition shall attach to some other Public School.

Notification of

34. Notices of all proposals to establish schools as classified under section six of this Act shall be published four times in the Gazette previous to the final decision thereon of the Minister.

Certificate to pupils.

35. When any child attending a Public School is educated up to the standard of education required by this Act such child shall receive a certificate in the form of Schedule A hereto.

Annual report.

36. On or before the thirty-first day of March in every year the Minister shall lay before the Governor his report on the condition and progress of the several classes of Schools established and maintained under this Act together with a detailed statement of the expenditure in the maintenance of such schools and copies of the same shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month if Parliament be then sitting and if Parliament be not sitting then within one month after the commencement of the next ensuing Session thereof.

Regulations to have the force of

37. It shall be lawful for the Governor to make Regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act and copies of all such Regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month if Parliament be then sitting and if Parliament be not then sitting then within one month after the commencement of the next ensuing Session thereof and if not disallowed by resolution of both Houses within one month of their being so laid before Parliament such Regulations shall have the force of law and shall thereupon be published in the Gazette for general information.

No action or suit shall be maintained rainst the Minister.

38. No action or suit shall be brought or maintained against any person who may have held or shall hold office as Minister of Public Instruction for any nonfeasance or misfeasance in connection with the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

39. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act the following terms shall if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them that is to say—

Interpretation of terms. Interpretation of terms.

"Governor" shall mean the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

"Denominational School" shall mean the schools certified as such under the ninth section of the "Public Schools Act of 1866."
"Minister" or "Minister of Public Instruction" shall mean any

Member of the Executive Council holding a political office who may administer this Act.

"Teacher" shall include assistant or pupil teacher or any person forming part of the educational staff of a school.

"Guardian" shall mean any person legally appointed as such or any person known to have habitual charge of a child.

"History of England" shall mean and include the History of

Great Britain and Ireland.
"Standard of Education" shall mean and include competency in reading writing and arithmetic to the satisfaction of a duly appointed Inspector of Schools.

"Gazette" shall mean the Government Gazette of the Colony.

40. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of the Commencement month next following its passing and becoming law and shall be called of Act. and may be cited for all purposes as the "Public Instruction Act of Short title.

## SCHEDULE A.

Oertificate of a child being sufficiently educated.

I HEBEBY certify that has been educated up to the standard of education required by the "Public Instruction Act of 1880."

Dated at

day of .

A.D. 18

Inspector.

# INDEX.

# GENERAL REGULATIONS.

4 1° 4° 0 0 1 . 1											Clause
Applications for Schools		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
Establishment of Public Scho		• • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2-3
Uses of Public School Buildin	ıgs	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
Public School Fees	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5–8
Exemption from Attendance	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	9
Superior Public Schools	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10-14
Establishment of Evening Pu	blic Sc	hools,	&c.	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	`	•••	15-29
Public High Schools	•••	•••	•••				·••	•••	•••		<b>3</b> 0
Scholarships and Bursaries fo	r High	School	ls, &c.	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	31-38
State Bursaries for Universit	y Educ	eation				•••	•••				39-44
Establishment of Provisional	Schools	s, &c.	•••		••••					•••	45-53
Establishment of Half-time S	chools,	&c.	)								F4 <b>5</b> 5
Establishment of House to Ho	use Sch	ools, &		erant I	reacner	rs	•••	•••	•••	•••	54-77
School Materials, Registers, F	Returns,	, &c.						•••			78-84
Teachers' Appointment, Train	ing, Po	sition,	Gener	al Qual	ificatio	ns, Exa	minati	on, Cla	ssificati	ion,	
Duties, &c	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	85-96
Assistant Teachers and Pupil-	teacher	rs, &c.	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		97-10
Examination of Teachers and	Pupil-	teacher	rs (App	endix A	L.)	•••	•••		•••	•••	101-10
Teachers' Promotion for Good	l Servic	e, by 1	removal	, &c.	•••	•••	•••			•••	103-10
Classification of Schools			•••		•••		•••	••	•••		106-10
Teachers' Eligibility for Appe	ointmer	at to C	ertain	Schools		•••		•••			108-10
Teachers' Emoluments						•••			•••		110 11
Training Schools for Teachers	, Admis	ssion t	hereto,	&c.	•••			•••			119-12
Public School Boards	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••			126-13
Inspectors of Schools, and the	ir Duti	es									135-13
School Discipline and Daily R	outine							•••			140-15
School Vacations and Holiday	s, Closi	ing of	School	s, &c.					•••		152-15
'Course of Instruction" and	" Stane	dards o	of Prof	ciency	" for S	chools	(Apper	dix B.	)		155-15
Religious Instruction		•••							•••		157-15
Methods of Teaching, and Dis	tributio	on of I	Ceachin	g Powe	r						160-16
School Visitors				- 							162-16

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 17-18

# REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

Department of Public Instruction,

Sydney, 1st July, 1893.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, for carrying out the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, being made in accordance with the 37th section of that Act. These Regulations are intended to supersede those of 1st July, 1891, and of subsequent dates.

F. B. SUTTOR.

## APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

Applications for the establishment of the several classes of Schools must be made on the forms prescribed, which may be obtained at the Office of the Department, or from any Inspector.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

2. A Public School may be established in any locality where a regular attendance of twenty children between the ages of 6 and 14 years is guaranteed.

3. In the case of every Public School, whether the property be vested in the Minister or not, the words "Public School" only, with, if desired, the year of establishment, shall be put up on the outside of the building in a conspicuous position.

## Uses of Public School Buildings.

4. No use shall be made of any Public School building tending to cause contention—such as the holding of political meetings, or bringing into it political documents or petitions for signature—or for private purposes. And no such building shall be used as a place of public worship, or for other sectarian purposes, unless built and kept in repair without aid from the Minister; nor in such case, if objected to in writing by one-fourth of the parents of the children attending the school.

5. The Fee payable for each pupil shall be 3d. per week up to four children of one family, and for four, or any larger number from the same family, the total amount of fees shall be 1s. weekly. Such Fees shall be paid to the Teachers in charge on or before school closing on Friday in each week.

6. The Teacher shall demand and receive such Fees and shall record the receipt thereof, at the time, in the Roll Book of the School.

7. All sums received by Teachers as School Fees must be remitted weekly, or monthly, to the Cashier of the Department of Public Instruction, for payment into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, together with statement in the prescribed form. At the same time a formal return of fees shall be forwarded to the Accountant of the Department.

## Relief from Payment of School Fees.

8. Application to be relieved from payment of school fees shall be made upon the prescribed form, which may be obtained from teachers of schools by the parents or guardians of children.

# Standard for Exemption from Attendance.

- 9. The standard of education required by the 20th section of the Public Instruction Act as a just section for exempting any child from the obligation to attend school, shall be the following:—

  (1.) Reading—To read the Fourth Book of any authorised series, or, at the option of the

Inspector, any other book of equal difficulty.

(2.) Writing—To write in a neat and legible hand, and without errors in spelling, a passage of twelve lines to be dictated slowly from such book.

(3.) Arithmetic—To work correctly questions of ordinary difficulty in simple and compound rules, reduction, proportion, and practice.

## SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

10. Any Public School may be declared a Superior Public School, if, after due inquiry, it shall be found that the attendance thereat is sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than twenty pupils, who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a Fourth Class.

11. In addition to more advanced work in the ordinary subjects, lessons in other branches shall be

given to the highest class, as under:—

To Boys.—In Mathematics, Latin, Science, and Drawing.

To Girls.—In French, Drawing, and Sanitary Science.

Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the Minister may from time to time

consider expedient.

12. Necessary text-books shall be supplied by the Minister.

13. In cases where the regular staff is unable to teach any prescribed subject efficiently, the Minister may employ a special teacher for such subject, and pay him such salary as he may deem expedient, provided that the special class so taught shall be drafted from the highest class, and contain not less than twenty pupils not less than twenty pupils.

14. The course of instruction to be carried out in the highest class of a Superior Public School shall be that prescribed for a fifth class in the Standard of Proficiency; and such subjects shall be studied each year as may be prescribed annually for the Junior or Senior Examinations of the Sydney University. EVENING

## EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## Signatures to Petition.

15. Every petition for the establishment of an Evening Public School must be signed, on behalf of not fewer than ten persons, by the parents, guardians, or other residents of the locality in which it is desired to establish such School.

## Persons not eligible to be Pupils.

16. No person below the age of fourteen years shall be received as a pupil in any Evening Public School, until such person has received a certificate under section 35 of the Public Instruction Act; and no teacher or pupil-teacher employed in any school established or maintained under this Act shall be eligible for admission into such Evening Public School unless authorised by the local Inspector.

# Appointments of Teachers.

17. Teachers of Evening Public Schools will be appointed by the Minister, but no teacher can be appointed unless he has been trained and classified.

## Place of holding Evening Public Schools.

18. An Evening Public School may be conducted in any Public School-room, in any class-room attached thereto, or elsewhere in a suitable place.

# Furniture and Apparatus.

19. The ordinary school furniture and apparatus of any such Public School may be used in the management of an Evening Public School.

## Books.

20. Necessary supplies of reading books will be granted to Evening Public Schools.

## Time of Meeting.

21. The pupils of an Evening Public School shall meet for instruction three times weekly at least, and every such meeting shall be of not less than two hours' duration.

## Course of Instruction.

22. The course of instruction shall comprise Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, and such other subjects as the Minister may from time to time determine.

# Instruction to be Secular.

23. The instruction imparted must be secular, in accordance with section 7 of the Public Instruction Act.

24. Every pupil in an Evening Public School shall pay to the teacher weekly, in advance, a fee not exceeding one shilling; but the Minister may relieve any pupils from the payment of school fees where inability to pay is satisfactorily shown, and shall make good the payment to the teacher.

30 to 40, £36

Fuel and Light.

26. The expense of providing fuel and light must be borne by the Teacher.

## Registers.

27. A class roll for recording the attendance of pupils, and a lesson register, shall be kept in every Evening Public School.

# Returns.

28. Quarterly and annual returns shall be furnished in the same form as in Public Schools.

# Inspection and control.

29. Evening Public Schools shall be subject to the same inspection and control as Public Schools.

## PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

30. Examinations for admission to Public High Schools as well as for Scholarships and Bursaries shall be held half-yearly, in June and December, and at these examinations Scholarships and Bursaries may be awarded to those who gain the most marks and show the requisite proficiency, as follows:—

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

15 (7 to boys and 8 to girls in June; 8 to boys and 7 to girls in December), Sydney High School.
5 Bathurst Girls' High School.
10 (5 to boys and 5 to girls), Maitland High School.

## BURSARIES.

Bursaries.

10 half bursaries for Metropolitan and Sub-metropolitan children tenable at the Sydney High, Grammar, or Superior Schools.

5 full bursaries (2 to boys and 3 to girls in June; 3 to boys and 2 to girls in December) for country children tenable at the same schools.

2 full bursaries in June and 3 in December, Maitland Girls' High School.

2 full bursaries in June and 3 in December, Bathurst Girls' High School.

5 full bursaries, Maitland Boys' High School.

In the case of children whose parents reside within convenient access of the country schools only half bursaries will be awarded, and no child so residing will be permitted to compete for a Sydney bursary. Vice versa, no Sydney child may compete for a country bursary.

Every applicant for either a scholarship or a bursary must state in his application what school he intends to enter.

Country children are expected to attend the High School nearest by a practicable route to their places of residence. In exceptional circumstances, however, the Minister may, on application being made, sanction a departure from this rule. The application should accompany the form notifying intention to compete.

31. There shall be two groups of subjects for examinations, one for Scholarships and one for ries.

Bursaries. They are

(1.) Grammar.—To parse the more difficult words in a passage of about six lines. To distinguish the true subjects and the true predicates in sentences. To correct inelegant or ungrammatical expressions. To exemplify the correct usage of picked words. (2.)

(2.) Dictation.—To write a passage of about fourteen lines, dictated from some standard author or from an ordinary newspaper, with correct spelling and punctuation.

(3.) Arithmetic.—To solve questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Interest

and Discount.*

(4.) French (for girls) Latin (for boys) As prescribed for Fifth Classes in Public Schools, First Half-year.
(5.) Euclid (for boys only).—Book I, Definitions, &c.; Propositions 1 to 20 inclusive.
(6.) Algebra (for boys only).—First Four Rules.

FOR BURSARIES.

(1.) Grammar.—As for Scholarships.
(2.) Dictation.—As for Scholarships.
(3.) Arithmetic.—As for Scholarships.
(4.) History.—Henry VII to Victoria inclusive, as prescribed for fourth classes in Public Schools; History of Australia as taught in Public Schools.
(5.) Geography.—Furgory Asia America and Australia as prescribed for third and fourth classes.

(5.) Geography.—Europe, Asia, America, and Australia, as prescribed for third and fourth classes in Public Schools.

(6.) Drawing and Music.—As prescribed for third and fourth classes in Public Schools.

Candidates shall be eligible for admission to a High School who pass satisfactorily in the subjects numbered (1), (2), and (3), and in one other subject selected from Nos. (4), (5), and (6) in either group.

in either group.

32. A Scholarship will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books and to free education in a State High School. A bursary will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books and to free education in Sydney High School, in a Sydney Superior Public School, or in the Sydney Grammar School, or in one of the Country High Schools. When a pupil holding a Bursary must necessarily board away from home in order to attend one of these schools, an allowance not exceeding £30 a year, in addition to free education and text-books, will be made

33. No pupil will be awarded a Bursary whose parents or guardians are in a position to pay for his education; but, subject to this proviso, the examination for Bursaries will be open to all boys and girls under fourteen years of age who have attended a Public School with reasonable regularity for the two years preceding the date of examination.

34. The examination for scholarships will be open to all boys and girls under fourteen years of age.
35. Candidates who compete for a Bursary or Scholarship more than once will be eligible for a Bursary or Scholarship only for the period remaining out of three years from the date of their first competition, and no candidate will be permitted to compete after having attended a High School.

36. The fee to be charged at a High School shall be £3 3s. per quarter payable in advance.

37. The fees shall in no case be the property of the teachers but shall be forwarded to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

38. The parents or guardians of candidates for Bursaries or Scholarships must fill in and forward to the Under Secretary the necessary forms of application at least six weeks before the date of examination. Such forms may be obtained at this office.

Such forms may be obtained at this office

## STATE BURSARIES FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

39. Ten Bursaries, six to boys and four to girls, tenable for three years at the Sydney University, will be awarded annually on the position of candidates at the March Matriculation Examination.

40. Candidates must be under eighteen years of age, and must have attended a State High School, a Public School, or, as State Bursars, the Sydney Grammar School, for the year previous to the examination; and they must produce satisfactory testimonials of character from the headmasters of the schools they have attended they have attended.

41. They must satisfy the Minister of Public Instruction that their own and their parents' means are unequal to the expense of the University education. To a successful competitor who resides at such distance from the University as to be unable to travel to and fro daily a full bursary will be awarded, while to one who resides in the metropolitan or sub-metropolitan inspectoral district, within easy access of the University, part of a Bursary only will be awarded. The candidate's status as to whether he can be deemed eligible for a full Bursary or part of a Bursary will be decided by the Minister before his admission to examination.

admission to examination.

42. A Bursary shall entitle pupils to text-books and free education, together with an allowance not exceeding £20 per annum to those who need not board away from home, and not exceeding £50 to those

who must necessarily do so.

who must necessarily do so.

43. Every Bursar must matriculate at the University and attend lectures; and he shall continue to hold the Bursary only on condition that his conduct be good, and that he pass creditably the examination at the end of the first and second years after his matriculation.

44. The parents or guardians of candidates must fill in and forward to the Under Secretary the necessary forms of application for University Bursaries at least six weeks before the date of the Matriculation examination. Such forms may be obtained at this office.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

45. A Provisional School may be established in any locality where not fewer than twelve, but not more than nineteen, children between the ages of six and fourteen years can regularly attend such school: provided that no Provisional School shall be established within four miles, by the nearest route practicable for children, of any existing Public, Provisional, or Half-time School.

46. The necessary school buildings and furniture for a Provisional School, as well as the requisite books and apparatus, will be provided at the cost of the Department, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) That the grant in aid of the building and furniture shall be limited to £45, when, in the opinion of the Inspector, the average attendance will be from 12 to 15, and to £60 when the average attendance is likely to be 18; that payment shall not be made until the building has been erected, and reported by an Inspector or other officer of the Department of Public

has been erected, and reported by an Inspector or other officer of the Department of Public Instruction to be ready for occupation.

(b) That the building shall be placed on Crown lands, if a site thereon central to the school population and otherwise suitable can be obtained, and that, if built on private land, the right-of-way shall be secured, and the property leased to the Minister of Public Instruction for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, at a peppercorn rent, the Minister having the right to remove the building before or at the expiration of that term.

(c) That where the average attendance is expected to range from 12 to 15, the schoolroom shall measure 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace; two out-offices must also be provided, and the following articles of furniture supplied, viz.:—

2 desks. each 10 feet 6 inches long.

(d)

2 desks, each 10 feet 6 inches long.

2 forms, each 10 feet 6 inches long 1 book-press or box.

table, 3 feet by 2 feet. 1 chair.

(1) That when the average attendance is expected to be 18, the schoolroom shall measure 17 fect in length, 14 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace; two out-offices must also be provided, together with the following articles of furniture, viz. :-

4 desks, each 7 feet 6 inches long. 4 forms, each 7 feet 6 inches long. 1 book-press or box.
1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet. 1 chair.

- (e) That the applicants for a Provisional School state, on the usual form of application, the arrangements which they deem best for having the building erected, and the furniture supplied, with the least possible delay.
- 47. Teachers of Provisional Schools will be appointed by the Minister, after their competency for the office has been ascertained.
- 48. To ensure the continuance of a Provisional School, the provisions of the Public Instruction Act must be duly observed, and an average attendance of not less than 12 pupils maintained.

  49. Provisional Schools shall be classified in the following manner:—

Schools with an average attendance below 20, but not } First-class Provisional Schools. below 18. Schools with an average attendance below 18, but not ) Second-class Provisional Schools. below 15. Schools with an average attendance below 15, but not \( \) Third-class Provisional Schools. below 12.

50. The Salaries of Teachers of Provisional Schools shall be at the following rates:-

In First-class Provisional Schools, £91 per annum. In Second-class Provisional Schools, £80 per annum. In Third-class Provisional Schools, £68 per annum.

51. School fees shall be paid at the same rate as prescribed for Public Schools, and the sums received shall be paid to the Consolidated Revenue.
52. Provisional Schools must be conducted in every respect as Public Schools, and be subject to

all the provisions of the Public Instruction Act with respect to religious instruction.

53. The course of secular education shall embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History, with needlework for girls, whenever practicable; and the instruction must be imparted in accordance with the prescribed standards of proficiency.

## SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY ITINERANT TEACHERS.

# (A.) Half-time Schools.

54. Wherever twenty children, between the ages of six and fourteen years, are residing within an estimated radius of 10 miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than ten children in each, the Itinerant Teacher shall visit two such places only, and the schools so established shall be designated Half-time Schools.

55. Aid will not be granted towards the maintenance of such schools unless suitable school-houses be provided by the applicants

- be provided by the applicants

  56. No schoolroom shall be approved unless it be at least 10 feet in width, be floored, be provided with a fireplace, and be properly lighted and ventilated.

  57. A full supply of furniture and school books shall be granted as a first stock to all schools newly established, and further grants will be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient.

  58. The same Registers are to be kept, and the same Returns furnished as in Public Schools.

  59. Every teacher must divide his time between the schools under his charge, in such a way as to effect the largest amount of good. Where practicable, he is to devote the mornings to the teaching of one school, and the afternoons to the teaching of the other; but, if found more suitable, other arrangements may be adopted, under the authority of the Inspector charged with the supervision of the schools. The parent or guardian of each child is to be supplied by the Teacher with a time-table showing the hours at which school opens and closes.

  60. Half-time Schools shall be classified in the same manner as Public Schools, according to the total average attendance of pupils at the stations at which the teacher gives instruction.

total average attendance of pupils at the stations at which the teacher gives instruction.

61. Teachers shall be paid the same rates of salary as teachers of Public Schools of corresponding classification

62. The scale of fees for Half-time Schools shall be, for five days teaching-

For one child in a family, threepence. For two children in a family, sixpence.
For three children in a family, ninepence.
For four or more children in a family, one shilling.

The sums received shall be forwarded by the Teacher to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Revenue.

63. Teachers shall be paid an annual allowance of £10, where necessary, for forage, in addition to the salary attached to their schools.

64. As regards instruction, every Half-time School is to be conducted in all respects as a Public School.

65. Teachers are required to insist on the carrying out of a systematic course of Home Lessons.

66. Teachers shall be held directly responsible to the Inspectors under whose supervision they

are placed.

67. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by Teachers to the Inspector.

## (B.) House-to-house Schools.

68. Teachers not necessarily trained may be employed in house-to-house teaching; they must be persons of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education.

69. The mode in which their time shall be apportioned between the several families visited by them will be determined by the Minister, on information furnished by the Inspector.

70. The subjects of Instruction shall be limited to Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Arithmetic.

71. It is required that the teacher shall supplement his oral instruction by a systematic course of

Home Lessons

72 At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by the Teacher to the Inspector.

73. The remuneration of teachers engaged in the work shall be at the rate of £4 15s, per annum for each pupil in average attendance, up to a maximum salary of £95 per annum.

74. In addition to such remuneration, they shall be allowed, where necessary, a sum of £10 per annum as forage allowance. Application for payment should be made at the end of each quarter.

- 75. As a condition to payment of salary, they must keep a record of the pupils' attendance in a atisfactory manner, and furnish punctually and accurately such returns as may be required by the Department.
- 76. Necessary text-books and materials will be supplied on requisition, as in the case of other
- 77. The school fees payable shall be at the same rate as prescribed for half-time schools, and the sums received shall be forwarded to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Revenue.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

## Grants of School Books, &c.

78. Grants of school books and apparatus shall be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, to all schools under supervision of the Minister, in proportion to the average number of children in attendance. A full supply will be granted to schools newly established.

## Requisitions for School Materials.

79. Requisitions for supplies should be forwarded at the end of a quarter only.

## Character of School Books.

80. Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Minister shall be used in any school for ordinary instruction.

## Apparatus.

81. The term Apparatus shall be held to include maps, diagrams, pictures, black-boards, easels, ball-frames, and Kindergarten appliances.

## Registers, &c., to be kept.

82. The undermentioned Registers and Forms shall be kept, according to directions supplied with them, by every teacher: (a) Admission Register, (b) Class Roll, (c) Daily Report Book, (d) Punishment Book, (e) Lesson Register, (f) Time-table, and (g) Programme of Lessons for each Class.

### Returns.

83. Quarterly and Annual Returns shall be furnished from every school. Each Quarterly Return must be neatly made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the teacher as a record, and the other to be furnished to the Inspector on the last Saturday preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations, and in other cases on the last Saturday in the months of March and September. The Annual Return must be forwarded, with the Quarterly Return, immediately after the close of the December quarter.

## Default as to Returns or Registers.

84. Negligence in compiling or sending Returns, or in keeping School Registers, shall render a teacher liable to a fine, or, if repeated, to a loss of classification. Any teacher guilty of fraudulently making false entries in any Register or Return will be dismissed.

## Appointment and Training of Teachers.

85. Every applicant for employment as a teacher, unless he be a University graduate, or a person holding a certificate from a recognized training institution, must show that he has gained in the Colony, either as a pupil in a State School, or otherwise, a sufficient experience of the established Public School system to warrant his employment. Every untrained applicant must undergo a course of training before being permanently appointed, and he must sign an undertaking to accept employment in any locality indicated by the Minister.

# Married Women Ineligible.

86. Married women will not be accepted for employment as teachers.

# Position of Teachers.

87. Teachers employed under the Department of Public Instruction are Civil Servants of the Crown.

## Teachers not to seek Outside Influence.

88. Teachers are appointed, promoted, and removed on a due consideration of their claims and merits. They, are, therefore, prohibited from seeking the interest of influential persons outside the Department to obtain promotion, removal, or other advantage. Any infringement of this Regulation will be severely dealt with.

## General Qualifications.

89. As a general rule, no person will be appointed as a teacher unless he has been examined and classified. In some cases a teacher may be appointed provisionally who has not undergone examination; but his appointment will not be ratified until his competency has been tested in that manner.

# Teachers' Travelling Expenses.

90. Except in the case of applicants for removal and of teachers who obtain substantial promotion by removal, reasonable allowances on account of personal expenses in travelling will be granted to teachers in proceeding to new appointments. As a rule, the cost of carriage of furniture and household effects must be borne by teachers themselves.

# Examination and Classification.

91. The attainments of Teachers, Students of the Training Schools, and Candidates for employment as Teachers, shall be tested by written and oral examinations, and their skill in teaching determined by their ability to manage a school or class; and, according to such attainments and skill, they will be classified in the following grades:—The first, or highest, class, will have three grades, distinguished as IA with Honors, IA (without Honors), and IB; the Second Class will have three grades, distinguished as IIA with Honors, IIA (without Honors), and IIB; and the Third Class will have three grades, distinguished as 3A, 3B, and 3C. A classification awarded to a Teacher, a Student of the Training School, or a Candidate for employment, after his first successful examination, shall be provisional only, and be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination if the Inspectors' reports upon his school work be fully satisfactory: provided that the classification of any Teacher in the School Service shall be liable to reduction or cancellation for inefficiency, gross neglect of duty, or serious misconduct on the part of the person holding such classification. As a rule, a teacher will not be regarded as eligible for examination, with a view to promotion to a higher class, until his provisional classification has been confirmed.

**Commencement** confirmed.

## Com nencement of duty.

92. When a teacher is appointed to a school, he must report to the Inspector of the District the fact of arrival at his post, and the date of commencing duty.

## Resignation of a Teacher.

93. A teacher is required to give not less than one month's notice of his intended resignation, which shall take effect on the last day of the month indicated. Before receiving salary for the last month, he must hand over to a person duly authorized all school property belonging to the Minister, and make out, in duplicate, an inventory of the same: one copy, to be forwarded to the Inspector, the other to be left with the School Records.

## Teachers not to engage in other Occupations.

94. Teachers in the service of the Minister are prohibited from holding any office unconnected with their school work which might bring them into collision with any. of the parents or residents, and from engaging in any occupation not having a distinctly educational character, unless the sanction of the Minister has been previously obtained.

## Duties of Teachers.

95. The duties of Teachers shall be:

To observe faithfully these Regulations.

To carry out the suggestions of Inspectors.

To teach according to the Course of Secular Instruction.

To maintain the discipline prescribed in the Regulations.

To keep the School Records neatly, and to furnish Returns punctually.

To see that the undermentioned documents are kept posted in a conspicuous place in the school-room, namely:— (a) The Regulations; (b) Notice to Visitors; (c) Course of Secular Instruction; (d) Time-table; (e) Programme of Lessons; (f) Scale of Fees; (g) Proclamation as to obligatory attendance; (h) List of Public School Board.

To take charge of the school buildings and all property belonging to the Minister, and to be responsible for keeping the school premises in good order and tenantable repair—reasonable wear and tear excepted—and to see that they are not used for any private purposes without the Minister's permission.

## Teachers' Wives.

96. In a school containing female children but no female teacher, it will be the duty of the teacher's wife to teach needle-work to the girls during at least four hours in each week. In forming an estimate of the efficiency of a school, the competency and usefulness of the teacher's wife, and the time she devotes to school duties, will be taken into account.

## Assistant Teachers.

97. Assistant teachers may be appointed to schools in which the average daily attendance exceeds seventy. They may be (a) persons who have served for four years as pupil-teachers, or, (b) persons who have been examined and classified.

## Pupil-teachers.

98. Pupil-teachers may be employed to serve for not less than four years in any school in which the average attendance has not been less than fifty for the preceding quarter, provided that the teacher holds a classification not lower than Class II.

# Conditions of Appointment.

99. Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher must be not less than fourteen nor more than seventeen years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness. They must also pass an examination in the subjects specified in Appendix A.

100. The remuneration of a pupil-teacher will consist partly of instruction to be given by the teacher, for at least one hour on every school day, and partly in a yearly salary.

## Examinations.

101. The subjects in which teachers and pupil-teachers shall be examined for classification are those stated in Appendix A.

102. An examination of teachers shall be held yearly in each Inspector's district. Teachers who desire to be examined, with a view to promotion, must apprise the Inspector of their wish at least one month before the date of examination, and furnish him with a list of the alternative subjects, if any, upon which they are prepared for examination.

## Promotion for Good Service.

103. Teachers can be promoted from one class to another by examination only. But in each class a teacher may, without examination, be advanced to a higher grade for good service; that is to say, if in the last five years during which he has held his classification, his school has increased in efficiency, if the Inspectors' Reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the Report for the fifth year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his general conduct has merited the Minister's approval.

# Promotion by Removal.

104. Teachers desirous of being promoted to more important schools must intimate their wishes to the Inspector of the district, in writing. A list of such teachers will be kept in the Department of Public Instruction; and, except in special cases, promotions will be made in accordance with the principle of absorption and except in special cases, promotions will be made in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority.

# Efficiency of Teachers.

105. In judging of the efficiency and usefulness of Teachers and of their claims to promotion, the successful work carried on by them in connection with (a) the initiation and management of School Savings' Banks, (b) the planting and beautifying of school grounds, (c) the instructing and drilling of Public School Cadet Corps, and (d) the passing of pupils at the Junior or Senior Examinations, will have full value awarded to it.

# Classification of Schools.

106. Primary schools established or maintained under this Act shall be classed as follows:-

## First Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than six hundred, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

Second

## Second Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than four hundred children nor more than six hundred, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

## Third Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than three hundred nor more than four hundred, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

### Fourth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than two hundred nor more than three hundred, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

## Fifth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

## Sixth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than fifty nor more than a hundred children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

## Seventh Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than forty nor more than fifty, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

## Eighth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than 'thirty nor more than forty children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

# Ninth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than twenty nor more than thirty children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

## Tenth Class Schools.

All Public Schools in which the average daily attendance does not reach twenty.

## Condition of Retention in Class.

107. Where a school fails to meet the conditions above specified, the Minister may remove such school to a lower class.

# Eligibility of Teachers for appointment to certain Schools.

108. Teachers who have gained their classifications by examination, or by promotion under Regulation 103, shall be eligible for appointment to any Primary School or any boys' or girls' department, in accordance with the following Schedule:-

lass of School or Department.	Teacher's Classification,
I	I.A.
II	I.B.
III	
IV	II. A.
V	II. B.
VI	II. B.
VII	
VIII	III. B.
IX	III. C.
X	III. C.

Mistresses of Infants' Departments must hold a classification of II.A.

109. A teacher may be removed from the school in which he is employed to another of a lower class, should he fail, through any default on his part, to maintain the requisite number of pupils in average attendance, or to satisfy the conditions of the standard of proficiency.

# Teachers' Emoluments.

110. The salaries of male teachers shall be according to the following scale:—

Do do do Second Class 5 Do do do Third Class 5	239
	239
Do do do Fourth Class	228
Do do do Fifth Class	
Do do do Sixth Class	
Do do do Seventh Class	
Do do do Eighth Class	
Do do do Ninth Class	
Do do do Tenth Class	

In schools ranking below the fourth class, the salaries of unmarried male teachers, of married teachers

who are not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation 96, and of female teachers in charge, shall be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

111. In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, shall be provided for classified married male teachers in charge of classified Public Schools; but a residence rented for a teacher shall be as near as practicable to his school.

## Mistresses.

112. The salaries of mistresses shall be according to the following scale:-For a mistress in charge of a girls' or infants' department of a

	Girls' Department.	Infants' Department.
School of the First Class		£194
Do Second Class	. 239	182
Do Third Class	. 194	171
Do Fourth Class	. 182	160

Assistant

sha

## Assistant Teachers.

113. Salaries shall be paid to assistant teachers as follow:—	
Male. To a First Assistant, holding a First Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class £237	Female. $\pounds 160$
To a Second Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	114
To a Third Assistant, holding a Third Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	95
To a First Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Second Class	137
To an Assistant holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Third, Fourth, or Fifth Class	108
$Pupil\ teachers.$	
114. Salaries shall be paid to Pupil-teachers at the following rates:—	
Male. Female.	
Second Class         57         34           Third Class         46         29	
Fourth Class	
Work-mistresses.	
115. Work-mistresses may be appointed to schools of the first and second classes; and the	r salaries
In a First Class School with an average daily attendance of not fewer than 250 girls	annum. 3114 £95 £86
110. The time devoted to their duties by Work-mistresses shall be as follows:—	

117. Each Work-mistress shall be required to keep a record showing the names of the pupils, as well as the dates of commencing and completing each piece of work. The record is to be preserved for the information of the Inspector, and of the Directress of Needlework.

118. The regular Teachers of such classes as may be receiving instruction in Needlework will be expected to assist the Work-mistress in the performance of her duties.

Days a week.

## TRAINING SCHOOLS.

## Classes of Candidates.

Classes of Candidates.

119. The Minister may authorize to be received into the Training Schools, annually, three classes of candidates, namely, First Class, or Scholarship Candidates—Thirty pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and who have obtained the highest marks among those passing the entrance examination successfully; Second Class, or Half-Scholarship Candidates—Twenty pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and who have obtained, after the first thirty, the next highest marks among those passing the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay half the cost of their maintenance while in training; Third Class, or non-Scholarship Candidates—Other Pupil-teachers whose terms of service have expired, untrained teachers who have had charge of schools, and persons entering the teaching profession for the first time, who have passed the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay the whole cost of their maintenance while in training.

# Qualifications.

120. Candidates must apply for admission in a form prescribed by the Minister. They must, except in the case of pupil-teachers, be not less than twenty years of age, and, as a general rule, not more than thirty; they must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as teachers, and be persons of active habits and unblemished reputation. They must also satisfy the Minister as to their previous history and their qualifications.

# Conditions of Admission.

121. Before admission, every candidate must make a declaration that he intends, in good faith, to follow the profession of a teacher in schools under the Minister, and that he will accept a situation in any district, as the Minister may see fit. He must also procure a guarantee from two responsible persons that the whole expense of his training defrayed by the State will be refunded, if, from any cause whatever, he shall not enter the service of the Minister, or shall leave it in less than three years from the date of his first appointment.

## Terms of Training.

122. Entrance examinations shall be held yearly in December; and the periods of training will be one year, two years, or three years, as may be found expedient.

## Allowances during Training.

123. The following allowances may be made to students who satisfy the aforementioned conditions and pass successfully the prescribed examinations:—To scholarship students, £6 per month; to half-scholarship students, £3 per month. When the school is prepared to receive students into residence, these allowances are not paid, board and lodging being provided instead.

## Practical Training.

124. The students shall be trained in the practical management of schools by attendance at the Practising Schools.

## Examinations.

125. Oral examinations of the students shall be held periodically to test their attention and progress; and written examinations shall take place yearly, in December, when classifications will be awarded according to attainments and teaching skill to students who have completed their course. No certificate shall be given until the Inspector's Report shows that the student is successful in the management of a

## GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

# Public School Boards.

126. The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools; but, for other purposes, he will avail himself of the assistance of Public School Boards, wherever suitable persons are found to fill the office.

127. Every Public School Board, at the first meeting thereof, shall elect from the members a Chairman, whose duty it will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board way deem expedient.

128. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty, prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the schools placed under the supervision of the Board; and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board, who will, if necessary, report to the Minister.

120. The grounds upon which any Public School Board shall exercise the power conferred on it by the section beforementioned to suspend a teacher for misconduct, shall be the following:—Unfitness on the part of such teacher to perform his duties from intemperance immoral conduct gross perfect of

on the part of such teacher to perform his duties from intemperance, immoral conduct, gross neglect of duty, or continued absence from duty without leave.

130. Public School Boards shall, before leaving the school under visitation, report to the Minister any case in which a teacher is suspended by them, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such

131. Public School Boards are expected to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and to report the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail

to educate their children.

to educate their children.

132. When the course laid down in Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient, application may be made by parents or guardians to the Public School Board of the district; and, if satisfied as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months, and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.

133. In fixing the hour for special religious instruction, in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school, as laid down in the Regulations, is not unduly interfered with.

134. In addition to the powers conferred on such Boards by the Public Instruction Act, the Minister entrusts to them the following duties:—(a) To take care that the school buildings are not used for any improper purpose. (b) To see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided. (c) To take precautions for excluding from the school, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister. (d) To inspect periodically the School Registers and Records. (e) To observe whether the teacher discharges his duties, to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault, and to protect him from vexatious complaints.

Inspectors of Schools.

## Inspectors of Schools.

135. Inspectors and other persons deputed by the Minister to visit any school shall be furnished with proper credentials. Every teacher is required to treat such persons with deference; to carry out their suggestions for the improvement of the school; and to obey their instructions in all matters relating to the Public Instruction Act and these Regulations.

## Duties of Inspectors.

136. Inspectors are to enforce observance of the provisions of the Public Instruction Act and of the Regulations; but their decisions shall be subject to appeal to the Minister. They are to examine into condition of the schools, and to inquire into all matters which it may be expedient to report to the Minister. They are authorized to determine all questions of school management, and to take the teaching of a class or of a school into their own hands for a time, to show the teacher how defective methods may be improved.

## Annual Inspections.

137. Once at least in the year, every school in each Inspector's district shall be visited by him and the pupils be examined as to their proficiency in the several branches of instruction as authoritatively prescribed. He shall, within six days of such inspection, send a report thereupon to the Minister, together with such observations on the state of the school generally as shall appear to him to be called

# Conduct of Inspectors.

138. In their intercourse with teachers, Inspectors should be guided by feelings of respect for the teacher's office, and of sympathy with his labours. They should exhibit towards teachers every possible courtesy, treating them at all times with the consideration and kindness which the difficulties of their position demand.

## Observation Book.

139. The Inspector's remarks upon the state of a school visited by him, shall, at the close of the examination, be entered in the Observation Book of the school, which, as a record, is to be carefully preserved. Entries therein must not be erased or altered.

# SCHOOL ROUTINE AND DISCIPLINE.

# Punctuality.

140. With a view to the proper training of their pupils, teachers must conduct the operations of their schools with punctuality and regularity.

141. Habits of personal neatness and cleanliness are to be encouraged among the pupils, not only by precept, but by the personal example of the teachers, and, if necessary, may be enforced. Teachers are also responsible for keeping the schoolrooms and furniture clean and arranged in an orderly

# Order and Conduct.

142. Teachers are to instil into the minds of their pupils the necessity for orderly and modest behaviour, as well as for obedience to teachers and to the rules of the school. Pupils should also be trained to exhibit respect for the property of others, whether public or private; to regard the feelings of their fellows; to be honest and truthful, attentive under instruction, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

# Government of Pupils.

143. In the government of pupils a teacher must avoid all degrading punishments. His discipline should be mild but firm, his manner kindly, his demeanour cheerful, and his language marked on all occasions by strict-propriety. While overlooking no offence, his aim should be to prevent the necessity for punishment by effecting the improvement of the offender.

# Corporal Punishment.

144. Corporal punishment may be inflicted, but by the principal teacher only, or by an assistant with his approval. It should be restricted to extreme cases; and the teacher must keep a record of the time and place of punishment, its amount, and the nature of the offence. [See also Clause 17 of Instructions to Teachers.]

## Expulsion of Pupils.

145. No pupil shall be expelled from any school except by the authority of the Minister.

Suspension.

## Suspension.

146. A pupil may, nevertheless, for gross insolence, persistent disobedience, profanity, or immoral conduct, be, by the teacher, forthwith removed from the school: provided that, in every such case, the matter shall be reported without delay to the Minister; and, until its settlement by him, the pupil shall not be re-admitted.

## Playground Supervision.

147. The conduct of pupils in the playground must be carefully supervised by the teacher; and he must see that, in proceeding to school and returning from it, their behaviour is orderly.

## Religious Views of Pupils or of Parents.

148. Nothing must ever be said or done by any teacher, in a pupil's hearing or presence, calculated to offend the religious views of that pupil, or of any other in the school, or of the parents of any such pupil.

## Daily Routine.

149. In all schools maintained or aided by the Minister, the daily routine shall be that specified hereunder: Provided that, by permission of the Minister, the time of assembling may be half an hour later than so specified; in which case, the several times stated will be later in the same proportion.

At 8.45. Pupils to assemble in the playground. All school materials to be prepared for lessons.

At 8.55. Pupils to be arranged in ranks, inspected as to cleanliness, and marched into school.

At 9. Lessons (or Special Religious Instruction) to commence; as noted in the Time-table prescribed by Rule 150.

At 10.30. Recess for ten minutes, to be spent in the playground by pupils and teachers.

At 10.45. Lessons to be resumed according to the Time-table.

At 11.55. Class-roll to be called and marked.

At 12. The school to be dismissed for mid-day recess.

At 11.55. Class-roll to be called and marked.
At 12. The school to be dismissed for mid-day recess.

### Afternoon.

From 12 to 1.20. Recess for dinner and recreation, under the superintendence of the teachers At 1.20. Pupils to re-assemble in the playground. School materials to be prepared for lessons. At 1.25. Pupils to be arranged, inspected, and marched into school.

At 1.30. Lessons to re-commence as noted in the Time-table.

At 3.25. The Roll to be called and marked.

The school to be dismissed.

The school to be dismissed. At 3:30.

## · Time-table.

150. The Time-table to be observed in the schools is the following, except that, in cases within the provise to the preceding Regulation, the time in each instance will be half an hour later than

m 9 to 10. Special Religious Instruction; or, in Public and Provisional Schools, where no Religious Teacher is in attendance, Ordinary Instruction. From 9 to 10.

From 10 to 12. Ordinary Instruction. From 12 to 1.30. Recess for dinner and re-assembling. From 1.30 to 3.30. Ordinary Instruction.

## Special Religious Instruction.

151. Where the time specified for special religious instruction is inconvenient, some other hour may be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board, the teacher, and the person giving such instruction.

## Vacations and Holidaus.

152. The vacations sanctioned by the Minister are—four weeks at Christmas, one week at Easter, and a fortnight at Midwinter. The holidays allowed, other than those occurring in vacation, are—the Anniversary of the Colony, of the Queen's Birthday, and of the Prince of Wales' Birthday; and Good Friday.

Teachers are to enter on their Time-tables these Vacations and Holidays.

## Closing Schools.

153. No school is to be closed upon any school-day without the written direction of the Minister or other person duly authorized by him on that behalf.

## Infectious Diseases.

154. The attendance of any pupil suffering from any contagious, offensive, or infectious disease, may be temporarily suspended by the teacher under rules approved by the Minister.

# INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

# Course of Instruction.

155. The Course of Secular Instruction, as the term is defined in the Public Instruction Act, shall be as given in Appendix B. Provisional Schools.

156. The Course of Instruction, with all Regulations respecting routine, discipline, and inspection, shall apply equally to Provisional as to other schools. Special Religious Instruction.

# 157. No pupil is to be required to receive Special Religious Instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given.

General Religious Instruction. 158. Where any parent or guardian objects to a pupil receiving the General Religious Instruction prescribed in the Course of Instruction, notification to this effect shall be made to the teacher in writing.

# Denominational Books.

159. The Teacher, in all schools under the superintendence of the Minister, shall see that the religious books employed in the Classes for Special Religious Instruction are confined to the time and place of such instruction, and not left in the way of children whose parents may object to them.

# Methods of Teaching.

160. Every Teacher shall make himself acquainted with improved methods of teaching, and practise them in his school; and, as the efficiency of Teachers will be judged by the attainments, as well as by the moral improvement of their pupils, results, as well as the mode of instruction, should be best in right attainments. should be kept in view.

Teaching power to be justly distributed.

161. Teachers shall provide for the equitable distribution of their time through all the classes, so that the instruction of no pupil be neglected.

Persons

# Persons visiting Schools.

162. Visitors shall have access to every school maintained or aided by the Minister, during the hours of Secular Instruction—not to take part in the business or to interrupt it, but simply to observe how

## Duty of Teachers to Visitors.

163. Every Teacher shall receive courteously visitors seeking to inspect his school, and afford them access to the schoolroom, and liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children or on the desks, what tablets are on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but teachers shall not permit any person to interrupt the business of the school by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers, or in any way diverting attention from the usual business.

164. The restriction expressed in the preceding Rule will, of course, not interfere with the provision in Section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, whereby access is afforded to Religious Teachers for the purpose of communicating Special Religious Instruction.

### Visitors' Book.

165. Every Teacher shall have the "Visitors' Book" lying upon his desk, in which the visitors may enter their names, and, if they think proper, any remarks. Teachers are by no means to erase or alter any remark so made.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

The following Instructions, issued for the information and guidance of Principal Teachers of Schools and of Mistresses of Girls' and Infants' Departments, are also to be acted upon, as far as they may apply, by Teachers generally. These instructions have equal force with the preceding Regulations.

## I. Instructions relating to Principal Teachers only.

The Principal Teacher will keep a Teachers' Time Book, and will see that all Teachers enter therein the time of their arrival at and departure from school.

2. He will report to the Inspector all Teachers absent from duty without leave, and any who are

2. He will report to the Inspector all Teachers absent from duty without leave, and any who are habitually unpunctual.

3. He will visit the other School Departments once a day at least, to ascertain that the Teachers are at their posts and are observing the Time-tables. He will see that all documents required by the Regulations are exhibited in their proper places. It is not intended that he shall arbitrarily interfere with the teaching, the discipline, or the internal management of the other Departments; nor is he at liberty to remove children therefrom to his own Department without the sanction of the Inspector; but he is empowered to decide questions relating to the general order and routine of the entire school, subject to appeal to higher authority.

4. He will, with the concurrence and aid of the Heads of Departments, arrange for the regular cleaning of the schoolrooms, will see that the water-closets and all external premises are kept clean, and that the fences and gates are uninjured by the pupils. He will report promptly any damage done to the school buildings, as also any necessity for emptying the water-closets. If the water for the use of the pupils should become bad, the Inspector should be informed to that effect; and, in dry seasons, care is to be taken to prevent any persons, other than the pupils or the Teacher's family, from obtaining water from the school tanks or wells.

5. He will receive all letters addressed to Teachers at the School, and deliver them to the owners as soon as convenient. At the same time he will impress upon Teachers that having private letters addressed to them at the school is an inconvenient arrangement, justified only by urgent circumstances. Letters intended for pupils, and non-official letters addressed to Pupil-teachers, should be forwarded to the parents of the persons concerned.

the parents of the persons concerned.

6. Persons visiting the School, or calling upon Teachers, should in the first instance be brought to

6. Persons visiting the School, or calling upon Teachers, should in the first instance be brought to the Principal Teacher.

7. He will receive and investigate complaints from parents and others. It is expected that he will attentively consider such complaints, that he will endeavour to ascertain whether they are well founded, and that he will afford the redress which their nature may require or suggest.

8. The Principal Teacher will register all children applying for admission to the School, and will determine the Department for which they are fit.

9. Under the heading in the Annual Return, "Number of Scholars on the Records," pupils who have left, but who have subsequently been re-enrolled in the same school during the year, should only be counted once. A School with two or more Departments is to furnish but one Annual Return, in which children transferred from one Department to another during the year are only to be counted once.

## II. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING ALIKE TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS AND MISTRESSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

10. He will give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the rooms, and will especially avoid an excessive degree of heat. At each recess the doors and windows should be opened so as to secure an effectual change of air. Windows should be opened, where practicable, by lowering them from the top; and children must not be allowed to sit in a strong current of air.

11. He will note the methods employed and the discipline maintained by the several Teachers under his immediate supervision, and will have power to interfere whenever he may consider either to be defective.

to be defective.

12. He will arrange his classes, if four or more, in sections, each section to contain two or three classes; and will place in charge of each section an Assistant Teacher, who, when the staff admits, will be aided by a Pupil-teacher.

13. For all purposes of classification and examination, the actual attendance of a pupil in days shall determine his half-year in class, such half-year to consist of 110 days.

14. When a subordinate Teacher relinquishes the charge of a class or section, it should be examined by the Head of the Department in the presence of the outgoing Teacher and his successor. A record of the condition of the class or section, as elicited by such examination, should be entered in the Lesson Register, and be attested by the signatures of all the persons concerned.

15. A similar course should be followed with respect to the materials used by the class or section in charge of the outgoing Teacher.

16. He will carefully preserve in the School all completed records and duplicate returns, for the use of future Teachers.

16. He will carefully preserve in the School all completed records and duplicate returns, for the use of future Teachers.

17. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the Head of the school, or Department, or—under his direction and responsibility—by an Assistant Teacher. Pupil-teachers are, under no circumstances, to be allowed to inflict corporal punishment. Careful attention must be paid to the Regulation which provides that corporal punishment "should be restricted to extreme cases." Failure or inability to learn is not to be regarded as an extreme case; and corporal punishment is not to be recognised as a proper aid to teaching. The boxing of pupils' ears and the tapping of children on the head are strictly forbidden, as is also the corporal punishment of female pupils twelve years of age and over; and no corporal punishment may be inflicted for neglect to prepare home lessons. All cases of corporal punishment are to be recorded, at the time the punishment is inflicted, in the Punishment Book supplied to all schools by the Department.

### 18. Home Lessons :-

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

Schools or First Classes in other schools.

Children in the Second Class shall have no written exercises of any kind; but they may be required to prepare lessons on Reading, Spelling, or Tables, provided such work take up not more

than half-an-hour each evening.

(c.) Children in the Third Class may be given home lessons four evenings in the week, the subjects being left to the discretion of the Teacher; but each night's lessons must not take more than one hour to complete.

(d.) In the case of Fourth and Fifth Classes it is left to the discretion of the Teacher to give such

home lessons as he may consider necessary.

19. Pupils shall not be detained in School for study or for punishment during any part of the

19. Pupils shall not be detained in School for study or for punishment during any part of the forenoon recess.

20. The Teacher shall make the necessary arrangements for the proper oversight of the playground during recesses. It is competent for the head of a School or of a Department, the staff of which contains more than one Teacher, to so arrange that each half of the staff shall be relieved of playground supervision during an equal portion of the recess for dinner. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments must undertake playground duty equally with the other Teachers.

21. He will construct Programmes of Lessons for classes in his Department taught by Pupilteachers, and will decide upon the suitableness of those framed by Assistant Teachers. His signature is to be attached to these documents in gridence that they have been examined by him and have

is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been examined by him and have

received his approval.

22. He will devote a portion of his time weekly to the instruction of each class in his Department.

23. He will examine each class in his Department at least once a month, and will record the results, note the defects, and enter suggestions for their remedy in a book kept for the purpose. Such entries should be signed by himself and the Teacher of the class.

24. He will be responsible for the progress of all children in his Department, and for the condition of the Department in all other matters, excepting those points of organization for which he cannot responsibly be held accountable.

reasonably be held accountable.

tion of the Department in all other matters, excepting those points of organization for which he cannot reasonably be held accountable.

25. He will devote at least one hour daily to the instruction of Pupil-teachers, and will see that all the prescribed subjects are duly studied by them. Suitable programmes are to be prepared, and a Register is to be kept showing (a) the time of commencing the daily lesson and the time at which it was concluded, (b) the exercise or home-lesson appointed for the day. It must be clearly understood that Mistresses of Departments are to perform a fair share of the work of instructing Pupil-teachers.

26. He will be responsible for posting Quarterly Returns on the last Saturday preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations; and, in other cases, on the last Saturday of the months of March and September. In country places, where no post leaves on Saturday or the preceding Friday evening, the Returns must be sent, without fail, by the first subsequent opportunity.

27. In making application for increased assistance, he will give attention to the following Rules, by which the numerical strength of Teaching Staffs is regulated.

In a mixed school, or in a separate Boys' or Girls' Department, having an average attendance of—50 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Pupil-teachers.

10 to 140 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.

110 to 140 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teachers.

120 to 270 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

270 to 310 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

310 to 350 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

310 to 400 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

450 to 400 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

1 to very separ

450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers. every separate Infants' Department having an average attendance of—60 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and a Pupil-teacher.
100 to 120 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.
120 to 160 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teacher.
160 to 200 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.
200 to 240 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
240 to 300 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.
300 to 340 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.
340 to 380 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
380 to 440 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.
440 to 480 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.
480 to 550 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 7 Pupil-teachers.

28. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments, respectively, are empowered to grant leave of absence to Assistants and Pupil-teachers employed under their supervision for a period not exceeding one day, subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 3 of the Rules regulating leave of absence. It must, however, be distinctly understood that such leave of absence can only be granted in cases where the necessity for it is clearly shown. In forwarding applications for leave of absence for more than one day, the Principal Teacher or Mistress of a Department, will state thereon the arrangements proposed for the performance of the duties of those applying; will express an opinion as to whether such arrangements are satisfactory; and will state what previous leave has been granted, and on what terms, during the past twelve months. Applications for sick leave for three or more days should be accompanied by medical certificates.

29. All correspondence and returns (except those relating to fees) should be sent to the Inspector under whose immediate supervision the school is placed. Salary abstracts should be sent direct to the

Accountant.

30. Teachers of all ranks are required to abstain from participation in any public meetings or other gatherings on party, political, or sectarian topics, and generally to refrain from all action in such matters calculated to give offence to any section of the community or to impair their own usefulness as teachers; they must also abstain from public controversy upon the merits of the system of education now in force, and from acting as local preachers, lay readers, or local correspondents of newspapers.

31. It is incumbent on teachers to attend to directions given them by Inspectors, and all departmental orders issued to them must be strictly observed. Should a Teacher at any time feel aggrieved, he may appeal to the Minister for redress, but such appeal must be made in a proper and respectful manner. Pending an appeal, no Teacher will be justified in disobeying orders, nor in the course of an appeal shall he knowingly make unfounded charges or improperly introduce subjects foreign to the matter of appeal.

32. No Sectarian or denominational publications of any kind whatsoever shall be used in school, nor shall any denominational or sectarian doctrines be inculcated.

33. It shall be the duty of all Teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity, and falsehood; to instruct them in the principles of a free Government; and to train them up to a true comprehension of the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship.

## APPENDIX A.

Subjects of Examination for Teachers and Pupil-teachers.

```
FOR A THIRD-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
```

Reading—Full value, 800 marks. Prose and Poetry.

Writing and Dictation—Full value, 1,000 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting in round hand, half-text, and small hand

and small hand.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings and Applications of Words, Saxon and Latin Prefixes and Affixes, and Composition.

Text Books—Lennie's Grammar and Laurie's Composition. For special study—the Text-book prescribed for the Junior University Examination of the current year.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Europe and Australia in detail. Mapping in connection with those Continents.

those Continents.

Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

Geography of New South Wales (Wilkins').

Full value, 600 marks. Outlines of British History from the Conquest to the reign of Victoria inclusive; date of Accession of each Sovereign; leading Men; and most important events. General sketch of Australian History.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

History of Australia.

School Management—Full value, 800 marks. Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools—in outline.

in outline

Text Books-Gladman's School Method.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks. Plain Needlework, Food, Clothing,

Domestic Economy—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks. Fram I Household Management.

Text Book—Hassell's Domestic Economy.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Black-board, Freehand.

Text Books—As prescribed in the Standard of Proficiency.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course to Step IV inclusive, or Stimpson's Singing Class Book Stimpson's Singing Class Book.

## FOR A SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry.
 Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-lines, Ornamental Writing.
 Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The full Course, with Elementary Mensuration.
 Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males), Chaps. I to XVII, omitting Chap. VI.

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Derivations, Meaning and uses of Words, Composition, and Analysis.

Text Books—Hunter's Grammar.

Milleiches, Rock of Fuelish

Meiklejohn's Book of English.

Subject for Special Study—Same as that prescribed for the Senior University Examination of the current year.

Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Europe, Australasia, and North America, in detail.

Geography-

Mapping within these limits.

Text Books—W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography, and
W. Hughes' Physical Geography, or
Geikie's Physical Geography.

—Full value, 600 marks. British History, from the Conquest to the present times.

Text Books—Ransones's Short History of England.

Australian History.

Australian History.

Australian History.

British Literature—Full value, 600 marks.

Smith's Smaller History of English Literature.

1894—Chapters I to VIII inclusive.

1895— "IX to XIII",

1896— "XIV to XIX",

1897— "XX to XXVII",

and so on in cycles of four years.

Also, Smith's Specimens of English Literature for corresponding periods each year.

Art of Teaching-Full value, 1,000 marks. Organization, Discipline, Method, and Instruction of Schools in greater detail.

Text Books-

-Gladman's School Work.

Text Books—Gladman's School Work.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Sanitary Science (Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Geometrical and Model Drawing.

Text Books—Nesbit and Brown's Handbook of Model and Object Drawing.

Partle's Practical Plana Geometry.

Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.

Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.

Susic—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation, with increased proficiency.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course to Step VI inclusive, or

Dunstan's Teacher's Manual of Music.

Köhler's Elements of Music. Vocal Music-

Stainer's Rudiments of Harmony, Chaps. I to IV.

# * Alternative Groups for Males.

Group I.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. First three Books of Euclid's Elements, with Deductions.
 Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.
 Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
 Todhunter's Euclid.

Group

^{*} Note.—These groups of subjects are styled Alternative, because candidates are allowed to choose from them the Group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are required to confine themselves to one group.

## Group II.

Latin-Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Casar: De Bello Gallico, Books I to IV

inclusive.

Text Books—Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar.

Exercise 40. Arnold's Composition (Bradley) to

Group III.

Euclid-700 marks. Books I and II, with deductions. Algebra-700 marks. To Quadratics, without Surds.

Science-600 marks. Any one mentioned in Group IV for Females.

* Alternative Groups for Females.

## Group I.

French—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Translation from an easy author.

Text Books—(For translation.) Book prescribed for Junior University of current year.

Havet's French Class Book (complete), or

Halland's French Classical Computer. Hallard's French Grammar.

## Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Books I, II. Text Books—As for Males.

## Group III.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I and II, with easy Deductions from them.

Text Books—As for Males.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratics, omitting Surds.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Any two of the following Sciences:-

Experimental Physics—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.

Chemistry—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.

Geology—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Geikie's Class Book of Geology.

Wilkinson's Notes on the Geology of New South Wales.

Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Wilkinson's Notes on the Geology of New So Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

Fhysiology—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.

## FOR A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE

Reading-Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from a standard author.

Writing-Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing, Ornamental Printing.

Arithmetic—Full value, 900 marks. The whole theory and practice.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Colenso's Arithmetic (as revised by Hunter). Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males only). Chaps. 1 to 32.

Grammar-Full value, 900 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Composition, Prosody, and Derivations.

Text Books—Mason's English Grammar.

Meiklejohn's English Language.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Astronomical Geography. Map Drawing.

Text Books—Geikie's Physical Geography.

Lockyer's Astronomy. Derivations.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 900 marks. Organization, Method, Discipline, with a knowledge of the Constitution of the Human Mind.

Text Books—Bain's Education as a Science.

Morell's Mental Philosophy.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

-(Female Teachers only)-Full value, 500 marks. Sanitary Science-

Text Book-Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. To complete the full D Certificate.

Text Book—Dennis' Perspective.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music and Elements of Harmony, either notation.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or same as for Class II, with Stainer's Rudiments of Harmony, Chapters 1 to 8.

History—Full value, 700 marks. History of England in detail. History of Australia.

Text Books—Smith's Student's Hume. (Brewer.)

Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.

History of Australia.

History of Australia.
English Literature—Full value, 800 marks.

Morley's English Literature.

I to V inclusive.
VI and VII.
VIII to X inclusive. 1894—Chapters

1895---,,

1897---XI and XII,

,, and so on in cycles of four years.

For Special Study—Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
Milton's "Paradise Lost." Book I.
Addison's Essays, 12 (Clarendon edition), Nos. 3, 15, 25, 61, 105, 106, 135, 159, 165, 409, 458, 487.

Bacon's Essays, 6. Civil and Moral. Blackie's edition.

^{*} Note.—These groups of subjects are styled Alternative, because candidates are allowed to choose from them the Group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are requested to confine themselves to one group.

# Alternative Groups for Males.

-Full value, 1,000 marks. Including the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—Colenso's Algebra, as revised by Hunter, or
Hamblin Smith's Algebra.

Full Value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions

* Text Books—Mackay's Euclid, or Todhunter's Euclid.

Plane Trigonometry—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Todhunter's Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges.

# * Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil, first two Books of Æneid; Livy, Book 21. Horace's Odes, Books I, II. Questions on Grammar. Composition.

Text Books—Dr. Smith's Larger Latin Grammar.

Abbott's Latin Prose through English Idiom.

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. (Bradley.)

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. (Bradley.)

Greek—Full Value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—Xenophon's "Memorabilia." Books I and II.

Smith's Smaller Greek Grammar.

Abbott's Greek Prose Composition.

French—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for Senior University Examination of the current year.

Havet's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

German—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for Senior University Examination of the current year.

Otto's German Grammar.

Otto's German Grammar.

## †Group III.

Physics-Full value, 750 marks

-Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Ganot's Physics.

y-Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Roscoe's Class Book of Elementary Chemistry (Macmillan).

-Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Jukes' or Geikie's Geology.

-Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

yw.—Full value, 750 marks.

Geology.

Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Bounds.

Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology.

Sanilary Science—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene.

# Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books, I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Latin—Full value, 1,000 marks. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. First two books.

Virgil's Æneid. Book I.

Text Books—As in Group II.

Group V.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

And any two Sciences of the Science Group already specified in Group III. Full value, 1,000 marks.

## Group VI.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil's Æneid. Books I, II.
Livy. Book XXI.
Horace's Odes. Books I, II.
Grammar and Composition.
Text Books—As in Group II.
Together with any two of the Sciences in Court III.

Together with any two of the Sciences in Group III.

Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—As in Group III.

# Alternative Groups for Females.

## Group I.

French—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for the Senior University Examination of the current year.

Havet's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

# Group II.

German—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition. Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to IV, with Deductions.

Text Books—As for Males.
—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations including Surds.
Text Books—As for Males. Algebra-

Group

^{*} Note.—In this group at least two languages must be taken, one of them being Latin.
† Any four of these Sciences may be taken.

## Group V.

Any two of the following Sciences:

Experimental Physics—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Chemistry—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Geology—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Physiology—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Books—As for Males of First Class.

Note 1. In lieu of the Alternative Subjects of examination herein prescribed for a Second-class or a First-class Certificate, the subjects of the Sydney University Arts' Course (as set forth in the By-laws and annually published in the Calendar) shall be taken up in the Training Schools by those students who have passed the University Matriculation Examination and who may desire to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the special privilege of remaining a third year in Training and proceeding to the final examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Norn 2. Graduates of any recognised British or Colonial University of not more than five years standing may be exempted from examination in the Alternative Groups for Class I or Class II.

Norn 3. Any Teacher who can show, to the satisfaction of the Minister, that he is unable to take Music or Drawing, may substitute for each or either of these any one of the Sciences specified in Group IV, Class II.

Norn 4. Certificates issued to Teachers and Pupil Teachers by the Technical Education Branch in the undermentioned subjects, will exempt the holders from further examination in such subjects:

Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Physiology.

Freehand Drawing (first year)—any grade—for applicants for employment as Pupil Teachers.

Freehand Drawing (first year)—any grade for Teachers and Pupil Teachers.

Model Drawing (first year)—any grade; Perspective Drawing (first year)—any grade—Section 1.

Geometrical Drawing (first year)—any grade.

## SUBJECTS OF STUDY FOR PUPIL-TEACHERS.

## Before Appointment—Candidates.

Reading-Full value, 100 marks. ding—Full value, 100 marks. To read an advanced Class Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with ease, fluency, and expression, to spell well, and to understand the meaning of the passage read.

Specimens of penmanship, not less than two lines, in round and small hand.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. As for a Fourth Class.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the rules in Vulgar

Fractions, Proportion, and Practice.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse and Analyse correctly a passage taken from an ordinary Class-book; to know the Elements of Grammar, including Prefixes, Affixes, and Common Roots.

Geography—Full value, 100 marks. To understand the Geographical Terms, to have a general knowledge of the Map of the World, and the Outlines of the Geography of Australia.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Tests, as prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of

Proficiency.

Proficiency.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. As prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.

Skill in Teaching—To Teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

## Pupil-teachers-Class IV

Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To read the Fifth Reading Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject matter; to repeat from memory 50 lines of Poetry.

Writing—Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of copy-setting.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. Coutie's Word Expositor, to page 41.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To work questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions,

and Practice.

Text Book—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, and Composition.

Text Book—Lennie's Grammar (revised).

Special Text Book—Same as prescribed for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Cycle of Study for Pupil-teachers of all classes. Outlines of each continent together with—

continent, together with—

1890—Africa and South America, in detail. Physical Geography, Chaps. I to VI.

1891—Asia and North America, " " Chaps. VII and VIII.

1891—Asia and Polynesia. " " Chaps. IX to XI. 1891—Asia and North America, 1892—Australia and Polynesia, 1893—Europe, Chaps. XII to end. ,, and so on in cycles of four years.

Note.—One question at least may be given on the Geography of New South Wales in each year, and Mapping within the limits of each year's study.

Text Books—Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales.

W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

History—Full value, 70 marks. Pupil-teachers of all classes will be expected to have a knowledge of the order and date of Accession of each Sovereign, and of the chief events of each Reign.

Cycle of Special Study for Pupil-teachers of all classes:—

1890—George I to present time. Australian History from 1859 to present date.

1891—Commencement of Book to Stephen (1154). Australian History to 1808.

1892—Henry II to Elizabeth (1603). Australian History to 1851.

1893—James I to Anne (1714).

And so on in cycles of four years.

And so on in cycles of four years.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

Australian History.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Blackboard Practice.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. I to VIII.

Geometry (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. Props. I to XXVI.

Text Book—Todhunter's Euclid.

Algebra (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Chaps. I to V inclusive.

Latin (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Wia Latina, to Exercise XXV inclusive.

**French* (for Females)—Full value, 100 marks. Macmillan's French Course, First Year.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. The Kindergarten Principle. Gladman's School Method.

Laurie's Kindergarten Manual.

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. I. In Paper, cut out and tack drawers, chemise, and pinafore. 2. A Sampler, showing the various stitches in needlework as done by pupils in Classes 1, 2, and 3.

Latin, or Euclid and As for Males.

^{*} From female pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has had no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question:—

## Pupil-teachers-Class III.

Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To read with improved intonation and expression.

Writing—Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. Coutie's Word Expositor to page 81.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, and Square Root—as in

Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.

Text Books—Lennie's Grammar (revised), and Text Book for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle in Class IV.

Text Books—As for Class IV.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History. Australian History. See Cycle for Class IV.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

History of Australia

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

History of Australia.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. IX to XII inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. With easy deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value—100 marks. Fractions and Simple Equations, to Chap. XIV inclusive (H. Smith).

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina to Exercise 48; Appendix II, pages 200 to 205; Appendix V, page 226.

*French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Exercises pages 77-103. Grammar, pages 1-19. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-17.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten. Laurie's Kindergarten Manual.

Kindergarten Manual.

Needlework (for Females). Full value, 50 marks. 1. A small shirt or dress. 2. A sampler, showing all the stitches required from pupils in Classes 4 and 5.

## Pupil-teachers-Class II.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Cube Root, Discount, Stocks, Proportional Parts—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.

Text Books—Lennic's Grammar and Special Text-book as for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle for Class IV.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History and Australian History: see cycle for Class IV.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Model Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chaps. XIII to XV-inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina to Exercise 72; appendix II, pages 206-210; appendix V, page 227.

**page 227.

**French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Grammar, pages 1 to 38. Exercises, pages 104-140. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-43.

**School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).

**New Journel (for Females) Full related to Exercise 72; appendix 11, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 206-210; appendix 7, pages 2

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. 1. Cut out young child's dress in paper, and tack.

2. A patch in calico, print and flanuel.

3. A sampler as for last year, but showing greater skill.

## Pupil-teachers-Class I.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read with ease and expression from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Application of Rules and Principles. Mensuration of Surfaces.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.
Todhunter's Mensuration. Chapters 7 to 17 inclusive.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.
Text Book—Lennie's Grammar, and Special Text-book for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle in Class IV.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History, and Australian History. See Cycle for Class IV.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Advanced proficiency expected in the three sections.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XVI to end.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I, II, and III, with deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI, inclusive, omitting Chapter XXII.

Chapter XXII.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI, inclusive, omitting Chapter XXII.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina, to exercise 93; Appendices II and V. Easy translations. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. (Chaps. I to III).

*French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-73.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Lauvie's Kindergarten Manuel)

(Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).

Needlework (for Fomales)—Full value, 50 marks. 1. A young child's dress, showing gathering and stroking, ornamented with various stitches as shown in former samplers; tucks to be run, frill-whipped and hem-stitched to be used as a trimming. Also cut out any garment required as in former classes. 2. A six-inch sampler done in coloured silk with threads drawn showing all the various stitches used in needlework.

NOTE 1.—The course herein prescribed is for all pupil-teachers alike. It is recommended, however, that the Sydney University Matriculation subjects (as set forth in the by-laws and annually published in the Calendar) be also studied by those pupil-teachers who may desire or intend, after admission to the Training School, to present themselves at the Matriculation examination and to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the privilege of remaining three years in training and proceeding to the final examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

NOTE 2.—Any pupil-teacher who may have passed the Junior or the Senior University examination in Euclid, Algebra, Latin, or French may be exempted from further examination in such subject or subjects in Classes IV, III, and II.

NOTE 3.—Drawing must be taken by all candidates for scholarships, even though the standard has been previously satisfied.

NOTE 4 .- See also Note 4, at end of Subjects of Study for Teachers.

^{*} From femal@pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in licu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has had no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question:—

## APPENDIX B.

Course of Secular Instruction.

## INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

(Course, 2 years.)

Course, 2 years.)

Reading—Primer and Reader I—"Australian School Series."

Writing—On slates, from copies and dictation.

Arithmetic—Notation to four places, and Simple Addition on slates; easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction, and the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects, Domestic Animals, Common Vegetables, Common Materials.

Form—Lines and Angles, Three and Four-sided Figures, Curved-line and other Plain Figures.

Colour—Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Colours; Combination, Shades and Tints.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—Inspection Drill, Free Exercises, Gallery Exercises, Marking Time.

Drawing—On Slates, Lines, Angles, Parallels.

# FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

First Class.

(Course, 11 year.)

Reading—Primers, and Reader I—A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series as far as Book II, Section III, Lesson 8. Writing—On slates from copy. Dictation—From Lessons read.

Arithmetic— As in Infants' Department. Singing-

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons; Old Testament, No. 1.

Object Lessons As in Infants' Department. Drawing-

Needlework—Hem, top-sew, make holland or calico work-apron or sachet. Name to be marked.

Second Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading-Reader II, A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book II, with Sequel I.

Reading—Reader II, A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book II, with Sequel I.

Writing—On slates from copy; in copy-books.

Dictation—From Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation; Simple Rules; Mental Arithmetic—Simple Rules; Tables—Money.

Object Lessons—Domestic Animals, Common Objects, and Materials, Common Animals, and Vegetables.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear; Scale Exercises, Two and Three Pulse Measures.

Scripture—I.N.B., Old Testament No. I; Moral Lessons.

Drawing—Freehand, on Slates; Simple Right-lined and Curved Figures.

Drill (for Boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Squad Drill with Intervals; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26; Marching, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, 37, and 50; Physical Training, Sect. V, Exercises, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Drill (for Girls)—Dressing with Intervals: Turnings by Numbers: Free Exercises and Rody Elevions

Drill (for Girls)—Dressing with Intervals; Turnings by Numbers; Free Exercises and Body Flexions (six exercises); Marching in Single Rank.

Needlework—Hemming, top sewing, feather stitch, satin stitch; a pinafore, pillow-slip, &c.; seams top-sewed and felled-finished with tapes.

Third Class.

(Course, 2 years.)

Reading—Readers III and IV, A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series, Books III and IV; Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition of Poetry, 130 lines.

Derivations; Repetition of Poetry, 130 lines.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—From the Reading Lessons, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Arithmetic—Compound Rules and Reduction; Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens and Scores, Exercises in Buying and Selling Transactions, and in Proportion.

Grammar—All the Parts of Speech; Accidence, Parsing and Analysis of Simple Sentences; the Rules of Syntax; Composition—Letter-writing, description of places and events.

Geography—School Locality, Cardinal Points, Definitions, Map of World; Outlines of the Geography of Australasia and Polynesia; Physical Geography, and Towns of New South Wales and Europe;

Mapping

Mapping.
Object Lessons

Mapping.

Object Lessons—Animal and Plant Life, with Special Reference to Agriculture; the Human Frame and Laws of Health; Elementary Physiology; Important Manufactures.

History—Nelson's Brief History of England; History of Australia; Outlines of English History.

Singing—Part-singing; Notation, Pitch, Accent, Length of Sound; Double, Triple, and Quadruple Measures; Time Signatures; Scale, &c.

Drawing—On Paper; Freehand Exercises from Models and Common Schoolroom Objects; Geometrical Figures, with Rulers and in Freehand.

Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament No. 1; New Testament No. 1.

Needlework—Plain under-garments, stitching, herring-boning, eyelet and button holes, felling, running, darning, &c.; sampler showing various stitches used in needlework.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Physical Training, section V, Exercises 5, 6, 7; Squad drill—Sections 8, 10, 11, 20, 21, 22, and 37 to 50.

Drill (for girls)—File Marching; Wheeling in File; Marking Time; Changing Step; Free Exercises while Marching and Marking Time.

Fourth Class.

Fourth Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader V to Lesson 56, A.S. Series; or I.N.B. Fourth Supplement, to page 155. Repetition of Poetry—100 lines.

of Poetry—100 lines.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—From any portion of books read, with punctuation.

Arithmetic—Practice; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Interest; Discount, Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces; Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; framing Sentences; simple Essays.

Geography—Physical features and Chief Towns of Asia and America; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As in Third Class (advanced), with the Chemical and Physical principles involved in Agriculture; Health; Elementary Physical Science.

History-Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, Henry VII to Victoria; History of Australia.

Also Work of Class III.

Singing—As in Third Class; Sharps, Flats, Transition, Staff Notation, Key and Time; Signatures and Intervals fully; Three Part Songs; Easy Passages at Sight.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing, from copies of common objects, which should be enlarged or reduced from the example; Drawing Plans and Elevations of Plane Figures and Rectangular Solids, in simple positions; Drawing Geometrical Figures with Instruments; Drawing to Scale in a limited manner. manner.

manner.

Scripture—I.N.B. Whole Series.

Euclid—Book I, to Proposition XII.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Company Drill; Formation and Movements—Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22.

Drill (for girls)—Marching in line; Balance Step, with and without advancing; Body and Limb Flexions; Pole Exercises; Dumb Bells (\frac{1}{2}\text{ ib.}).

Needlework—The Work of the Previous Standards, with advanced skill; Patching in calico, flannel, and print; cutting out garments, and setting work. Ornamental work and knitting to be introduced when standard of plain needlework prescribed for the Third Class has been completed.

## Fifth Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—As prescribed for University Junior Examination. Writing—As in Fourth Class.

Dictation—On unruled paper, ordinary prose—15 corsecutive lines.

Arithmetic—Full Course, from Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent. Mensuration—Regular Surfaces and Solids.

Grammar As prescribed for Junior and Senior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.

Natural Science-Physics or Physiology, or one of the Science Subjects prescribed for University Examinations; or

Examinations; or

Cooking: For girls.

Geometry—Euclid, Books I and II, with easy exercises.

Algebra—Hamblin Smith's Algebra to Chapter 13.

Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina," to page 53, with the first conjugation and the verb sum.

French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course to the end, with Macmillan's "First Reader," to page 28, or an equivalent.

Needlework—As for Fourth Class; child's frock in washing material; cutting out and fixing work; fancy work and knitting at discretion of Work Mistress.

Drill (for boys)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

Drawing—Similar to Class IV, but of greater difficulty; Drawing from Common Objects and from Casts of Ornaments in Light and Shade; Plans and Elevations of Circular Solids, with sections.

Music—As in Third and Fourth Class.

Note 1.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in third half-year, it is expected that Trigono-

NOTE 1.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in third half-year, it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced; also Euclid Book III; Algebra to Quadratics.

NOTE 2.—Where there are not as many as ten pupils to form a Fourth Class or a Fifth Class, as required, the Fourth Class and Fifth Class courses are to be taken as additions to the courses of the Third and Fourth Class are required. and Fourth Classes respectively.

## THE STANDARDS OF PROFICIENCY FOR THE SEVERAL CLASSES IN SCHOOLS SHALL BE AS FOLLOW:

## FOR INFANTS' SCHOOLS.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—To read Primer, Part I (Australian School Series), to Lesson 20.

Writing—To write on Slates—i, u, n, m, v, r, w.

Arithmetic—To count and read up to 10; to know ball-frame exercises in Addition, and Addition of other Concrete Quantities as far as 10.

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects.

Form—The different kinds of Lines and Angles.

Colour—First (Primary) Colours.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—Inspection Drill for Cleanliness; Free Exercises; Gallery Exercises.

Drawing—On Slates—Lines. Angles, and Parallels.

Drawing-On Slates-Lines, Angles, and Parallels.

## Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—To read Primer, Part I, to the end.

Writing—To Write on Slates all the Letters of the Alphabet, with easy combinations.

Arithmetic—To Count and Read as far as 20; Addition, in single column, to 20; to add and subtract mentally numbers not involving results higher than 20.

Object Lessons—Domestic Animals.

Form—Three and Four Sided Figures. Colour—Secondary Colours. Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—As for last half-year.

Drawing-As for last half-year.

# Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading -- Primer, Part II, to the end.

Reading — Primer, Part II, to the end.
Writing—To Write on Slates from Copies.
Dictation—Words from Lessons Read.
Arithmetic—To Read and Notate as far as 100; Addition to three places—three addends; Mental Arithmetic up to 30; tables to "4 times."
Object Lessons—Common Vegetables.
Form—Curved Line Figures.
Colour—Tertiary Colours.
Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.
Drill—As for last half-year.

Drawing—As for last half-year.
Fourth

1009-D

## Fourth Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—Australian School Series—Reader I, to the end.

Writing—On slates from copies.

Dictation—From lessons read, 8 lines.

Arithmetic—To read and notate up to 1,000; Addition, 4 places, 4 lines; mental operations in Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Object Lessons—Common metaviole.

Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to 7 times.

Object Lessons—Common materials.

Form—Other plain figures.

Colour—Combination; shades and tints.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates—lines, angles, and parallels.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—As for previous half-years, with marking time—(1) with left foot; (2) with right foot; (3) with left foot and right foot alternately.

Drawing—As for previous half-year.

Drawing-As for previous half-year.

## Values of Subjects taught in Infants' Schools.

Reading								•••			100
Writing			•••	•••				•••			60
Arithmetic	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	100
Object Less	ons	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	30
Form	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	20
Colour	• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	20
Singing	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	40
Scripture	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	30
Drawing Dictation	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	40 60
Drill	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	60
Drill	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	<b>,</b>	•••	•••	•••	•••	00

Note.—The enrolment of each pupil in the several classes of an Infants' School must show the time of such pupil in the school and not in the class.

## FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

## FIRST CLASS.

# First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:—
1. Australian School Series: Primer I, to Lesson 40.

1. Australian School Series: Primer I, to Lesson 40.
2. I. N. B.: Book I, to Sec. II, Lesson 12.

Writing—To write on slates, from the blackboard, the following letters, with their combinations, in words of four letters—i, u, n, m, o, a, c, e, v, w, r, t, d, l, b, h, j, f, y, g, p, q.

Arithmetic—To count and read any number as far as 20; to add in single columns numbers not involving a higher result than 20; to notate as far as 20; to add and subtract, mentally, numbers not involving results higher than 20.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing, on slates—lines, angles, and parallels.

Object Lessons—As for Infants' Schools; oral lessons on form and colour, on the properties of common objects and materials, and on common animals and vegetables.

Needlework—Hem 2-inch Strips with coloured cotton.

Simolna—Simple melodies by ear.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives (Old Testament No. 1)—Moral Lessons. (First and Second Classes may be taken together.)

Drill-As for Infants' Schools, first half-year.

## Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Primer II, to the end.

2. I. N. B.: Book I, to the end.

Writing—To write on slates from copies.

Dictation—Words from lessons read.

Arithmetic—To read and notate easy numbers as far as 100; to work sums in Addition—three addends; to add, mentally, numbers involving results not higher than 30; Multiplication Tables to "4 times."

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

Needlesyon-Hem and ton-sew together strips with coloured cotton, and plain hems.

Needlework—Hem and top-sew together strips with coloured cotton, and plain hems.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons; Old Testament, No. 1.

Drill—As for Infants' Schools, first half-year.

## Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading-1. Australian School Series: Reader I, to the end. 2. I. N. B.: Book II, to Section III, Lesson 8.

2. I. N. B.: Book II, to Section III, Lesson 8.

Writing—On slates from copies.

Dictation—From lessons read.

Arithmetic—To read and notate numbers as far as 1,000; to work sums in Addition to 4 places, 4 lines; to perform easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Drawing—As for first half-year.

*Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.

*Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons: Old Testament, No. 1.

Drill—As for Infants' Schools, fourth half-year.

Needlework—Make Work-apron or Sachet with holland or calico. Name to be worked.

## Values of Subjects taught to First Class.

Reading (Read	ing, 60	; Spell	ing, 20	; Mean	ings 2	0)					100
Writing									••		60
Dictation			•••	•••	•••	•••				•••	60
Arithmetic (No	tation,	20; SI	ate-wor	rk, 60;	Menta	ıl Oper	ations,	20)		•••	100
Singing		•••	•••		•••			•••	•••		50
Scripture	•••			•••			•••	•••			30
Object Lessons	•••					•••			•••		30
Drawing			•••			•••			•••	• • •	30
$\operatorname{Drill}$	•••		•••	•••						•••	60
$\mathbf{N}$ eedle $\mathbf{w}$ ork	•••			•••							60
											${ t SECOND}$

^{*}In small schools, the First and Second Classes should be combined for Object Lessons and Scripture, and should receive in each subject not less than one half-hour lesson per week; the inspection to be conducted on the lessons actually

## SECOND CLASS.

# First Half-year of Enrolment.

One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:—
1. Australian School Series: Reader II, to Lesson 50.
2. I.N.B.: Book II, to the end.

Writing—In copy books.

Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation as far as six places, three lines; Subtraction; Multiplication by two digits; Mental Arithmetic; More difficult operations in Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "12 times."

"12 times."

Singing—Simple melodies by ear; Easy Exercises on the Modulator.

*Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates, of simple right-lined and curved figures.

*Object Lessons—Properties of common objects and materials, common animals, and vegetables.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Squad Drill with intervals; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4,6, 25, 26;

Marching, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, 37, and 50.

Drill (for girls)—Dressing with intervals; turnings by numbers; free exercises and body flexions (six exercises); marching in single rank.

Needlework—Hem and top-sew a 9-inch sampler of jaconet with coloured cotton, and feather-stitch all round. Initial or name in satin-stitch.

## Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. A. S. S.: Reader II, to the end.
2. I. N. B.: Sequel I, to the end.
Writing—In copy-books.
Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.
 Arithmetic—Notation to 9 places, 3 lines; Multiplication in full; Short Division; Mental Arithmetic; Exercises in simple Rules; Tables—Money.
 Singing—Tonic Sol-fa. Notation—Scale Exercises (without accidentals); two and three pulse measures (without subdivision of pulse); simple melodies.
 *Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1; Moral Lessons. (Moral Lessons to be given orally.)
 Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates, of simple right-lined and curved figures.
 *Object Lessons—As for previous half-year.
 Needlework—Make a plain pillow-slip, pinafore, handkerchief, or similar useful article; seams to be top-sewed and felled-finished with tapes.
 Drill—As for previous half-year; and Physical Training, section 5; Exercises 1, 2, 3, and 4.

## Values of Subjects taught to Second Class.

Reading (	Reading	z, 60	; Spellin	g, 20;	Mean	ings, &c.	. 20)					100
Writing		•••	•••	•••		***	,,	•••	•••		•••	100
Dictation		•••	•••			•••	•••		•••			100
Arithmeti	c (Nota	tion,	10; Slat	te worl	k, 60;	Mental,	30)					100
Object Le	ssons							•••		•••	•••	60
Singing (8	Singing,	30;	Theory,	20)	•••	•••		• • •	•••	•••		50
Scripture	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	30
Drawing	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	30
Drill	,•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	60
Needlewo:	rK	•••	•••	•••	•••		• • •	•••	•••			60

## THIRD CLASS.

## First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:

1. Australian School Series: Reader III, to Lesson 20.
2. I.N.B.: Book III, to Lesson 30.

Repetition from memory of twenty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy books.

Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

**Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.**

**Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.*

**Arithmetic—Notation, Long Division, Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money; Mental Arithmetic—Easy Exercises; Tables—Weights and Measures.

**Geography—To know the school locality and the cardinal points; and the names and positions of the Continents, Oceans, and chief divisions of land and water marked on a Map of the World.

**Grammar—To define the noun, pronoun, adjective, and verb, and to distinguish each in easy sentences.*

†*Singing—Tonic Sol-fa Notation: scale exercises; easy time exercises; two, three, and four-pulse measures (pulse, half-pulse, hold marks, and rests); simple two part songs and rounds.

**History—Celtic Period to Henry II; to page 21, Nelson's Brief History of England.*

**Drawing—On paper, from simple rectangular and circular models, and from common objects about the school-room; also simple geometrical figures, to be drawn with rulers and in free-hand.

**Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1; Moral Lessons.*

**Object Lessons—Lessons on animals and plants, with special reference to agriculture; on the human frame, and laws of health; on elementary physiology; and on important manufactures.

**Drill** (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Physical Training as for Second Class; Squad drill—Sections 8, 10, 11, 20, 21 and 22.

**Drill** (for girls)—File marching; wheeling in file; marking time; changing step; free exercises while marching and marking time.

**Needlework.—A plain chemise, gathered at neck into a stitched band, ornamented with feather-stitching; or similar useful article which can be completed by stitches already taught.

**Second Half-wear of Envolment.**

## Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader III, to the end.
2. I.N.B.: Book III, to the end.

Z. I.N.B.: BOOK III, to the end.
Repetition from memory of thirty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the reading lessons.

Arithmetic—All the Compound Rules; Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar—To distinguish readily all the parts of speech.

than twelve lines than twelve lines

Geography-To know the outlines of the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Object Lessons—As for previous half-year.

History—To death of Richard III; to page 44 of Nelson's Brief History of England.

* In small schools, the First and Second Classes should be combined for Object Lessons and Scripture, and should receive in each subject not less than one half-hour lesson per week; the inspection to be conducted on the lessons actually

[†] Note.—In Schools below the Sixth Class, the standard in singing for Second Class shall also be that for Third Class.

† Note.—In schools below the Sixth Class, the standard for drill will be that for the Second Class.

Singing—Staff Notation (movable doh system); Treble Clef; Pitch and Time; Names; Relative Value of Notes; Two-part Songs and Rounds from Tonic Sol-fa Notation.
Drawing—As for previous half-year.
Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No 1; New Testament, No 1.
Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889;" Physical Training, section 5; Exercises, 5, 6, and 7; Squad Training and Training Staff Notation. Drill (for boys)—"Intantry Drill for 1000; Inysteed Flaming, Section 37 to 50.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—A linen sampler, with threads drawn, showing the various stitches used in Needlework, namely: top-sewing, stitching, herring-boning, various feather-stitching, eyelet and button-holes, small square of darning, loops; name done in satin-stitch. Third Half-Year of Enrolment. Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 30.
2. I. N. B., Book IV, to end of Section II.
Repetition from memory of forty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy-books. Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the Reading Lessons.

Arithmetic—Reduction; Miscellaneous Exercises in Simple and Compound Rules; Mental Arithmetic;

Easy Questions in Buying and Selling.

Grammar—Parsing of Simple Sentences; Accidence, and Analysis of Simple Sentences. Composition—

To write on paper a letter of not less than twelve lines.

Geography—New South Wales—Physical Features and Chief Towns; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year. History—Nelson's Brief History of England, to page 70; Outlines of English History, to the Abdication of James II. Singing—Staff Notation—2 and 2 times; Time Exercises on Minim and Crochet (with corresponding rests); Scale Exercises on the Staff; Two-part Songs and Rounds from Tonic Sol-fa Notation. Pastis); Scale Exercises on the Stair; Two-part songs and Rothus from Total Sol-12 Troubson.

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Drill (for boys)—Same as second half-year.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—1. Sampler as in last half-year.

2. A pair of drawers, tucked, finished with button-holes in band; or similar useful article. Fourth Half-year of Enrolment. -1. Australian School Series; Reader IV, to the end.
2. I. N. B., Book IV, to the end.
Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition from memory of forty lines of poetry. Reading-Writing—In copy books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the Reading Lessons, on paper.

Arithmetic—Simple and Compound Proportion, with Miscellaneous Exercises in back Rules. Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar—Parsing and Analysis of Sentences, with a knowledge of the Rules of Syntax; Composition.

Geography—Europe—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

History—English History; Nelson's Brief History, to the end; Outlines of English History to the present time; History of Australia.

Singing—Staff Notation, ²/₄, ³/₄, and ⁴/₄ Times; Time Exercises on Minim, Crochet, and Quaver (with corresponding rests); Scale Exercises on the Staff, introducing fe and ta; Two-part Songs and Rounds, from Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

Drawing—As for first half-year Arithmetic. Trom Tonic Sol-1a Notation.

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Needlework—1. Running and felling seams with tucks run and gathered into band, in chemise or similar useful article; name or initial in satin-stitch.

2. Darning in stocking-web material.

3. Button-holes in cloth.

Drill (for bors)—Same as for second half-year. Drill (for boys)—Same as for second half-year.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year. Values of Subjects taught to Third Class. Marks. 100 Reading (Reading, 60; Poetry, 20; Meanings, &c., 20) ... Writing ... Dictation... 100 ... ... ... ... ... ••• 100 100 ... ٠., Geography ... ••• ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Object Lessons ... 60 ... ... ... . . . ... ... • • • • • • ... 50 ... ... ... ... ... ••• **5**0 ... ... ... 60 60 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Drill ... ... ... ... ... ... 60 Needlework ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Note 1.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fourth Class, the standard prescribed for the first half-year in the Fourth Class shall be that for the fifth half-year in the Third Class.

NOTE 2.—The work prescribed in Object Lessons, Scripture, and Drawing, is for the whole period pupils remain in the Third Class. The examination will be on the subjects taught.

NOTE 3.—When the standard of plain needlework prescribed for the Third Class has been completed, ornamental work, or knitting, or both, should be introduced. FOURTH CLASS. First Half-year of Enrolment. Reading—One of the following books, or an authorised equivalent:—

1. Australian School Series: Reader V, to end of Lesson 22.

2. I. N. B.; Fourth Supplement, to page 63.
Repetition from memory of fifty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy-books.
Dictation—Twelve consecutive lines from Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Practice; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Mental Arithmetic—the full course, as treated in any Standard Work.

Grammar—Parsing passages from Reading Lessons; Accidence; Analysis of a Compound Sentence;

Grammar-Parsing passages from Reading Lessons; Accidence; Analysis of a Compound Sentence;

Composition.

Geography—Asia; Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country; Mapping.

Object Lessons—Lessons on Animal and Plant Life, and on the Chemical and Physical Principles involved in Agriculture; more Advanced Lessons on Third-class Subjects, with Light, Heat, and Air in relation to Health; also Lessons on Elementary Physical Science.

History—

Composition.

History—English History: Nelson's "History for Junior Classes"—Henry VII to James II; revision of Third-class Work; Australian History.

Singing—Staff Notation only; Key Signatures, C, F, and G; Structure of Scale, Tetrachords, Common Marks of Expression, Abbreviations, and Symbols. Time Signatures, \(\frac{2}{4}\), \(\frac{4}{4}\), and \(\frac{6}{3}\) Times; Easy Accidentals; Time Exercises on Minim, Dotted Minim, Crotchet, and Quaver (with corresponding rests); Three-part Songs and Rounds; very easy passages at sight.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing, from copies of Common Objects, which should be enlarged or reduced from the example; Drawing Plans and Elevations of Plane Figures and Rectangular Solids, in simple positions; Drawing Geometrical Figures with Instruments; Drawing to Scale in a limited manner.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series (Fourth Class and Fifth Class may be taken together).

Euclid—Definitions of, Book I.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Company Drill; Formation and Movements—Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22.

Drill (for girls)—Marching in Line; Balance Step, with and without advancing; Body and Limb Flexions; Pole Exercises; Dumb Bells (\(\frac{1}{2}\) lb.)

Needlework—1. Sampler with greater skill than before.

2. A petticoat with tucks run, gathered and stroked into band; or similar useful article.

3. Darning and button-holes, as in last half-year.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader V, to end of Lesson 56.
2. I. N. B., 4th Supplement, to page 155.
Repetition from memory of fifty lines of poetry.

Writing—As for last half-year.

Dictation—Selected passages of twelve consecutive lines from books read.

Dictation—Selected passages of twelve consecutive lines from books read.

Arithmetic—Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces.

Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; Simple Essays.

Geography—America; Physical Features, and Chief Towns of each Country.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

History—English History (Nelson's "History for Junior Classes")—William III to present time; History of Australia.

Singing—Staff Notation only; Key Signatures, Bp. D. Ip. A; Time Signatures fully; Time Exercises as in last half-year, with Dotted Notes, Ledger Lines, Accidentals, Definitions of most common Musical Terms; Three-part Songs and Rounds; Easy Passages at Sight.

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series.

Euclid—Book I, to Proposition 12.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—I. A plain night-shirt, showing top sewing, stitching, button-holes, and gathers, and finished with gussets; or a night-dress tucked and trimmed, or any similar article.

2. Patching in calico and flannel.

3. This class will be expected to set their own sewing, with the advice of the Work-

3. This class will be expected to set their own sewing, with the advice of the Workmistress; and pupils over 14 years of age should be able to cut out and fit garments specified in Third Class.

## Values of Subjects taught to Fourth Class.

D /D .	- 7.	00 TD									marks.
Reading (Re	aamg, (	60; Po	etry, 20	); Mea	nings,	&c., 20	)			• • •	100
Writing	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••			,	100
	•••	•••			• • •						100
Arithmetic (S	Slate W	ork, 70	); Men	tal, 30	)						100
Grammar (A	ccidenc	e, 20;	Parsing	g, 40; i	Analysi	s, 10;	Compo	sition,	30)		100
Geography	• • •										60
	ns			•••				•••	•••	•	60
History											60
Singing (Sing	ging, <b>3</b> 0	; Theo	ry, 30)			•••					60
Drawing		• • •									60
					•••						60
	•••	•••	•••								60
Drill											60
Needlework						•••		•••			60
	Writing Dictation Arithmetic (if Grammar (A Geography Object Lesso History Singing (Sing Drawing Scripture Euclid	Writing Dictation Arithmetic (Slate W. Grammar (Accidence Geography Object Lessons History Singing (Singing, 30 Drawing Scripture Euclid Drill	Writing	Writing Dictation Arithmetic (Slate Work, 70; Men Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing Geography Object Lessons History Singing (Singing, 30; Theory, 30) Drawing Scripture Euclid Drill Needlework	Writing Dictation Arithmetic (Slate Work, 70; Mental, 30; Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Geography Object Lessons History Singing (Singing, 30; Theory, 30) Drawing Scripture Euclid Drill Needlework	Writing Dictation Arithmetic (Slate Work, 70; Mental, 30) Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysi Geography Diject Lessons History Singing (Singing, 30; Theory, 30) Drawing Scripture Euclid Drill Dredlework	Writing Dictation Arithmetic (Slate Work, 70; Mental, 30) Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Geography Dietet Lessons History Singing (Singing, 30; Theory, 30) Drawing Scripture Euclid. Drill Needlework	Dictation Arithmetic (Slate Work, 70; Mental, 30) Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Compo Geography Object Lessons History Singing (Singing, 30; Theory, 30) Drawing Scripture Euclid Drill Orill Needlework	Writing Dictation Arithmetic (Slate Work, 70; Mental, 30) Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Composition, Geography Diet Lessons History Singing (Singing, 30; Theory, 30) Drawing Scripture Euclid Drill Needlework	Writing Dictation Arithmetic (Slate Work, 70; Mental, 30) Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Composition, 30) Geography Object Lessons History Singing (Singing, 30; Theory, 30) Drawing Scripture Euclid Drill Needlework	Writing Dictation Arithmetic (Slate Work, 70; Mental, 30) Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Composition, 30) Geography Object Lessons History Singing (Singing, 30; Theory, 30) Drawing Scripture Euclid Drill Needlework

Norg. —When there are not ten pupils to form a Fifth Class, the standard prescribed for the first half-year in Fifth Class shall be that for the third half-year of the Fourth Class.

# FIFTH CLASS.

## First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—The Text-book prescribed for the University Junior Examination.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Passages of ordinary prose, fifteen consecutive lines.

Arithmetic—Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, as treated in Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent; Mensuration; Area of Regular Surfaces. Grammar

Geography— As prescribed for the Senior or Junior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.

History— )

Natural Science—Physics or Physiology, or one of the Science Subjects prescribed for the University Examinations; or

Cooking: For girls. Euclid—Book I.

Euclid—Book I.
 Algebra—As shown in Hamblin Smith's Algebra, up to Chapter 6, omitting Exercises 15 to 32.
 Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina" to Exercise 21, page 29.
 French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course, to Lesson 25.
 Drawing—Similar to Class IV, but of greater difficulty; Drawing from any Common Objects and Casts of Ornaments, in Light and Shade; Drawing Plans and Elevations of Circular Solids with Sections.
 Music—Key and Time Signatures fully; Time Exercises on all the ordinary notes and Rests, with Dots, Triplets, Simple Passages at sight, Syncopation, Modulation, Double Dotted Notes, Double Sharps and Flats, Three-part Songs.
 Scripture Lessons—The whole series. (The Class may be taken with Fourth Class in this subject.)
 Drill (for boys)— As for Exercise Class

Drill (for boys)—
Drill (for girls)—
Needlework—1. Pa As for Fourth Class.

-1. Patching in print, flannel, and cloth.
2. A linen sampler as in Third and Fourth Classes; also a child's dress made of washing

3. The pupils will be required to cut out and fix their own sewing; also any garment named in former classes.

Second

1009-E

## Second Half-year of Enrolment.

```
Reading
                         As for last half-year.
Writing—
Dictation-
Arithmetic—The full course, as treated in ordinary Text-books, such as Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic;

Mensuration—Regular Surfaces and Solids.
Geography-
History—
Natural Science—
Music—
                                           As for last half-year.
Scripture Lessons-
Drawing—'

Euclid—Books I and II, with easy Exercises.

Algebra—Hamblin Smith's Algebra, to chapter 13.

Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina," to page 53, with the first conjugation and the verb sum.

French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course to the end, with Macmillan's "First Reader,"

to page 28 or an equivalent.
to page 28, or an equivalent.

Needlework—As for last half-year.

Drill (for boys)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.
```

## Values of Subjects taught to Fifth Class.

Reading (Re	ading	30 · D	erivetic	me dea	30.		20)				Marks. 80
	٠.	00 , D	CIII	ше, ше	., 00 ;	Locury	, 200	•••		• • • •	
Writing	• • •	• • •	•••	***	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •			80
Dictation		•••									89
Arithmetic (	Arithi	netic, 5	$60$ ; $\mathbf{M}$ er	asurat	ion, 30	; Men	tal Ari	thmetic	20)		100
Grammar (À	ccider	ice, 10	: Parsir	1g. 20	Anal	vsis. 10	: Pros	odv. 10	. Com	posi-	
tion, 30			•••	•••	· '	·	·				80
Geography			•••			:		•••		•••	50
History				• • • •		•••					50
Natural Scie	nce										70
Geometry (H	luclid,	70; E	xercises	, 30)	•••	• • •		•••			100
Algebra		•••									100
Latin				•••			•••				100
$\mathbf{French}$	•••		•••			•••	•••				100
Drawing						•••					60
Music (Singi	ing, 30	; Theo	ry, 30)								60
Scripture	•••										60
$Drill \dots$											60
$\mathbf{N}$ cedlework	•••	•••			·				•	•••	60

Note 1.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in third half-year, it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced; and provided the pupils are able to work as far as page 104 of Todiunter's "Trigonometry for Beginners," full marks (100) will be awarded. (Euclid in the third half-year, Book III; Algebra to Quadratics.)

NOTE 2.—Music—In separate boys' and girls departments the sexes may be combined for singing lessons at the discretion of the teachers; but the teachers of the respective departments will be held responsible for instruction in the theory of music.

NOTE 3.—Drill—In all schools under one teacher, the standard for the second-class shall be the highest required for any class. Subject to this provision, rifle drill should be taught to third and higher classes whenever not fewer than ten pupils can be assembled.

NOTE 4.—Writing—All writing will be rejected as a failure if there is no attempt made to imitate the copies set.

NOTE 5.—Arithmetic—Pupils of girls' schools will not be expected to work Discount, Stocks, or Cube Root.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893.

[1s. 6d.]

1892 - 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SOUTH WALES.

(RETURN RESPECTING BONUSES IN PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 February, 1893.

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- "Copies of all applications, letters, minutes, or other papers in connection
- "with bonuses applied for or granted to members of the Civil Service in
- "the Public Instruction Department during the years 1889 to 1892, "inclusive."

(Mr. Wright.)

# SCHEDULE.

1. Chief Clerk's memorandum to Under Secretary, with minute of Minister of Public Instruction (Mr. Carruthers), and enclosures. 31 December, 1890 .....

2. Petition from certain officers for bonuses, with memorandum of Under Secretary, minute of Minister (Mr. Suttor), and enclosure. 28 December, 1892

## No. 1.

# Memorandum to The Under Secretary.

In view of the fact that the amounts placed on the Supplementary and Additional Estimates for the years 1889 and 1890 to enable certain small increases of salaries to officers under £350 per annum, and to

years 1889 and 1890 to enable certain small increases of salaries to officers under £350 per annum, and to the two Sydney Inspectors, to be made, have for some reason been struck off the Estimates, I would suggest that as there is a sum available in the Contingency Vote for 1890 sufficient to meet the payments proposed, the amounts in question be paid from that Vote, as a bonus for additional work performed.

It may be pointed out that although an addition to their salaries will be received by certain officers, as already approved by the Minister, a saving has been effected, as the positions vacated by Mr. District-Inspector M Credie (£650 per annum), Mr. Sladen (£440 per annum), and Messrs. Booth, Hitchens, and Monckton (£350 per annum each), have not been filled, an additional junior clerk only having been appointed in each case having been appointed in each case.

It will be observed that the amount required is £666 17s. 10d., and the balance available from the Contingency Vote for 1890 is £737.

J. GIBSON, Chief Clerk.

Submitted.—E.J., 31/12/90.

Approved.-J.H.C., 31/12/90.

ARREARS

712-

ARREARS d	lue to	Officers.—	Omitted	from	Supplementa	ry Estimates.
-----------	--------	------------	---------	------	-------------	---------------

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	٤.	d.
H. A. Scott	7 0 0	C. J. Blackmore 18 5 0			
T. G. West	111 1	J. L. Caldwell 20 0 0			
J. T. Caldwell	1 8 10	S. Arcus 8 11 1			
J. H. Strong	10 10 0	W. J. Durie			
F. A. Coghlan	9 6 8	F. J. Willard 20 0 0	t .		
M. J. M'Guanne	10 14 5	C. Moesch 25 0 0			
C. J. Alderdice	18 0 0	H. Waites	1		
A. Mecham	16 8 10	A. Mason	ŧ		
W. H. Rogers	3 10 0	G. Gilder	i .		
T. Kinninmont	0 12 6	E. Gracie			
A. E. Bassan	10 3 0	W. C. Steward 16 18 3			
W. E. Bethel	0 14 5	G. Eaton 19 1 4			
A. Kinninmont	7 0 0	J. J. Pigott	1		
W. H. Bourke	1 5 0	E. J. Beauman 19 15 6			
W. Alderdice	10 16 0		463		
J. White	3 6 4	School Attendance Officer, years 1889 and 1890			0
T. Green	18 14 1	Increases to Clerks of Works		0	0
F. Downes	$2 \ 9 \ 4$	Increases to two Inspectors—(C.J. Pitt,£1210s.		_	_
C. J. Perry,	26 8 10	$passed 10/1/91) \qquad \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots$	42		0
J. S. D'Arcy	7 0 0	Increase to Captain of Cadet Corps		0	0
W. Birkenhead	11 5 0	Industrial School (Girls), Parramatta—		_	_
E. J. E. Oliver	18 11 1	Increase to Mrs. Chapman	30	0	0
G. Nash	1 14 11				
E. C. Smithers	8 8 10	•	£666	17	10
Amount asked for	previously	£798 0 0			

Saving... ..... £131 2 2 ·

Name.	Amount of Increase, 1889.	Date.	Amount due, 1889	Amount of Increase, 1890.	Date.	Amount due 1890.
	£££		£ s d.	£		£ s. d.
H. A. Scott	10-340 to 350	1 Jan. to 12 Sept	7 0 0	********	******	
T. G. West	10—340 to 350		1 11 1 է			
J. T. Caldwell	10—340 to 350		$1 8 10^{2}_{3}$	••••••		
F. Gronvald		*** *********		*** ****		
G. Kilminster		***********				
W. L. M'Cann						
J. H. Strong	15—265 to 280	1 Jan. to 12 Sept.	10 10 0	*** * *		•
F. A. Coghlan	10—265 to 275	1 ,, to 12 ,,	7 0 0	••	••••	•
35 T 35/0	15—265 to 280	13 Sept. to 8 Nov.	2 6 8	•••		
M. J. M'Guanne	10—265 to 275	1 Jan. to 8 ,,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
C T Aldordina	15—265 to 280 10—265 to 275	9 Nov. to 31 Dec. 13 Sept. to 31 ,	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	265 (recd.) to 280		<b>15</b> 0 0
C. J. Alderdice A. Mecham	10—265 to 275	O NT / O1	$1 \ 8 \ 10^{\frac{2}{4}}$	265 (recd ) to 280.	1 ,, to 31 ,,	15 0 0
W. H. Rogers	5—260 to 265	1 Jan. to 12 Sept.	3 10 0		- ,,, ,,	
T. Kinninmont.	5—260 to 265		$0 \ 12 \ 6\frac{10}{31}$		*** *****	
A. E. Bassan .	5—260 to 265	29 Oct. to 8 Nov.	$0 \ 3 \ 0\frac{3}{9}\frac{2}{5}$	265 to 275	1 Jan. to 31 Dec	10 0 0
W. E. Bethel	5—260 to 265	9 Nov. to 31 Dec.	$0.14.5^{\frac{1}{3}}$			
James Green	•••					
A. Kinninmont	10-200 to 210	1 Jan. to 12 Sept.	7 0 0		••• •••••	********
W. H. Bourke	10-200 to 210	13 Sept. to 28 Oct.	1 5 $0\frac{20}{31}$		••• •••••	•••
W. Alderdice	15—165 to 180	1 Jan. to 12 Sept.	10 10 0	••••		
	10—200 to 210		$0 \ 6 \ 0\frac{64}{93}$		••• ••••	•••••
J. White	15—165 to 180	13 Sept. to 28 Oct.	$1.17  6\frac{3}{3}$			• ••
m a	10-200 to 210	9 Nov. to 31 Dec.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
T. Green	10—165 to 175	1 Jan. to 28 Oct. 29 Oct. to 8 Nov.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	200 to <b>2</b> 10,	1 Jan. to 31 Dec	10 0 0
F. Downes	15—165 to 180 10—165 to 175	29 , to 8 ,	$0 \ 6 \ 0\frac{6}{9}$		1 9411. 00 01 1000	
r. Downes	15—165 to 180	9 Nov. to 31 Dec.	2 3 4			
C. J. Perry	10—165 to 175	9 ,, to 31 ,,	1 8 103	165 (recd.) to 190 .	1 Jan. to 31 Dec.	<b>25</b> 0 0
J S. D'Arcy	10—140 to 150	1 Jan. to 12 Sept.	7 0 0			•••
W. Birkenhead	10—140 to 150		$1 \ 5 \ 0\frac{20}{37}$	165 to 175	1 Jan. to 31 Dec	10 0 0
E. J. E. Oliver	10-140 to 150	1 Jan. to 8 Nov.	$8 11 1\frac{1}{3}$	165 to 175	1 ,, to 31 Dec	10 0 0
G. Nash	10—140 to 150		1 14 11			
E. C. Smithers.	10—115 to 125	1 Jan. to 12 Sept.	7  0  0			•• •••• •
	10—140 to 150	9 Nov. to 31 Dec.	1 .8 103	140 / 120	1 T 4- 21 D	10 0 0
C. Blackmore	10 -115 to 125	1 Jan. to 28 Oct.	8 5 03	140 to 150	1 Jan. to 31 Dec.	10 0 0
J. L. Caldwell		1 ,, to 31 Dec. 1 ,, to 8 Nov	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	140 to 150	1 ,, to 31 ,,	10 0 0
S. Arcus W. J. Durie	10—115 to 125 10—115 to 125	* " . 01 70	10 0 0			
F. J. Willard	10—115 to 125	1 ,, to 31 Dec.	10 0 0	115 to 130	1 Jan. to 31 Aug	10 0 0
C. Moesch	10—115 to 125	1 ,, to 31 ,,	10 0 0	115 to 130	1 ,, to 31 Dec	$15 \ 0 \ 0$
H. Waites		1 ,, to 31 ,,	10 0 0	115 to 130	1 ,, to 31 ,,	15 0 0
A. Mason	10-115 to 125	1 ,, to 31 ,,	10 0 0	115 to 130	l ,, to 31 ,,	15 O O
G. Gilder	10-115 to 125	1 ,, to 31 ,,	10 0 0	115 to 125	1 ,, to 16 Feb	$1 6 2\frac{2}{7}$
E. Gracie	10—115 to 125	13 Sept. to 31 "	3 0 0	115 to 125	1 ,, to 31 Aug	6 13 4
				115 to 130	1 Sept. to 31 Dec	5  0  0
W. C. Steward	10— 90 to 100	1 Jan. to 30 April	3 6 8	***	1 T 4 01 D	70 0 0
	5 95 to 100	1 May to 12 Sept	1 16 8	115 to 125	1 Jan. to 31 Dec	10 0 0
C. Takan	10—115 to 125	29 Oct. to 31 Dec.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
G. Eaton	10— 90 to 100 5— 95 to,100	1 Jan. to 12 Sept 13 Sept. to 28 Oct.	0 12 619	115 to 125	1 Jan. to 31 Dec	10 0 0
	10-115 to 125	9 Nov. to 31 Dec.	$1 8 10\frac{2}{3}$	110 to 120		
J. J. Pigott	25— 75 to 100	1 Jan. to 30 April	8 6 8			
0.0. x 18000	10— 90 to 100	1 May to 28 Oct.	4 18 429		1 Jan. to 31 Dec	10 0 0
	5— 95 to 100	29 Oct. to 8 Nov.	$0 \ 3 \ 0\frac{3}{9}\frac{2}{3}$			
E. J. Beauman	15— 75 to 90	1 Jan. to 30 June	7 10 0			
	10— 90 to 100		$1 \ 11 \ 1\frac{1}{3}$	115 to 125	1 Jan. to 31 Dec	10 0 0
	5— 95 to 100	9 Nov. to 31 Dec.	$0 14 5\frac{1}{3}$	***********	1	*** *** *** ***

Name.	Amount of Increase, 1889.	Date.	Amount due, 1889.	Amount of Increase, 1890.	D	ate.	Amoun 189		ıe,
A. Coffey									
S. Callaway				•• • •	.:"		1	••••	•
Beavers		••••••			'		'		
F. King	••••••								
. W. Green C. C. Flannery	*********	··· ···· <b>··</b>		• •••••					
B. Bailey		*** *****		•• ••••		••• •	1		•
. Humphries			*** *** ***						•
ł. W. Morgan	*************				1	····	í	•	
hos. Waites									•
eo. Vindin .		· ··· ····		**** * *****				٠.	
N. Selden	• •••••	•••				•	•••••	•••	
. Carter			•• • •••			••		••	•
### ##################################		$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \text{ s. d} \\ . & 1 \ 14 \ 11_{21}^{11} \\ . & 1 \ 8 \ 10_{3}^{23} \\ . & 3 \ 6 \ 8 \\ . & 7 \ 10 \ 0 \\ . & 10 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \end{array}$	£ s d.			-	£	s.	đ
		£24 0 $6\frac{2}{93}$	24 0 $6\frac{2}{9}$				*157	<b>.</b>	5 5
									_
		$\mathfrak{L}$	265 0 0			£	380 (	) (	)
	)) )) )) ))	115 to 125 ", 115 to 125 ", 90 to 100 ", 75 to 90 ", 115 to 125 ",	(Three times	cial vote, 1890)  i)   parts of special vote,	3 30 30 1890) 40	6 8 0 0 0 0 0 0			
					*£157	0 5,		**	_
				INSTRUCTION.					
mount submitte	ed to Treasurer as	Supplementary Estr	mates for service	ees of 1889—		£ 9.	d. £	s	
As increases	to salanes of cert	am officers for the ye	ear 1889	••• ••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	255 0	0		
Ministerial ( Architect's I Increases to School Atte	Office and Branch Branch.—Increase two Inspectors ndance Officer.—I	Additional Estimate es.—Increases to sala se consequent on the ncrease ptain, late Superinter	ries of officers re-adjustment o	of Clerks of Works'		42 0 20 0	0 0 0	0	
Cauci Corps	.—Increase to Ca	poam, race Superinter	nuent of Drill.			50 0	0 - 483	0	_
ndustrial Schoo	ol for Girls, Parr	on submitted for 1889 amatta.—Amount re 04 per annum, from 1	equired to meet	increase to salary of	quired f Mrs A.	30 0	768	0	_
•		,,	,,				- 30	0	
		Total		•••••	*********	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	£798	0	
	, Department of F					_	NRO,		-

# No. 2.

# Mr. C. J. D. Blackmore and others to The Under Secretary for Public Instruction.

Sir,

In view of the fact that all proposed increases to salaries of officers of this Department for 1893 have been struck off the Estimates, we, the undersigned, who are in receipt of annual salaries of £150 and under, beg to request that the Minister will be good enough to make some special provision for us. We desire to bring to Mr. Suttor's remembrance the fact that last year we met with a similar disappointment. Our salaries are small compared with those of gentlemen of similar service in other Departments, and in view of the apparent necessity for a continued policy of retrenchment on the part of the Government, there seems no prospect of increases being placed on the Estimates for a long time to come. Our duties are performed in an admittedly satisfactory manner, and we feel that we are justly entitled to recognition.

We beg to request, therefore, that the Minister will be pleased to grant us, as bonuses, the amounts proposed to be added to our salaries on the 1893 Estimates. A similar concession was granted at the end of 1890 to certain officers whose proposed increases had been struck off the Estimates by the Cabinet, as ours have been. The bonuses at that time amounted to £666, and the sum was taken from the unused balance of the Contingency Vote for 1890. In our cases the bonuses would not amount to half that sum, and there is, we understand, an available balance from the Contingency Vote for 1892 considerably in excess of the total amount now asked for. The granting of our request would necessitate a comparatively small expenditure, and a large number of deserving officers would be rewarded.

In

In conclusion, we would very respectfully point out that, whereas last year and this year our Department has been rigidly scrupulous in cutting off salary increases, other branches of the Service have not exercised the same economy. Last year we instanced cases where officers in other Departments had been awarded increased salaries, and in the Estimates for 1893, under the plea of staff-reorganization, a number of increases have been given in the Treasury and the Justice Department. Increases in the ordinary way have also been bestowed on certain officers in the Departments of Lands and Works, and in the Crown Solicitor's, Attorney-General's, Audit, and Railway Offices.

We have, &c., C. J. D. BLACKMORE.

Name.	Salary.			Length of Service.		
	£	s.	ď			
C. J. D. Blackmore	150	0		9 years 6 months.		
S. Arcus	150	ŏ	õ	9 years 6 months.		
W. Jno. Durie	150	ō	Ō	9 years 5 months.		
H. Waites	150	ō	ŏ	9 years 5 months.		
C. M. Moesch.	150	Ō	ō	9 years 5 months.		
Arthur J. Mason	150	Õ	Õ	9 years 5 months.		
Edw. Gracie	159	ŏ	ŏ	8 years 7 months.		
W. Steward	150	ō	ō	8 years 7 months.		
John J. Piggott	150	ō	ŏ	7 years 10 months.		
Ed. Jas. Beauman	130	ŏ	Õ	7 years 8 months.		
A. R. Coffey	125	ŏ	Ŏ	4 years 3 months.		
Thos, Beavers	125	ŏ	ŏ	7 years 6 months; office, 3½ years; pupil-teacher, 4 years.		
Geo. King	125	ŏ	ŏ	3 years 6 months.		
Cyril J. Flannery	125	0	Ô	2 years 10 months, Department of Public Instruction; 1 year 10		
		-	•	months, Legislative Assembly.		
Ernest Humphries	95	0	0	2 years 10 months, Department of Public Instruction; 5 years 9		
and a state participation of the state of th		v	•	months, pupil-teacher.		
Alfred B. Bailey	90	0	0	2 years 11 months.		
Geo. W. Morgan	90	ŏ	ŏ	2 years 11 months.		
Geo. W. Morgan E. N. Selden	90	ō	ŏ	2 years 8 months; also an ex-pupil-teacher.		
Thomas Waites		ŏ	-	2 years 9 months.		
G. Vindin	75	ŏ	ŏ	2 years 6 months.		
Arthur Carter	75	ō	ŏ	2 years 3 months.		
John C. Herzog	75	ō	ō	5 years 7 months; 3 years 7 months as pupil-teacher.		
G. A. M'Mahon	75	ŏ	ŏ	3 years 9 months; April, 1889, to 14th March, 1892, in Techno-		
	••	•	-	logical Museum; remainder of period in office.		
J. L. Caldwell	75	0	0	1 year.		

Submitted.—30/12/92. Should the Minister see his way to accede to this request, it is proper to state that there are about thirty-one officers in receipt of salaries below £200 per annum whose claim to increased remuneration could not fairly be ignored.—E.J.

Name.	Salary.			Length of service.		
	£	8.	d.	1		
J. D. Beale	190	0	0	9 years 11 months.		
E. J. E. Oliver	175	Ω	0	11 years 6 months.		
E. C. Smithers	175	0 -	0	9 years 6 months.		
F. T. FitzMaurice	175	0	Ō	12 years 3 months.		
J. Lawrence Caldwell	175	O	Ô	9 years 6 months.		
C. J. Blackmore	150	0	0	9 years 6 months.		
W. J. Durie	150	Ó	Ò	9 years 5 months.		
H. Waites	150	Ō	ŏ	9 years 5 months.		
C. M. Moesch	150	ō	ō	9 years 5 months.		
A. J. Mason	150	ŏ	ŏ	9 years 5 months.		
E. Gracie	150	ŏ	ŏ	8 years 7 months.		
W. Steward	150	ŏ	ŏ	8 years 7 months.		
J. J. Pigott	150	ŏ	Õ	7 years 10 months.		
T. Beavers	125	ŏ	ŏ	7 years 6 months; office, 3½ years; pupil-teacher, 4 years.		
G. C. King	125	ŏ	ñ	3 years 6 months.		
C. C. Flannery	125	ŏ	ŏ	4 years 8 months; 2 years 10 months office; 1 year 10 months		
o. o. rammery		Ü	U	Legislative Assembly.		
A. W. Green	125	0	0	3 years 1 month.		
G. W. Morgan	90	ŏ	ŏ	2 years 11 months.		
E. N. Selden	90	Ö	-	2 years 11 months; also an ex-pupil-teacher.		
T. Waites	75	ő	0	2 years 9 months.		
G. Vindin	75	0	ő	2 years 6 months.		
A. Carter	75 75	ŏ	ő	2 years 3 months.		
G. A. M'Mahon	75 75	0	0			
G. A. M. Manon	10	U	U	3 years 9 months; 9 months in office; 3 years in Technological Museum.		
J. Love Caldwell	75	0	0			
	75 75	0	0	1 year.		
R. Stephens			_	7 months.		
M. Logan	75	0	0	7 months.		
H. A. Studds	. 50	0	0	7 months.		
	Junio	rI	raf	smen in Architect's Branch.		
C. Chandler	103	0	0	8 years 8 months.		
J. W. Tristram	90	0	0	8 years.		
E. H. Tebbutt	50		0	2 years.		

It is impossible for me to accede to this request. The increases were struck off by the Cabinet, and I could not think of altering a decision so arrived at, even if the money required were available. To take the amount under any circumstances from the Contingency Vote would be unjustifiable.—F.B.S., 10/2/93.

1892.

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# EDUCATION.

(AMENDED REGULATION RESPECTING VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Dic. Ao. 23, sec. 37.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 24 November, 1892.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880—AMENDED REGULATION AS TO VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended regulation, in substitution for that relating to vacations and holidays, of date 1st July, 1891:—

152. The vacations sanctioned by the Minister are: Four weeks at Christmas, one week at Easter, and a fortnight at Midwinter. The holidays allowed, other than those occurring in vacation, are the Anniversary of the Colony, of the Queen's Birthday, and of the Prince of Wales' Birthday, and Good Friday.

Teachers are to enter on their time-tables these vacations and holidays.

F. B. SUTTOR.

### 1892-3.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(RETURN RESPECTING TEACHERS PROMOTED TO CLASS 1A UNDER PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 March, 1893.

RETURN to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- "The names of the last nine Public School Teachers promoted to 1A, with
- "the following information in each case regarding the Department under
- "the teacher's immediate control at the date of promotion:-
  - "1. Date of the inspection preceding the promotion of the teacher.
  - "2. Name of inspector.
  - "3. Mark for organisation.
  - "4. Mark for discipline.
  - " 5. Teacher's skill mark.
  - "6. Marks for general proficiency in each class.
  - "7. Report upon fifth class in full.
  - "8. Date of promotion of teacher.
  - "9. Was the promotion under regulation 103, or by examination?
  - "10. Teacher's length of service."

(Mr. McCourt.)

LAST Nine Teachers promoted to Class 1A under the Department of Public Instruction, with information asked for given in each case.

Name.	School.	Date of Inspection.	Name of Inspector.	Mark for Organisation.	Mark for Discipline.	Teachers Skill Mark.	Marks for general proficiency in each Class.	Report on 5th Class in full.	Date of Promotion of Teacher.	Conditions of Promotion. Regn. 103 or exam.	Teachers' length of Service.
Mrs. Mary A. Clark	West Maitland (Infants' School.)	9-10 May, 1892.	Mr. Timothy Dwyer	Very good to excel- lent.	Very good	Good to very good	1st Class—  (a division) very fair to good.  (b division) very fair.  2nd Class—Good.  3rd Class—Good +.	No 5th Class in this School.  * * *  Report of highest Class, which is 4th,	1 Jan., 1893.	1B by examina- tion. 1A under Regu- lation 103.	18 years and 8 months.
Miss C. Campling	Mac lonaldtown (Infants' School )	29-30 Aug., 1892.	Mr. J. W. Allpass	Very good	Very good	Very good	4th Class - Good to very good.  1st Class - (a division) very fair - (b division) very fair.  (c division) good  2nd Class -	is given. This information contained in the form appended.	1 Jan., 1893.	1B by examination.  1A under Regulation 103.	21 years and 2 months.
			3				(a division) very fair —. (b division) very fair +. 3rd Class—Very fair 4th Class—Good —. 5th Class— (a division) very fair to good.				
Miss Eliza Manning	Lambton(Infants' School.)	7 June, 1892.	Mr. J. M'Cormack	Very good	Good to very good	Good to	(b division) good +.  1st Class—Fair +.  2nd Class—Fair +.  3rd Class—Good  4th Class—Good +.	No 5th Class in this School.  * * * *  Report of highest Class, which is 4th, is given.	1892 .	1B by examination. 1A under Regulation 103.	17 years and 7 months.
Miss Ellen Halley	Stammore	30 March, 1892.	Mr. W. F. Thompson.	Very good	Very good	Good to very good	1st Class—Fair to very fair. 2nd Class—Fair to very fair. 3rd Class—Very fair —. 4th Class—Very fair —. 5th Class—Very fair.	Given in appended form.	1 Nov., 1892.	1B by examination. 1A under Regulation 103.	6 months.
Mr. Wm. Marshall	Armidale(Boys' School.)	15, &c ,June, 1892.	Mr. J. D. Bradley	Very good	Very good	Good to very good	2nd Class—Very fair.  3nd Class—Very fair +.  4th Class—Good  5th Class—Very fair +.	Given in appended form.	1 Nov., 1892.	By examination	17 years and 7 months.
Mr. George Hunt	Ryde	2, &c., Nov., 1891.	Mr. Wm. Dwyer	Very good	Very good	Good to	2nd Class—Very fair +.  3nd Class—Tolerable.  4th (Lower)—Fair +.  4th (Upper)—Very fair +.  5th (Upper)—Very fair.	Given in appended form.	1 Oct., 1892.	1B by examination. 1A under Regulation 103.	8 months.
Miss Margaret Tilley	Birchgrove	21, &c., July, 1892.	Mr. W. F. Thompson.	Excellent	Excellent	Good to very good	ol 2nd Cl.ss—Fair—.  l 3rd (Lower)—Fair—.  3rd (Middle)—Fair to very fair.  3rd (Upper)—Fair +.  4th Class—Fair.	Given in appended form.	1 Sept., 1892.	By examination	12 years and 5 months.
Miss Eliza M'Neilly	Darlington(Girls' School.)	13, &c., July 1892.	, Mr. J. Dawson	Very good	Very good	Good to	5th Class—Very fair +. 2 2nd Class—Very fair +. 3 rd (Lower)—Very fair —. 3rd (Upper)—Very fair +. 4th Class—Very fair —. 5th Class—Very fair to good.	Given in appended form.	1 Aug., 1892.	1B by examination.  1A under Regulation 103.	4 mouths.
Miss Emily Arnold	Smith-street (Infants' School.)	31 March, 4 &c., April, 1892.	, Mr. C. J. Pitt	Ġood	Very good	Very good	1 1st (Lower)—Fair +.  1st (Upper)—Fair to very fair.  2nd Class—Very fair —.  3rd Class—Very fair to good.  5th Class—Good —.	Given in appended form.	1 Aug., 1892.	1B by examination.  1A under Regulation 103.	1 month.

WEST MAITLAND SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Infants' Department, Regular Inspection, 9 and 10 May, 1892.

 ${\it Fourth~Class.}$ 

Mrs. M. A. Clark in charge since December, 1881. Present: 31 boys, 23 girls; total, 54.

Reading, very fair to good; writing, very good +; dictation, good to very good; arithmetic, excellent -; drawing, good; object lessons, good; form, very good; colour, very good; singing, good; scripture or moral lessons, good; drill, good; attention, very good; general proficiency, good to very good.

MACDONALDTOWN SUPERIOR INFANTS' SCHOOL.

Regular Inspection, 29 and 30 August, 1892.

Lower Fifth Class.

Miss Lapish in charge 1 month. Present: 20 boys, 17 girls; total, 37.

Reading, very good —; writing, good +; dictation, good; arithmetic, tolerable +; drawing, very fair to good; object lessons, good; form, very good; colour, very fair; singing, fair; scripture or moral lessons, good; drill, very fair; attention, good; general proficiency, very fair to good.

Upper Fifth Class.

Miss Campling in charge 12/3 years. Present: 35 boys, 34 girls; total, 69.

Reading, good to very good; writing, excellent; dictation, very good; arithmetic, very good; drawing, good; object lessons, good; form, very good; colour, very fair; singing, good; scripture or moral lessons, good; drill, very fair; attention, very good; general proficiency, good to very good.

LAMBTON PUBLIC SCHOOL, INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Regular Inspection, 7 June, 1892.

Fourth Class.

Miss E. Manning in charge 6 years. Present: 17 boys, 21 girls; total, 38.

Reading, good +; writing, good; dictation, excellent; arithmetic, good -; drawing, fair; object lessons, excellent; form, good; colour, good; singing, good; scripture or moral lessons, good; drill, good; attention, very good; general proficiency, good +.

STANMORE SUPERIOR INFANTS' SCHOOL.

Regular Inspection, 30 March, 1892.

Fifth Class.

Miss Ellen Halley in charge since April, 1884. Present: 36 boys, 24 girls; total, 60.

Reading, good —; writing, very fair; dictation, very fair +; arithmetic, tolerable +; drawing, good; object lessons, fair; form, very fair; colour, very fair; singing, very good; scripture or moral lessons, very fair; drill, good; attention, very good; general proficiency, very fair.

Armidale Superior School, Boys' Department.

Regular Inspection, 15, &c., June, 1892.

 $Fifth\ Class.$ 

Mr. William Marshall in charge 3 years 5 months. Present: 20 boys.

Reading, good —; writing, good +; dictation, very good; arithmetic, good —; grammar, fair to very fair; geography, good; history, very good; natural science, very good; singing, very fair; singing (theory), indifferent; drawing, fair —; geometry (Books 1, 11, and 111)—text tolerable, exercises fair; algebra, good to very good; Latin, very fair; scripture lessons, fair; drill, fair to very fair; attention, very good; mental effort, very fair; mental culture, very fair; general proficiency, very fair +.

RYDE SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOL, PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Regular Inspection, 2 to 5 November, 1891.

Fifth Class.

Mr. G. H. Hunt in charge 17 years. Present: 17 boys, 13 girls; total, 30.

Reading, very fair —; writing, very fair; dictation, fair to very fair; arithmetic, fair +; accidence, good; parsing, good; analysis, good; prosody (scanning), fair; written composition, tolerable; geography, fair; history, good to very good; natural science, good; singing, very fair; drawing, fair; geometry (first book), very fair; algebra, tolerable; Latin, very fair; French, moderate; scripture lessons, very fair; needlework, excellent; drill, fair; attention good; mental effort, good; mental culture, very fair; general proficiency, very fair.

BIRCHGROVE SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOL, GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Regular Inspection, 21 to 26 July, 1892.

Fifth Class.

Miss Margaret Tilley in charge since January, 1889. Present: 22 girls.

Reading, very fair + ; writing, good; dictation, fair + ; arithmetic, tolerable + ; grammar, fair to very fair; geography, fair; history, fair; natural science, very fair to good; singing, very good; theory, tair; drawing, good to very good; French, very fair; scripture lessons, very good; needlework, excellent; drill, good; attention, very good; mental effort, very fair to good; mental culture, very fair; general proficiency, very fair +.

DARLINGTON SUPERIOR SCHOOL, GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Regular Inspection, 13, 14, 18 July, 1892.

Fifth Class.

Miss E. M'Neilly in charge  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years. Present: 35 girls.

Reading, good +; writing, very fair +; dictation, excellent —; arithmetic, tolerable to fair; grammar, very fair —; geography, fair; history, very fair; natural science, good; singing (and theory), very fair; drawing, very fair to good; French, very fair; scripture lessons, very fair; needlework, excellent; drill, good; attention, good; mental effort, very fair; mental culture, very fair; general proficiency, very fair to good.

SMITH-STREET SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOL, INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Regular Inspection, 31 March, 4, &c., April, 1892.

Fifth Class.

Miss Emily Arnold in charge since June, 1889. Present: 16 boys, 20 girls; total, 36.

Reading, good; writing, good; dictation, good; arithmetic, very fair to good; drawing, good; object lessons, good; form, fair; colour, very fair; singing, good; scripture or moral lessons, good; drill, good; attention, good; general proficiency, good -.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.-1893,

1892.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888, OF LAND FOR A PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT WEST MAITLAND.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 51 Dic. Ao. 37, sec. 20.

WEST MAITLAND, GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL. [Gazette, 14th October, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

NEW SOUTH WALES, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAX I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain Public Work, the estimated the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain Public Work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public Eigh School for Girls, West Maitland, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888." Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed for the Public Purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a Corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligasimple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the further intent that the legal estate therein together with all powers incident thereto as conferred by the such mentioned Acts, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to: referred to :-

### . SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the Town of West Maitland, county of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, containing by admeasurement 0 acres 3 roods 9 perches: Commencing on the east side of Church-street, at a point bearing south and distant 125 feet 6 inches from its intersection with the south side of Scotia-street; and bounded thence on part of the north by a line bearing north 87 degrees 54 minutes 40 seconds east 139 feet 10 inches; thence on part of the east by a line bearing south 2 degrees 0 minutes 0 seconds east 8 feet 1½ inches; thence on the remainder of the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 6 minutes east 131 feet 6½ inches; thence on the remainder of the east by a line bearing south 1 degree 3 minutes east 136 feet 0.½ inches; thence on part of the south by a line forming part of the north boundary of Public School land as fenced, bearing south 89 degrees 55 minutes west 130 feet 9 inches; thence on part of the west by part of the east boundary of land resumed for school purposes by Gazette of 24th February, 1891, bearing north 0 degrees 3 minutes 20 seconds west 19 feet 11½ inches; thence on the remainder of the south by the north boundary of that resumed land bearing south 87 degrees 19 minutes west 143 feet 5½ inches; and thence on the remainder of the west by the east side of Church-street aforesaid bearing north 123 feet 11½ inches; to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Maiesty's Reign. year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, . F. B. SUTTOR,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

### EDUCATION.

(NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION, UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888, OF LAND FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT CLIFTON, EVELEIGH, MARTIN'S CREEK, &c.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Dic. Ao. 37, sec. 20.

#### CLIFTON.

[Gazette, 23rd September, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, | Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Clifton, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying tion as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as

conferred by the before-mentioned Acts, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Clifton, parish of Southend, county of Cumberland, forming part of portion 21. Lewis Gordon's 150 acres, and embracing allotments 1 to 12 of section C, and containing by admeasurement 3 roods 244 perches: Commencing at the west corner of section C; and bounded thence on the north-west by lines forming the southeast side of a 1-chain road bearing north 21° 26′ east 172 ½ links, and north 49° 24′ east 44½ links; thence on the northeast by the south-west side of a road 100 links wide leading to an underground railway crossing bearing south 68° 34′ minutes east by the south-west side of a 1-chain road bearing to an underground railway crossing bearing south 68° 34′ minutes east  $406\frac{4}{10}$  links; thence on the south-east by the north-west side of a road leading along the Illawarra Railway Line bearing south 21° 26′ west  $211\frac{65}{100}$  links; and thence on the south-west by the north-east side of a 1-chain road bearing north  $68^{\circ}$  34' west  $427\frac{3}{10}$  links, to the point of commencement

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

### GOT SAVE THE QUEEN!

### Eveleigh.

EVELEIGH.

[Gazette, 23rd September, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER

"THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

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

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY,

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated

cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Eveleigh, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888" as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare, by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in posses-Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights of way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein. together with all powers incident thereto as conferred by the before-mentioned Acts, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

#### SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Eveleigh, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, forming part of William Bligh's 240 acres grant, and containing by admeasurement 2 roods 31½ perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north-west side of Wilson-street with the south-west side of Fitzroy-street; and bounded thence on the north-east by that side of Fitzroy-street bearing north 28° 25′ 30″ west 123 feet 7½ inches; thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 61° 29′ west 245 feet; thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 28° 25′ 30″ east 123 feet 7½ inches; and thence on the south-east by the north-west side of Wilson-street aforesaid bearing north 61° 29′ east 245 feet, to the point of commencement. commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteentl day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### MARTIN'S CREEK.

[Gazette, 2nd September, 1892.]

# NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

NEW SOUTH WALES, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, A Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander in-Chief of the Colony of New South Waies and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Martin's Creek, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Grazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the

Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto as estate therein, together with all powers incident the regal conferred by the before-mentioned Acts, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Martin's Creek, containing an area of 2 acres, forming part of E. Martin's portion 15 of 40 acres, parish of Barford, county of Durham: Commencing on the north side of the road from The Paterson to Clarence Town, at a point bearing north 51 degrees 32 minutes east and distant 1 chain 33½ links from the north-east corner of E. Martin's additional conditional purchase portion 92 of 42 agree; and bounded thence on the south by a line 92 of 42 acres; and bounded thence on the south by a line forming the north side of aforesaid road bearing north 87 degrees 13 minutes west 4 chains  $\frac{4}{10}$  links; thence on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains  $90\frac{2}{10}$  links; thence on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains; and thence on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains  $9\frac{8}{10}$  links, to the point of commencement. commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### SPANIARD'S HILL.

[Gazette, 23rd September, 1892.]

# NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies. its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBEBT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain Public Work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is say, the erection of a Public School at Spaniard's Hill, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880" for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto as conferred by the before-mentioned Acts, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:

#### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Spaniard's Hill, parish of Camden, county of Camden, forming part of L. B. L. D'Arietta's (now Mrs M'Mullens') 2,000 acres grant, and containing an area of 2 acres: Commencing on the north-west side of the road from Picton to Menangle at a point bearing north 17° 16′ east, and distant 21 chains 78½ links from the south-west corner of the 2.000 acres grant aforesaid, as fenced; and bounded thence on the south-east by that side of that road bearing north 22° 45′ east 3 chains 5 links; thence on the north-east by a line bearing north 67° 15′ west 7 chains 17½ links; thence on the west by a line bearing south 1° 9′ west 3 chains 28 links; and thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 67° 15′ east 5 chains 96½ links, to the point of commencement. commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and ritness whereof I have hereumo set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

TOWNSEND.

[Gazette, 23rd September, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

NEW SOUTH WALES, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit.

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

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Townsend, for which work say, the erection of a Public School at Townsend, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto as conferred by the before-mentioned Acts, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land, portion 39, situated at Townsend, forming part of the Bank of New South Wales' additional conditional purchase portion 64, in the county of Wallace, parish of Townsend, containing an area of 4 acres: Commencing at a point bearing north 55 degrees 44 minutes east, distant 1 chain 17 links from the east boundary of portion 142 of 100 acres, at its intersection with the south-east side of the road from Kalkite to Cooma; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains 29 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 5 chains 16 links to the right bank of Kara Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its intersection with

the east side of aforesaid road; and thence on the west by that road bearing south 9 chains 66 links, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

#### MOWENBAH LOWER.

[Gazette, 30th September, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

NEW SOUTH WALES, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit.

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

WHERNAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Mowenbah Lower, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888" as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is and that 'the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedue hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto as conferred by such mentioned Acts, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinhefore referred to:— Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to :-

### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Mowenbah Lower, parish of Abington, county of Wallace, being por ion 163, forming part of C. O'Rourke's conditional purchase portion 119, containing an area of 4 acres: Commencing on the north boundary of portion 119, on the south side of a road 1 chain wide separating that portion from portion 86 of 200 acres at a point. bearing west 8 chains 22 links from the most northern north-east corner of portion 119 aforesaid; and bounded thence on the north by the south side of that road bearing west 6 chains 36 links; thence on the west by a line bearing south 6 chains 29 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 6 chains 29 links, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have bereunte set my Hand, and

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

#### BERRIMA.

[Gazette, 30th September, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit.

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

Whereas I. Victor Albert Grorge, Earl of Jersey,

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Berrima, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888" as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this position in the Gazette, the said lead caries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruc-tion Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto as conferred therein, together with all powers incident thereto as conferred by such mentioned Acts, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Berrims, in the parish of Berrima, county of Camden, being part of the Glebe land, containing an area of 3 acres: Commencing on the Main Southern Road, at the north-west corner of allotment 1 of section 31 of the town of Berrima; and bounded thence on the south by the north boundary of that allotment and allotments 2 and 3 bearing south 88° 30′ east 7 chains and 26 links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 34° 10′ east 5 chains and 3 links; thence on the north by a line bearing west 7 chains 38½ links to the south-eastern side of the Main Southern Road aforesaid; and thence on the north-west by that side of that road bearing south 34° 10′ west 4 chains 80 links, to the point of commencement. to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty eight rear of Hard Majorta's Rain fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

#### HOSKINSON'S CREEK.

[Gazette, 5th October, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888

NEW SOUTH WALES, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Hoskinson's Creek, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easesion, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto as conferred by the before-mentioned Acts, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to —

### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land, portion 127, situated at Hoskinson's Creek, in the county of Darling, parish of Barraba, forming part of A. Schmidt's conditional purchase portion 52 of 320 acres, containing an area of 4 acres: Commencing on the left bank of Sawyer's Gully, at a point bearing north 2° 45′ east and distant 131½ links from the north-west corner of portion 64; bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 3 chains 49 links; on the north by a line bearing west 5 chains; on the west by the eastern side of a road 1 chain wide forming the west boundary of portion 52 bearing south 8 chains 50 links; and or boundary of portion 52 bearing south 8 chains 50 links; and on the south-east by the left bank of Sawyer's Gully aforesaid downwards, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

### PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF

'(NOTIFICATIONS OF RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. Ao, 37, sec. 20.

### BALGOWLAH.

[Gazette, 15th July, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

"THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, | Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. | Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Balgowlah, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act." as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888." Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto hes been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a Corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of "The Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way. simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred

### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Balgowlah, parish All that piece or parcel of land situated at Balgowian, parish of Manly Cove, county of Cumberland, forming part of Thomas M'Olelland's 20 acres, portion 8, and containing an area of 2 acres: Commencing on the north-west side of the road from Middle Harbour to Manly, at the south-west corner of Thomas M'Clelland's 20 acres, as determined by alignment of said road, and bounded on the west by the east side of a 1-chain road dividing it from J. Burton's 30 acres and 66 acres bearing north 6 chains  $36\frac{3}{10}$  links; thence on the north by a line east 3 chains  $62\frac{5}{10}$  links; thence on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains  $67\frac{3}{10}$  links to the north-west side of the Middle Harbour and Manly Road aforesaid; and thence on the south-east by that side of that road bearing south  $65^{\circ}$  west 4 chains, to the point of commencement. point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### BEXLEY.

[Gazette, 15th July, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. { Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Whereas I Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey.

the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Whereas I, Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Bexley, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work, by the Minister for Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries

and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publica-tion of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of "The Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto as conferred by the lastmentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to: of land hereinbefore referred to:

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Bexley, parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, being allotments 6 and 21 of section 6 of Lynton Park, forming part of the Bexley Estate, and containing an area of 1 rood 14 perches: Commencing on the south-western side of Broadford-street, at the north corner of the Public School ground; and bounded thence on the south-east by the north-west boundary of the school ground bearing south 45° 50′ west 3 chains 39,30 links; thence on the south-west by the north-east side of Bay View-street bearing north 44° 6′ west 1 chain; thence on the north-west by the south-east boundary of lots 7 and 20 bearing north 45° 50′ east 3 chains 39,30 links; and thence on the north-east by the south-west, side of Broadford-street aforesaid bearing south 44° 6′ west 1 chain, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House. Sydney, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth war of Har Majosty's Rejon. year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### BREADALBANE.

 $[\textit{Gazette},\,15th\,\,\textit{July},\,1892.]$ 

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

NEW SOUTH WALES, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit.

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

its Dependencies. WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Breadalbane, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of "The Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trues, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Breadalbane, in the parish of Mutmutbilly, county of Argyle, containing an area of 2 acres, forming part of J. Chisholm's north-western 640

acres: Commencing at a point on the southern side of the road from Gunning to Goulburn bearing north 76° 45′ west 43 chains 97 links from the south-west corner of P. & W. E. Dignam's portion 54 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains 47 links; on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains; on the west by a line forming partly the fenced east boundary of old school site bearing north 5 chains 54 links; and on the north by part of the southern side of the aforesaid road bearing south 75° east 4 chains 14 links, to the point of commencement.

In witnes whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, F. B. SUTTOR.

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[Gazette, 5th August, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

THE "PUBLIC WORKS AUT OF 1888.

New South Wales, | Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. | Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable (l.s.) | Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies. its Dependencies.

WHEREAS J, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Bute, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1898" as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Anthority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the said land publication of this notification in the trazette the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of "The Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts observed where rights of way, or other essements contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to :-

### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Bute, parish of Bute, county of Clarendon, forming part of conditional purchase portion 270 of 560 acres, and containing an area of 4 acres: Commencing at a point bearing north 100 links from the north-east corner of portion 53; and bounded thence on the north by part of the south boundary of portion 54, bearing east 6 chains 33 links; thence on the east by a line bearing west 6 chains 33 links; thence on the south by a line bearing west 6 chains 33 links to the east boundary of portion 53 aforesaid; and thence on the west by part of the east boundary of that portion and a line bearing north 6 chains 33 links, to of that portion and a line bearing north 6 chains 33 links, to the point of commencement, being measured portion 93.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CODRINGTON NORTH. [Gazette, 1st July, 1892.]

# NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

"THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Whereas I, Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Codrington North, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888" as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888". Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-ofway, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the said Acts or either of them, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Codrington North, containing by admeasurement 2 acres, parish of North Codrington. county of Rous, forming part of C. M'Pherson's conditional purchase portion 78: Commencing at a point on the western side of the main road from Coraki to Lismore bearing south 7 chains 47 links from the north-east corner of portion No. 78 of 86 acres; and bounded thence on the east by part of that side of that road bearing south 4 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing morth 4 chains; and thence on the north by a line bearing east 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have bearing to the North and and SCHEDULE.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### Dungog.

[Gazette, 20th April, 1892.]

# NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

NEW SOUTH WALES, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Jersey,

Governor Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR AIBRRT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Dungog, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888" as an authorised

work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other essements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the said Acts or either of them, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

#### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land, being allotments 14 and 15, Of section 11, town of Dungog, county of Durham, parish of Dungog, containing by admeasurement 3 roods  $39\frac{e}{10}$  perches: Commencing on the north side of Chapman-street, at the southeast corner of allotment 16, being a point bearing east and distant 5 chains from its intersection with the east side of Dowling-street; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary of that allotment bearing north 4 chains  $99^{3}_{10}$  links; thence on the north by the south boundaries of allotments 6 and 7 bearing rorth  $89^{\circ}$  52' east 2 chains; thence on the east by the west boundary of allotment 13 bearing south 4 chains  $99^{8}_{10}$  links; and thence on the south by the north side of Chapman-street a oresaid bearing west 2 chains, to the point of commencement.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, being part of allotment 18 of section 11, town of Dungog, county of Durham, parish of Dungog, containing by admeasurement 1 rood  $37\frac{s}{10}$  perches: Commencing on the north side of Chapman-street, at the southeast corner of allotment 19, section 11, being a point bearing east and distant 2 chains from its intersection with the east side east and distant 2 chains from its intersection with the east side of Dowling-street; and bounded thence on the west by part of the east boundary of allotment 19 bearing north 4 chains  $86\frac{\rho_0}{10}$  links; thence on the north by part of the south side of a strin of land resumed for Public School purposes bearing north  $85^{\circ}$  52' east 1 chain; thence on the east by part of the west boundary of allotment 17 bearing south 4 chains  $86\frac{\rho_0}{10}$  links; and thence on the south by the north side of Chapman-street aforesaid bearing west 1 chain, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### DURI.

[Gazette, 1st July, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

NEW SOUTH WALES, Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honourable VICTOR ALDERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Jersey, Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE. EARL OF JERSEY

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Duri, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the

same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries aft forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated and the private property within such boundaries and countries and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the said Acts or either of them, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinhefore referred to: land hereinbefore referred to :-

SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Duri, containing by admeasurement 4½ acres, forming part of Sophia Bielfield's conditional purchase portion 162 of 320 acres, in the parish of Turi, county of Parry: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 162 of 320 acres; and bounded thence on the north by the south side of reserve 926, notified 12th October, 1875, being a line bearing north 89 degrees 28 minutes west 7 chains; thence on the west by a line bearing south 6 chains 46 links; thence on the south by a line bearing east 7 chains 2 links to the west boundary of portion 5 of 320 acres; and thence on the east by part of that boundary bearing north 0 degrees 9 minutes west 6 chains 39 \( \frac{3}{10} \) links, to the point of commencement. ment.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### EUROKA.

Gazette, 1st July, 1892.]

[Gazette, 1st July, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
"THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. Right Honourable Victor Albert
George, Earl of Jersey, a Member
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the Colony of New South Wales and
its Dependencies. its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Euroka, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further

intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the said Acts or either of them, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to :-

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Euroka, containing 4 acres, in the parish of Kalateevee, county of Dudley, forming part of W. H. Chapman's portion 5 of 807 acres: Commencing on the east side of a road 70 links wide, at a point bearing north 35 degrees 50 minutes east and distant 43 chains 71 links from the south-west corner of portion 5 of 807 acres; and bounded thence on the west by part of that road bearing north 8 chains to the south-west corner of the Primitive Methodist Church allotment of 1 acre; thence on the north by the south boundary of that allotment bearing south 89 degrees 34 minutes east 5 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing south 89 degrees 34 minutes west 5 chains, to the point of commencement. commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

GOULBURN NORTH.

[Gazette, 15th July, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

"THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit.

Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Whereas I Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey,

WHEBEAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Goulburn North, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised with the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forth with be vected in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of "The Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other essements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

Schedule

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Goulburn North, All that piece or parcel of land situated at Goulburn North, parish of Goulburn, county of Argyle, being part of allotments 1 and 2 of section 107, City of Goulburn, and containing by admeasurement 2 roods 4½ perches: Commencing at a point on the east side of Union-street bearing south 130 feet from its intersection with the south side of Chatsbury-street, being also the intersection of the south side of Soho-street (left in private subdivision) and the east side of Union-street; and bounded thence on the west by part of the east side of Union-street bearing south 188 feet to the north side of a right-of-way 14 feet 7 inches wide; thence on part of the south by the north side of that right-of-way bearing east 120 feet to the west side of a right-of-way 12 feet wide; thence on part of the east by the west side of that right-of-way bearing north 152 feet; thence on the remainder of the south by the north side of that right-of-way bearing east 12 feet to the west boundary of allotment 3 of section 107 aforesaid; thence on the of another of the east by part of the west boundary of said lot 3 bearing north 36 feet to the south side of Soho-street aforesaid; and thence on the north by the said south side of Sohostreet bearing west 132 feet, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

#### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### JUNEE JUNCTION.

[Gazette, 15th July, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

"THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Junee Junction, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Governdo declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of "The Public Instruction Act of 1850," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Junee Junction, parish of South Junee, county of Clarendon, containing an area of 1 acre 0 roods 19 perches: Commencing at the southwest corner of portion 127, Public School site, dedicated 18th January, 1884, village of Junee; and bounded thence on the north by the south boundary of that portion bearing east 4 chains 48 links; thence on the east by part of the west side of Stewart-street bearing south 2 chains 50 links; thence on the south by part of the north side of Bligh-street bearing west 4 chains 48 links; and thence on the west by part of the east side of Lorne-street bearing north 2 chains 50 links, to the point of commencement. point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, F. B. SUTTOR. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

MARULAN.

[Gaze'te, 1st July, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

NEW SOUTH WALES, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Marulan, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority, as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of "The Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the said Acts or either of them, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to :

SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land situated at Marulan, containing by admeasurement 3 acres, county of Argyle, parish of Marulan, originally forming part of G. Barber's 944 acres grant: Commencing at the south-east corner of allotment 11, grant: Commencing at the south-east corner of allotment 11, section 3, of the private town of Mooroowoolen; and bounded thence on the north-west by the eastern boundaries of that allotment and allotments 10, 9, 8, and 7 to the north-east corner of the latter allotment, being a line bearing north 26° 30′ east 5 chains; thence on the north-east by a line bearing south 63° 30′ east 6 chains; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 26° 30′ west 5 chains; and thence on the south-west by a line bearing north 63° 30′ west 6 chains, to the point of commencement. the point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### MERYLA.

[Gazette, 5th August, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable (L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Jersey, Governor. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Whereas I, Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is

to say, the erection of a Public School at Meryla, for which work to say, the erection of a Public School at Meryla, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith said and described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto as conferred by the last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

#### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Meryla, numbered 73, forming part of conditional purchase portion 76 of 40 acres, in the parish of Meryla, county of Camden, containing an area of 2 acres: Commencing on the western side of a road 1 chain wide at a point bearing south 80° 21' west 101 ½ links from the south-western corner of portion 70; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 33° 6' west 73½ links; thence by a line bearing north 52° 4' west 108½ links; thence by a line bearing north 52° 4' west 108½ links; thence by a line south 67° 8' west 35 links to the Mountain Watercourse; thence on the west by that watercourse upwards to meet the intersection of a line bearing north 82° 40' west from a peg on the western side of the aforesaid road, which peg bears south 18° west and 45 links from a dead turpentine tree marked \$\Lambda\$ over \$\mathbb{R}\$ over \$\ commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

MOOR CREEK UPPER. [Gazette, 1st July, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

"THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEBEAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Moor Creek Upper, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888" do declare by this notification to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or

circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereta has been and boundaries set forth in the Schedule herets has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the further intent of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the said Acts or either of them, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to : referred to :-

#### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Moor Creek All that piece or parcel of land situated at Moor Creek Upper, containing by admeasurement 4 acres, county of Inglis, parish of Attunga, being part of measured portion No. 180 of 100 acres: Commencing at a point on the north-western side of a reserved road 1 chain wide bearing north 52° 31' west and distant 7 chains 23 links from the south-western corner of portion No. 51; and bounded thence on the north-east by a line bearing north 22° west 5 chains; thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 68° west 8 chains; thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 22° east 5 chains; and thence on the south-east by a line forming part of a north-western side of the reserved road aforesaid bearing north 68° east 8 chains, to the point of commencement. the point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

> By His Excellency's Command, F. B. SUTTOR.

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

ROCKY HALL.

[Gazette, 15th July 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

NEW SOUTH WALES, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. Sight Honourable Victor Allert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Rocky Hall, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888" as an extension rocks by the Minister of Public Instruction as under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888" as an authorised works by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of "The Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the last-mentioned Act, shall be vested

in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred

#### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Rocky Hall, containing 4 acres, in the county of Auckland, parish of Coolangubra, forming part of W. Hibberd's conditional purchase gubra, forming part of W. Hibberd's conditional purchase portion 5: Commencing on the south-western side of the road from Bombala to Eden, at the north-east corner of portion 42, school site of 2 acres; and bounded thence on the north-west by the south-east boundary of that portion and a line bearing south 36 degrees 2 minutes west 6 chains 69 links; thence on the south-west by a line hearing south 52 degrees 52 minutes care the south-west by a line bearing south 53 degrees 58 minutes east 6 chains 30 links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 36 degrees 2 minutes east 6 chains 12 links to the south-west side of the road from Bombala to Eden aforesaid; and thence on the north-east by that side of that road bearing north 49 degrees 52 minutes west 5 chains 44 links and north 42 degrees 4 minutes west 90 links, to the point of commence-

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

#### WELLINGTON.

[Gazette, 5th August, 1892.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER "THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

"THE PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888."

New South Wales, Proclamation by His Excellency The to wit. Sight Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most. Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, that is to say, the erection of a Public School at Wellington, for which work public funds are lawfully available, shall be carried out under the provisions of "The Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as as an authorised work by the Minister of Public Instruction as Constructing Authority; and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by "The Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of "The Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description and boundaries set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent within such boundaries and comprised in such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, as conferred by the last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:

### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the town and parish of Wellington, county of Wellington, and containing an area of 1 acre 2 roods: Commencing at the south-east corner of section 79; and bounded thence on the south by part of the north side of Maxwell-street bearing west 5 chains; thence on the west by a line bearing north 3 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing east 5 chains to the west side of Arthurstreet; and thence on the east by part of that side of that street bearing south 3 chains, to the point of commencement,—to include allotments 3 of 1 acre and 4 of 2 roods, section 79.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand. eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifth-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### 1892.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Dic. Ao. 31, sec. 22.

REPORT of the Senate of the University for the year ended 31st December, 1891.

- 1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1891, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.
- 2. Out of a total of 264 candidates who presented themselves for the ordinary matriculation examination in March, 182 qualified themselves for matriculation. In addition to this number, 17 passed the senior public examination and 62 the junior public examination in the subjects prescribed for matriculation, and 37 passed the equivalent matriculation examination for solicitors' articled clerks. For the March entrance examination for the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Department of Engineering there were 14 candidates, of whom 7 were successful.
- 3. The following are the number of students who presented themselves and passed successfully in the various University examinations held in December, 1890, and March, 1891:—

Faculty :	of.	${f Arts.}$
-----------	-----	-------------

770		Candidates.	Passed.
First year examination	 	175	133
Second year examination	 	54	45
Third year examination	 :	36	33

18 evening students, in addition to those included above as having passed in the whole of their respective examinations, and 4 day students, passed in individual subjects at the various yearly examinations.

	$\mathbf{F}$ a	culty c	of Law.	-	
First examination	•••,	•••	•••	5	5
	Fact	alty of	$\mathbf{Medicine}$	e <b>.</b>	
First examination			•••	20	20
Second examination	•••	•••	•••	18	15
Third examination	•••	•••	•••	9	6
	Fact	ulty of	Science.		
First examination	•••	•••	•••	${f 2}$	· 2
De	partm	ent of	Enginee	ring.	
First year examination	•••		•••	1	1
Second year examinati	on	•••	•••	9	5
Third year examination	1	•••	•••	${f 2}$	<b>2</b>

4. The following are the numbers of matriculated students attending lectures in the various faculties during the year:—Faculty of Arts, 343, including 82 evening students; Faculty of Law, 23; Faculty of Medicine, 87; Faculty of Science, 10; Department of Engineering, 15; total, 478. In addition to the above the day lectures were attended by 11, and the evening lectures by 33 non-matriculated students. 10 graduates also attended post-graduate courses of lectures. The total number of students for the year was thus 532. The numbers of women students included in the above are as follows:—Faculty of Arts, 75; Faculty of Medicine, 6; Faculty of Science, 1; total, 82.

5. The following degrees were conferred after examination:— Master of Arts (M.A.):—Peter Board, B.A.; Sarah Octavia Brennan, B.A.; Caroline Lomer, B.A.; Gresley Windham Hall Lukin, B.A.; George Herbert Pike, B.A.; Henry Thomas Robjohns, B.A. (Lond.); John Michael Taylor, B.A.

18—A Bachelor

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—Tancred de Carteret Armstrong, Cuthbert Blacket, Christopher John Brennan, Theodosia Ada Britton, William Aloysius Conlon, James Cosh, William Thomas Patrick Coyle, Esther Fischer Cripps, Frank Wiseman Doak, John Edwards, James Forde, George Harris, Ernest Rudolph Holme. Sarah Hynes, Arthur Stanton Lamrock, Amy Atherton Molineaux, William Hunt Ward Nicholls, Sydney Llewellyn Rudder, Charles Townsend Russell, Fraicis Alfred Allison Russell, Lillian Russell, George Compbell Sarahy Lavigne Francet Serision, Loseph Hanny Smeil, Edward Milner Stanken Campbell Saxby, Lavigne Ernest Serisier, Joseph Henry Smail, Edward Milner Stephen, Annie Avice Matilda Studdy, Elmina Louise Sutherland, Alec Thomson, Robert Alfred Thompson, Allen Hammill Uther, Percival Richard Waddy, William Williams, Richard Windever.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—George Henry Abbott, B A.; Claude Leopold Wolfgang Hunt, William John McKay, B.Sc.; Reginald Jeffrey Millard, George Percival Stanley, Edward

Sutherland Stokes.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.): — George Henry Abbott, B.A.; Claude Wolfgang Hunt, William John McKay, B.Sc.; Reginald Jeffrey Millard, George Percival Stanley, Edward Suther-

land Stokes.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Louis Geoffery Bucknell, William James Birch.

6. The following graduates of other universities were admitted ad eundum gradum, in accordance with the provisions of the "Ad Eundem Degrees Act," 44 Victoria No. 22:—

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—John Doyle, B.A., Royal University of Ireland; Donald Murray, B.A., University of New Zealand.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.):—William John Clunies Ross, B.Sc., London.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Colin John Ross, B.Sc. in Engineering, Edinburgh.

7. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was thus 57, divided as follows:—

M.A, 7; B.A., 35; M.B., 6; Ch.M., 6; B.Sc., 1; B.E., 2.

8. The following are the honours conferred at the Degree Examinations:—

**Faculty of Arts—Honours at the R A Examination**

### Faculty of Arts-Honours at the B.A. Examination.

Classics—Class I:—E. M. Stephen (University gold medal). Class II:—C. J. Brennan. Latin and English—Class I:—E. R. Holme. Latin and French—Class II:—J. Forde.

Mathematics—Class III:—E. M. Stephen, F. W. Doak.

Logic and Mental Philosophy—Class I:—C. J. Brennan (University gold medal), J. H. Smairl and E. M. Stephen equal. Class II:—Lillan Russell.

Geology and Palæontology-Class I:-Jas. Cosh. Class II:-C. Blacket and L. E. Serisier equal, G. Harris.

Faculty of Medicine—Honours at Graduation as M.B. and Ch.M.

Class 11:-G. H. Abbott, B.A.; E. S. Stokes.

9. The following Scholarships were awarded:-

(a) Matriculation Examination.
University Scholarship for General Proficiency—D. S. Edwards.

Cooper Scholarship No. 2 for Classics—A. H. Garnsey. Barker Scholarship No. 2 for Mathematics—A. B. Davies.

Horner Exhibition for Mathematics—A. B. Davies.

Lithgow Scholarship for Latin and German—C. N. Mell.

Salting Exhibition—A. H. Garnsey.

(b) First Year Examination in Arts. Cooper Scholarship No. 3 for Classics—D. Levy. George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—D. Levy.

(c) Second Year Examination in Arts.

Cooper Scholarship No. 1 for Classics—W. A. Parker.

Barker Scholarship No. 1 for Mathematics (vacated by J. W. Fell, on account of his holding two other scholarships)—H. de B. O'Reilly.

(d) First Examination in Medicine. Renwick Scholarship for General Proficiency—M. O'G. Hughes, B.A., prox acc. M. Veech.

(e) Second Examination in Medicine.

John Harris Scholarship for General Proficiency—R. Dick.

(f) First Year Examination in Science.

Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—J. H. D. Brearley.

(g) Second Year Examination in Engineering.

Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Physics—J. W. Fell. Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Chemistry—
J. W. Fell. Barker Scholarship No. 1 for Mathematics—J. W. Fell (awarded to H. de B.
O'Reilly).

Price Books at a production of the second se

10. Prize Books, stamped with the University Arms, were awarded to those who obtained firstclasses in Honours at the yearly examinations:

### Faculty of Arts.

First Year Examination—Classics:—D. Levy. Latin and French:—W. L. Atkins. Mathematics:—D. Levy, J. C. Halliday, W. J. E. Davies, A. C. Gill. German and French:—Lizzie Proctor. Chemistry:—A. C. Gill.

Second Year Examination,—Classics:—W. A. Parker, J. B. Peden. Mathematics:—H. de B. O'Reilly, H. Marks. Latin and French:—Ruth Bowmaker. Latin and English:—J. P. Pickburn, F. V. Pratt. Logic and Mental Philosophy:—F. V. Pratt, F. W. Mannell. Geology:—A. J. Prentice.

Faculty of Medicine.

First Examination—Chemistry:—M. O'G. Hughes, B.A. Zoology:—G. R. P. Hall. Botany:— G. R. P. Hall, M. O'G. Hughes, B.A., M. Veech. Faculty Second Examination—Passed with distinction:—R. Dick.

### Faculty of Science.

First Year Examination—Chemistry:—J. H. D. Brearley. Zoology:—J. H. D. Brearley. Botany:—J. H. D. Brearley. Physics:—J. H. D. Brearley.

### Department of Engineering.

First Year Examination—Mathematics:—W. H. Ledger. Physics:—W. H. Ledger. Second Year Examination—Chemistry:—J. W. Fell. Physics:—J. W. Fell. Mathematics:—J. W. Fell. Applied Mechanics:—C. T. Stephens, S. H. Barraclough, J. W. Fell. Surveying and Mechanical Drawing:—J. W. Fell, S. H. Barraclough, C. T. Stephens.

11. Special Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:—
Smith Prize for Physics:—J. H. D. Brearley. Slade Prize for Chemistry:—A. C. Gill. Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essays:—First Year—Lizzie Proctor; Second Year—F. V. Pratt and J. P. Pickburn, equal; Third Year—Elmina L. Sutherland and E. R. Holme, equal. Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics—H. de B. O'Reilly. Professor Anderson's Prizes for Philosophy:—Second Year—J. B. Peden. Third Year—C. J. Brennan. Professor Wilson's Prize for Regional and Surgical Anatomy—F. J. Sawkins. Professor Wilson's Prize for General and Descriptive Anatomy—R. G. Craig. Dr. MacCormick's Prize for Surgery—G. E. Smith and Grace F. Robinson, equal. Dr. Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology—R. Dick. Dr. Dixson's Prize for Materia Medica—F. J. Sawkins. Professor Haswell's Prize for Zoology—J. H. D. Brearley. Slade Prize for Practical Chemistry—S. H. Barraclough. Slade Prize for Practical Physics—J. W. Roberts.

12. The following Bursaries were awarded:

Maurice Alexander Bursary.
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary (one-half).
William Charles Wentworth Bursary, No. 2 (one half).
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 2 (one half).
John Brown Watt Exhibition.
James Aitken Bursary.
Walker Bursary, No. 1 (one half).
Walker Bursary, No. 5.

(N.B.—The Half Bursaries carried full exemption from fees.)

Twenty students—including twelve State Bursars—in addition to twenty-two holders of University Bursaries, were permitted to attend lectures without the payment of fees. Eighty-eight students of the Training Schools for Male and Female Teachers were also permitted to attend at a reduced fee, as arranged with the Minister of Public Instruction.

13. The following courses of Lectures, under the University Extension Scheme, were delivered during the year:—

Lent Term.—Sydney—Subject:—"Introduction to the Study of Logic, First Series." Lecturer, Professor Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 63; number who passed concluding examination, 14. Sydney—Subject: "Greek Politics." Lecturer, Professor Scott, M.A.; number of students attending, 14; number who passed concluding examination, 3. Burwood—Subject: "Shakespeare's Plays on English History." Lecturer, Professor MacCallum, M.A.; number of students attending, 92; number who passed concluding examination, 6.

Concluding examination, 6.

Trinity Term.—Sydney—Subject: "Introduction to the Study of Logic, Second Series."

Lecturer, Professor Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 29; number who passed concluding examination, 15. Sydney—Subject: "The Puritan Revolution of the Seventeenth Century." Lecturer, Professor G. Arnold Wood, B.A.; number attending, 45; number who passed examination, 11. Goulburn—Subject: "Outlines of Common Law and Equity." Lecturer, Mr. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.; number attending, 14; number who passed, 4.

Michaelmas Term.—Bathurst—Subject: "Great Writers of the Victorian Age." Lecturer Mr. A. W. Jose; number attending, 41; number who passed, 5.

14. The Senior and Junior Public Examinations were held in the month of September in Sydney, and in the following local centres:—Adelong, Albury, Armidale, Ballina, Bathurst, Bega, Berrima, Borenore, Bourke, Braidwood, Brewarrina, Brisbane, Casino, Cooma, Cowra, Cudal, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Dungog, Emmaville, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Hill End, Ipswich, Inverell, Kempsey, Lismore, Lithgow, Maclean, West Maitland, Molong, Maryborough, Moruya, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Narrandera, Newcastle, Nowra, Nundle, Orange, Parramatta, Penrith, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Richmond, Rockhampton, Scone, Singleton, Smithtown, Tamworth, Taree, Temora, Tenterfield, Tingha, Toowoomba, Townsville, Wagga Wagga, Warwick, Wellington, Windsor, Wollongong, and Young. One hundred and forty-three candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination, and 1,729 for the Junior Examination. Of these, 110 senior candidates and 1,191 junior candidates were successful.

15. The prizes for general proficiency at these examinations were awarded as follows:—

### Seniors.

University Prize and John West Medal, and Grahame Prize Medal:-

Dixon, Graham Patrick, Brisbane Grammar School
Hall, Edwin Cuthbert, Newington College
Rowland Norman de Horne, Brisbane Grammar School
Simpson, Edward Sydney, Brisbane Grammar School
Roberts, Francis Joseph, Brisbane Grammar School, prox acc.

Fairfax Prize for Senior Females:—
Whitfeld, Eleanor Madeline, Sydney Girls' Public High School.

#### Juniors.

University Prize:-

Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, Sydney Grammar School. Stewart, Donald, Sydney Public High School, prox acc.

Fairfax Prize for Junior Females:—

(Over age—Sutton, Jessie Nellie, Mrs. Wilson, Carlton.)

Awarded to-

Ferguson, Margaret Elizabeth, Sydney Girls' Public High School Parker, Annie Harriet, Brisbane Girls' Grammar School

A complete analysis of the examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations," which accompanies this report.

- 16. Four examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year. At these 283 candidates presented themselves, and 104 were successful.
- 17. Three law examinations, similar and equal in standard to that prescribed for matriculation, for candidates for articles of clerkship with attorneys, were held. At these 66 candidates presented themselves, and 37 were successful.
- 18. During the year the Senate held twenty-two regular meetings, one adjourned and three special meetings, in addition to one meeting of the conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital, and the Annual Commemoration.

The attendances of the various Fellows were as follows:-

	1	reb.		March			April		3.6	May.		,	oune.			July.		A mg	9747	Sent.	i d	100	;		Nov.		) Per	3	umber of lances
	2	16	2	16	b 23	6	c 11	20	4	18	1	a 8	15	a 22	s	$\begin{bmatrix} d \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$	20	3	17	7	21	6	19	2	16	a 26	7	21	Total Number o
Manning, the Hon Sir Wm. M, LLD, MLC, Chancellor		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23 27
Russell, H. C., B. A., F. R. S., C.M. G., Vice Chancellor. Backhouse, His Honor Judge, M.A Butler, Professor, B. A. Cobbett, Professor Pitt, M. A., D.C. L. Faucett, the Hon Peter, B. A. Gurney, Professor, M.A. Hay, the Hon Sir John, M.A., K.C.M. G.* Jennings, the Hon Sir Patrick A., Ll.D.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 .	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 .	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1	20 25 21 23 23 5 4
KCMG*t Jones, P. Sydney, MD * Liversidge, Professor, MA, FRS M'Laurin, the Hon. H. N, MA, MD.	1	1	1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	15 25 28
LLD, MLC Macleay, the Hon Sir Wm, MLC *\$ O'Connor, the Hon R E, MA, MLC.† O'liver, Alexander, MA Renwick, the Hon A, BA, MD, MLC. Rogers, FE, MA, QC, LLB. Scott, Professor, MA Stephen, C, B, MA. Stuart, Professor, MD. Teece, R. Windeyer, the Hon Sir Wm, MA, LLD	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	2 1 18. 23 10 27 14 13 22 20

19. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor took place in the month of April, and resulted in the election of Mr. Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C M.G., F.R.S.

At the same time the Senate placed upon record its sense of the conspicuous ability with which the Hon. Dr. Renwick had discharged the duties of the office of Vice-Chancellor for the two previous years.

- 20. A communication was received in the month of February from the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom stating that at a meeting of that Council held on the 24th of November, 1890, it was resolved that the degrees in medicine and surgery conferred by the University of Sydney should be registered in the list of Colonial Medical Practitioners, under section 13 of Part II of the Imperial Medical Act of 1886
- 21. In the month of March, Mr. Colin J. Wilson, M.B, was appointed Demonstrator in Anatomy in the place of Mr. A. E. Mills, M.B., whose term of office had expired. Mr. Wilson's health, however, not allowing him to continue in the office for longer than one term, Mr. Mills was reappointed temporarily, and subsequently Mr. John Morton, MB, Ch.M, was appointed until the end of the year.
- 22. The office of Demonstrator in Physiology, rendered vacant in March by the resignation of Mr. A. E. Wright, M.B., was temporarily filled for one term by Mr. A. E. Mills, M.B. At the end of Lent term Mr. C. J. Martin, B.Sc., M.B. (London), who had been selected in England for the office, entered upon his duties.
- 23. In the month of February Mr. L. F. M. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B., was reappointed Curator of the Nicholson Museum for a period of one year.
- 24. The newly appointed Professor of History, Mr. G. Arnold Wood, B.A., arrived in Sydney in the month of February, and commenced his duties in the beginning of the academic year in March. A fair proportion of students in the second and third years in the Faculty of Arts selected History as one of their optional subjects.
- 25. In order to carry on the work of the Department of Geology and Physical Geography, until the appointment of a successor to the late Professor Stephens, the Senate appointed Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A. (Oxford), Geological Surveyor in the Department of Mines, to deliver the necessary lectures.

In the month of May the Senate received a communication by telegram from the Agent-General Sir Saul Samuel, announcing the recommendations of the English Committee which had been appointed to report upon the applications of candidates for the Professorship of Geology and Physical Geography. After full deliberation and further communication by telegraph with the Agent-General, the Senate appointed Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., to the office. In making its selection the Senate took into consideration, in addition to his more general qualifications, the fact that Mr. David had had and has used successfully special advantages as N.S.W. Government Geological Surveyor for nine years, acquiring a knowledge of Australian geology, and also his eminent success as a Lecturer in the University during his term of temporary office.

26. A report was received in the month of March from the Committee appointed in December, 1890, to consider and report what branches of learning should be represented in the Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the University Act, 24 Vic., No. 13. The Committee recommended the distribution of the branches of learning represented by professorships into four faculties, and the adoption of certain by-laws, under which one of the branches of learning in each should be selected by a system of rotation

by-laws, under which one of the branches of learning in each should be selected by a system of rotation for representation by its Professor as an ex-officio Member of the Senate.

At the same time notice was given in the Senate of a proposal to limit the tenure of its elected members to five years, and to provide for the abolition of ex-officio memberships. Before the Senate had had an opportunity of fully discussing these proposals, a meeting of members of Convocation was held on the 16th and 20th of May, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That Convocation is of opinion that the Dean of each Faculty should be a Professor elected by the Members of that Faculty, and eligible for re-election at the expiration of his term of office. And that the Deans of Faculties so elected should be ex-officio Members of the Senate under the Act 24 Vic. No. 13.

Senate under the Act 24 Vic. No. 13.

That Convocation is of opinion that the elective Members of the Senate should hold office for five years, but should be eligible for re-election on the expiration of their term of office; that this resolution should apply to present as well as future Members of the Senate.
 That, to assist the Senate in giving effect to the wishes of Convocation, this body, while expressing its gratitude to all Members of the Senate for their past services, respectfully requests those Members of the Senate who were elected before Tenyour let 1886.

requests those Members of the Senate who were elected before January 1st, 1886, to agree upon some scheme of retiring in the course of three years from January 1st, 1891.

4. That Convocation is of opinion that a Public Orator should be elected annually by the Members of the University (i.e., Members of Convocation, Graduates who are not Members of Convocation, and Undergraduates passing through their course), and invited to deliver an address at Commemoration. And that the first of such elections should take place before next Commemoration.

5. That this Convocation respectfully requests the Senate to take such steps as may be necessary

to give effect to the foregoing resolutions.

These resolutions were considered by the Senate at special meetings held on the 8th and 22nd of June, together with the report of the Ex-officio Fellows Committee mentioned above, and the proposals to limit the tenure of Fellows and to abolish ex-officio membership. From the discussion it appeared

that almost all, if not all, of the changes proposed would necessitate an amended Act of Parliament to enable them to be carried out, and the following resolution was ultimately adopted:—

"That it be referred to a Committee to consider and report as to the expediency of consolidating and amending the statute law relating to the University, and of introducing in a Bill to be presented to Parliament such provisions for altering the duration of the office of Fellow; for determining the eligibility to such office of Professors and other paid officers of the University; for establishing a Professorial Council or Senatus Academicus; for transfering to such Council certain functions and duties now devolving on the Senate or General Authority of the University; for establishing Convention on a statutory besig with certain Authority of the University; for establishing Convocation on a statutory basis with certain powers and authority; and generally for embodying such amendments of the constitution of the University as may be considered beneficial in the public interest. That such Committee consist of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Sir William Windeyer, the Hon. Dr. Renwick, the Hon. Dr. McLaurin, Mr. R. Teece, the Hon. Peter Faucett, Professor Anderson Stuart, Professor Scott, Professor Gurney, and Mr. Alexander Oliver,

together with four members of Convocation to be appointed at a meeting of Convocation."

A meeting of Convocation was held on the 11th of July, and adjourned to the 18th for the purpose of electing four of its number to act with the Committee of the Senate, but failed to make the necessary appointments; and it was subsequently resolved that the Committee should proceed with the consideration of the metters for which it had been appointed on the understanding that if Commenting consideration of the matters for which it had been appointed, on the understanding that if Convocation should choose four members from its body, in terms of the resolution of the Senate, such members should be entitled to take part in the consideration of the subject.

A progress report was received from the Committee on the 7th of December, recommending the establishment by by-law of an Academic Council, consisting of members of the teaching staff, to supervise the studies and discipline of the University, and so relieve the Senate from the transaction of a consider-

able amount of business, but no definite decision has yet been arrived at in the matter.

In the meantime to carry out the apparently general opinion that the ex-officio memberships should be so arranged as to provide some more definite representation of the four Faculties, the following

resolutions were adopted as a temporary measure:—

"1. That in future each of the four Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Science be invited from time to time to recommend for consideration by the Senate a particular branch of learning for selection, the professor in which shall be an ex-officio member of the Senate, under the provisions of section 2 of the Act 24 Victoria, No. 13.

under the provisions of section 2 of the Act 24 victoria, No. 13.

"2. That it is expedient that every such selection shall be for a term not exceeding two years, provided that the same branch of learning may at any time be reselected."

27. Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. H. E. Barff, M.A., Registrar, for the year 1892, during the proposes to visit a number of the Universities of Europe and America.

Mr. Barff has held his which he proposes to visit a number of the Universities of Europe and America. present office of Registrar for nine years, having been an officer of the University for fifteen years, during which he was successively Master of Studies and Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics

During his absence the duties of his office will be discharged by Mr. R. A. Dallen, Chief Clerk and

Accountant, who has had experience in the work of the office extending over four years.

28. Upon the incorporation in July of the College for Women within the University, the Senate elected the Hon. Sir William C. Windeyer, M.A., LL.D., and the Hon. Peter Faucett, M.L.C., to be ex-officio members of the Council of the College for a period of two years, in accordance with the provisions of section VII of the Act 53 Vic., No. 10.

29. The Senate has also set apart for the Women's College a site upon the University grounds, near the St. Paul's College sub-grant, and the proposed sub-grant for a Training College for Teachers.

30. In the month of July a communication was received from a Committee representing the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, stating that the Wesleyan body desired, if possible, to revive its lapsed claim for a Methodist Conference, stating that the Wesleyan body desired, it possible, to revive its lapsed chain for a site upon the University grounds for the erection of a College to be affiliated to the University, and also stating that in the event of the University being able to set apart a site for the purpose, the Wesleyan body would probably find little difficulty in obtaining the funds required to enable it to take advantage of the provisions of the Affiliated Colleges Act (18 Vic., No. 37).

In response to the application, the Senate offered to set apart a site of  $2\frac{1}{3}$  acres for the purpose near the St. Andrew's College sub-grant, provided that the Wesleyan body should have complied with the

necessary conditions for the establishment of a Wesleyan College, affiliated to the University, within a period of two years.

31. Leave of absence has been granted to Professor Gurney, Professor of Mathematics, for the year

1892, during which he proposes to visit Europe.

During his absence the duties of his office will be performed by Mr. W. E. Brunyate, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who is expected to arrive in Sydney from England before the beginning of Lent Term. Mr. Brunyate obtained a distinguished place in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, and has had considerable experience in teaching.

32. The Senate has slightly increased the standard required on the part of candidates for Matriculation, by requiring a knowledge of Algebra to Quadratic Equations involving one unknown quantity, instead of Algebra to Simple Equations, and three books of Euclid in lieu of one.

33. The Senate has to record the death, in September, of the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, who had rendered valuable services to the University as Auditor during a period of thirty-one years.

In order to fill the vacancy, the Senate appointed Mr. F. Kirkpatrick, Under Secretary for

Finance and Trade, to the position.

34. In the month of September, Mr. F. B. Guthrie, Demonstrator in Chemistry, resigned his office from the 1st of January, 1892, in consequence of his appointment as Analyst to the Department of Agriculture.

In order to fill the vacancy thus created, the Senate has requested Professor Thorpe, of the Royal School of Mines, London, and Professor Ramsay, of University College, London, to select and appoint a Demonstrator to take office in the beginning of the next Academic Year.

35. In the month of October, a communication was received from Professor Threlfall, requesting the Senate to take into consideration the question of the establishment of a curriculum in Electrical Engineering, and pointing out that such a curriculum could be established at a cost of not more than

£200 or £300 for apparatus, and without additional expense for teaching staff.

The matter having been carefully considered by the Senate, after reference to the Faculty of Science, it was deemed desirable that the suggestion should be carried out, and a code of By-laws to

regulate the curriculum adopted.

These By-laws provide that the curriculum shall lead to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in the Department of Electrical Engineering, and that it shall extend over three years, during which the subjects of study shall correspond as far as possible with those prescribed in the other departments of engineering; but special courses of instruction, both theoretical and practical, will be given in Electrical

Engineering and kindred subjects.

36. The Senate has determined to make certain modifications in the arrangement of classes in Modern Literature, which it is hoped will diminish the labour without decreasing the efficiency of the teaching. Instead of delivering a separate course to each year, the Professor will deliver a Senior and Junior course, and students of the Third Year will be permitted, if they choose, to take the Senior course with order to proceed additional course with additional course with additional course with a delivery and students of the Third Year will be permitted, if they choose, to take the Senior course with a delivery cour

with certain prescribed additions.

37. The subject of Modern Literature has also been added to those for which candidates for the degree of M.A. may present themselves.

38. Two alterations have been made in the regulations for conducting the Junior Public Examina-By the first, candidates for that examination will be permitted to present themselves in Music; the second requires all candidates after the 1st of September, 1893, to pass in at least four subjects before gaining a certificate.

39. In the month of December a communication was received from Miss Helen P. Phillips, tutor to the women students, resigning her office from the commencement of June, 1892. Steps will be taken to

fill the vacancy early in the year.

40. The Senate has to report the death, in the month of December, of the Hon. Sir William Macleay, who was a Fellow of the Senate for seventeen years, and took a very active part in its councils, especially in matters relating to the Faculty of Science. He was also a most liberal benefactor of the University, having presented to it in 1887 his valuable Museum of Natural History together with £6,000 to make provision for a curatorship in connection with it. He has also bequeathed sums of £12,000 and £35,000 in which the University will benefit, and which are mentioned in another part of this report.

### Benefactions.

41. A sum of £100 bequeathed by the late Hon. William Grahame, the income to be applied in providing annually a gold medal, to be called the "Grahame Prize Medal," to be awarded to such candidate as shall display the greatest proficiency at the senior public examination.

42. The nomination to a Science Scholarship of £150 per annum offered by the Commissioners of the Royal Exhibition of 1851. The nominee to this scholarship must be a distinguished student of science of three years' standing, and he will be required to pursue his researches in some University or institution approved by the Commissioners, with a view of developing the industries and manufactures of his country.

43. In the month of July a further sum of £25,000 was handed to the University by the Australian

Trustees of the Challis Estate, being a portion of the proceeds of the sale to the New South Wales Government of land at Woolloomooloo Bay.

44. The Senate has received from Sir Charles Nicholson—at one time Chancellor of the University—a large number of copies of a work published by him entitled "Egyptiaca," being a catalogue of the Egyptian antiquities presented by him to the University, together with certain original papers read by him before the Royal Society of Literature on "Egyptian Antiquities." Sir Charles Nicholson desired that a certain number of these copies should be presented to persons whom he named, and that the remainder should be sold for the benefit of the Egyptian Exploration Fund.

45. The late Sir William Macleay bequeathed to the University the sum of £12,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a professorship or lectureship in Bacteriology, under certain conditions laid down in a memorandum attached to his will, and which the Senate decided to accept.

He also bequeathed the sum of £35,000 to the Linnean Society of New South Wales for the establishment of fellowships in Biological Science of the annual value of £400 to be awarded to graduates in science of the Sydney University.

46. The annual statements of receipts and expenditure, duly certified by the auditor, Mr. F. Kirkpatrick, and also a statement showing the condition of the various private foundations of the University

patrick, and also a statement showing the condition of the various private foundations of the University are appended to this report.

> H. E. BARFF, Registrar.

### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Dr. RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Cr.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1890	1,627 18,874 7,262 85, 1 297	5 7 0 10	4 8 0	Paid Salaries		8 19 7 4 3 19 0 12	9 0 8 7 7 1 0 0
£	28,726	10	ΤÜ		28,726		

F. KIRKPATRICK, Auditor. ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Civil Service and Public Examinations, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Reccipts		Expenditure.						
Received Fees from Candidates for the Civil Service and Public Examinations $\pounds$	£ s. 2,865 12 2,865 12	d. 6	Paid Fees to Examiners and all other expenses in connection with Examinations Balance carried to General Account	£ 2,551 314 2,865	10	0 6		

F. KIRKPATRICK, Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

# RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

	Priv	ATE FO	UND	PATIONS ACCOUNT.		C
	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Balance Receive	e in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1890 ed from the Executors of the will of the late William Grahame, Esq., for the foundation of a Gold Medal for proficiency in the Senior Public Examinations from Professor Scott, M.A., for prize for proficiency in the Examination of the University Extension Course— Subject, "Greek Politics" From Professor Anderson, M.A., for prize for proficiency in the Examination of the University Extension Course— Subject, "Mental Philosophy" from Professor Anderson, M.A., for prizes for proficiency in Logic and Mental Philosophy, for second and third year students from Professor Anderson, M.A., for Medal for an Essay on some Philosophical subject, for Graduates from Professor Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., for prize for pro- ficiency in Zoology from W. Camac Wilkinson, Esq., M.D., for prize for pro- ficiency in Pathology from A MacCormick, Esq., M.D., for prize for proficiency in Suigery from Professor Wilson, M.B., for prize for proficiency in General and Descriptive Anatomy from Professor MacCallium, M.A., for prizes for class essays in English, for first, second, and third year students from Professor David, B.A., for prize for proficiency in Physiography from the following, to defray the cost of Busts of eminent	623 100 3 3 10 10 2 5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Paid to Banks for Fixed Deposits, on account of the following: — Levey Scholarship		s. ) 0
	Reute   Ref.   Rev.		•	Council of Education Scholarship 310 0 0  The following sums for Scholarships, Bursaries, &c., on account of the following:  Levey Scholarship £50 0 0  Barker Scholarship 100 0 0	· 1,865	0
"	Frotessor Wilson, M.B.	67 19 900 ( 500 (	9 7 9 0 9 0	Wentworth Prize Medal   10 0 0		
,1	Interest on Debentures, Fixed Deposits, and Mortgages, and Rents of Properties on account of the following Private Foundations:—   Levey Scholarship			S. E. Frazer Bursary	2,448 1,587 63	16 S 15 2 8 8
	Scholarship   166 0 8   Macleay Curatorship   300 0 0   John Harris Scholarship   76 12 10   Horner Exhibition   10 0 0 0   Council of Education Scholarship   7 15 0   Frazer Professorship   100 14 6   Grahame Prize Medal   2 13 1   John Harris Window   6 5 0			Frazer Professorship 120 18 2 Frazer Professorship 10 1 0  Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1891		6 4 13 7
		5,614 1 8,949 0	1	Total	8,949	

F. KIRKPATRICK, Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Dr.

### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

 $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$ 

Receipts.		, Expenditure.								
	193 9 0 0 5,212 10 0 4,350 0 0 1,865 0 0	Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1890 Transferred by the Challis Trustees to the University:—Deposit in Treasury Paid for debentures Paid proportion of cost of Chemical Laboratory Paid for Salaries Paid for Salaries Paid on account of Challis Statue Paid expenses of appointments to Challis Chairs, law costs, interest on overdraft, &c.	£ s. d.	£ 2,044 25,000 8,900 7,500 7,300 1,158 300 622	0 0 0 0 0	1				
	£52,825 16			£52,825	16					

F. KIBKPATRICK, Auditor. ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Analysis of Private Foundation Cash Balances at 31st December, 1891.

		Inves	tments.		•	Dr.	Cr
Cr. Balance.	Mortgages.	Buildings and Land.	Fixed Deposits.	Debentures.	Private Foundations.	Cash Balance.	Cash Balance.
# s. d. 1,023 13 6 2,061 5 7 2,075 18 10 479 18 3 2,293 5 0 732 8 10 1,518 7 5 1,858 15 0 449 5 8 441 15 8 533 12 7 1,073 0 9 1,086 17 6 213 8 5 1,233 1 8 1,138 7 1 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,154 6 8 1,243 17 11 3,487 6 2 1,143 3 8 975 0 0 1,173 11 4 23,848 5 3 155 5 6 106 13 10 998 1 3 299 15 1 1,307 8 0 4,230 7 8 5,940 0 0 976 12 10 210 0 0 319 13 4 2,090 13 6 9713 1 217,143 3 4	100 200 100 100 200 100 100 100 100 100	# 1,120 1,036 1,120 	# s. d. 1,025 0 0 175 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0 20 0 0 610 0 0 340 0 0 50 0 0 25 0 0	£ s. d.  750 0 0 900 0 0 350 0 0 1,050 0 0 710 0 0 800 0 0 300 0 0 100 7 3 500 0 0 1,050 0 0 1,100 0 0 1,100 0 0 1,100 0 0 1,100 0 0 1,100 0 0 1,100 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,150 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,0	W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3 Burdekin Bursary Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1 Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2 J. B. Watt Exhibitions Renwick Scholarship Bowman-Cameion Scholarship Hovell Lectureship George Allen Scholarship Freemasons' Scholarship J. G. Raphael Prize James Aitken Bursaries G. Wigram Allen Scholarship Struth Exhibition Fisher Estate Fisher Estate (Building Account) Norbert Quirk Prize Badham Bursary Slade Foundation Caird Scholarship James King of Irrawang Scholarship Macleay Curatorship John Harris Scholarship Horner Exhibition Council of Education Scholarship Frazer Professorship Grahame Prize Medal	60 0 0 23 7 2	16 5 7 14 18 10 4 18 3  2 8 10 8 7 5 8 15 0 4 5 8 1 8 5  8 1 8 8 1 8 8 18 1 7 0 0 13 17 11 2 6 2 18 3 8 39 0 10 5 4 4 3 2 9 17 13 10 598 5 3 6 13 10 4 15 1 8 2 8 0 5 7 8 10 0 0 9 13 4 0 13 6 11 0 0 0 9 13 4 0 13 6 11 0 0 0
317,378 0 9	96,332	8,376	180,505 0 0	38,320 7 3	2	-,,000 0 11	]

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant. 1892-3.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. Ao. 31, sec. 22.

REPORT of the University of Sydney for the year ended 31st December, 1892.

- 1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1892, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.
- 2. Out of a total of 194 candidates who presented themselves for the ordinary matriculation examination in March, 124 qualified themselves for matriculation. In addition to this number, 22 passed the senior public examination, and 119 the junior public examination, in the subjects prescribed for matriculation, and 35 passed the equivalent matriculation examination for solicitors' articled clerks. For the March entrance examination for the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Department of Engineering there were 16 candidates, of whom 7 were successful.
- 3. The following are the numbers of students who presented themselves and passed successfully in the various University Examinations held in December, 1891, and March, 1892:—

	Facu	ilty of a	Arts.		
TA:		•		Candidates.	Passed.
First year examination	•••	• • •	• • •	146	108
Second year examination	•••	•••	4	102	82
Third year examination				48	42

27 evening students, in addition to those included above as having passed in the whole of their respective examinations, passed in individual subjects at the various yearly examinations.

H	Pacult	y of L	aw.		
Intermediate examination* Final examination	.>			Candidates. $14$	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{\mathrm{Passed.}} \\ 12 \\ 4 \end{array}$
Fac	ulty	of Med	dicine.		
First examination Second professional examinate Third professional examinate	 ation tion		•••	26 23 17	15 11 15
Fa	culty	of Sci	ence.		
First year examination Second year examination			•••	$\frac{2}{7}$	1 7
Depart	$_{ m ment}$	of En	gineeri	ng.	
First year examination Second year examination Third year examination	·•	•••		6 5	5 3
Jour Camination		• • •		<b>4</b> :	4

- * Several of the students in this Faculty are re-enumerated under the Faculty of Arts, having taken the Intermediate Examination in Law as part of their B.A. Examination.
- 4. The following are the numbers of matriculated students attending lectures in the various faculties during the year:—Faculty of Arts, 372, including 120 evening students; Faculty of Law, 34; Faculty of Medicine, 95; Faculty of Science, 20; Department of Engineering, 19; total, 540. In addition to the above the day lectures were attended by 19, and the evening lectures by 39 non-matriculated students. The total number of students for the year was thus, 598. The numbers of women students included in the above are as follows:—Faculty of Arts, 91; Faculty of Medicine, 7; Faculty of Science, 1; total, 99.
  - 5. The following degrees were conferred after examination:

Master of Arts (M.A.):—Christopher John Brennan, B.A.; Nicholas John Cock, B.A.; Matilda Meares, B.A.; Donald Murray, B.A.; John Hunter Stephenson, B.A.; John Alexander Watt, B.A.; Minnie F. Wearne, B.A.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—William Addison Smyth Anderson, Ruth Bowmaker, William Edmund Byrne, John Connellan, Clarence Hudson Cooke, Charles Craig, William John Creagh, John Michael Edmunds, George Ernest Flannery, James Froude Flashman, Edward William Theodore Gerber, Aubrey Halloran, John Harris, Charles Howard Helsham, Alfred Theodore Huggart, Robert Matthew Kidston, Samuel Lasker, John Main, Francis Worthington Mannell, William Ernest Manning, Hyam Marks, William Archibald Alexander Maze, William Frazer McManamey, Thomas Henry Distin Morgan, James Egan Moulton, Broughton Barnabas O'Conor, Hubert de Burgh O'Reilly, William Arthur Parker, John Beverley Peden, Joseph Abraham Ralph Perkins, James Prosper Pickburn, Arthur James Prentice, Frederick Vicary Pratt, William James Rooney, Graham Ford Rutter, William Trotman Seaward, Henry Giles Shaw, Reginald Sullivan, William Tighe, Frederick Percy Woodward, Ernest Wootton, James Leslie Williams, Ella Wilson.

Doctor of Laws (LL.D.):—James Napoleon Manning, M.A., LL.B.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.):—Henry Raine Curlewis, B.A.; Arthur James Kelynack, B.A.; Sydney Mack, B.A.; John Meillon, M.A.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—Frederick Challands, Cyril Ernest Corlette, Robert Dick, Reginald Freshney, Charles Herbert Essery Lawes, John Patrick Daunt Leahy, Henry Lister, Herbert Lethington Maitland, Benjamin Armitage Newell, Joseph Park, Frederick John Thomas Sawkins, Frederick Charles Seymour Shaw, Frank Tidswell.

Master of Surgery (Ch. M.):—Frederick Challands, Cyril Ernest Corlette, Robert Dick, Reginald Freshney, Charles Herbert Essery Lawes, John Patrick Daunt Leaby, Henry Lister, Herbert Lethington Maitland, Benjamin Armitage Newell, Joseph Park, Frederick John Thomas Sawkins, Frederick Charles Seymour Shaw, Frank Tidswell.

Master of Engineering (M.E.): - James Vicars, B.E.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Samuel Henry Barraclough, Norman John Campbell MacTaggart, James Waller Roberts, Charles Thomas Stephens.

6. The following Graduates of other Universities were admitted ad eundem gradum, in accordance with the provisions of the "Ad Eundem Degrees Act," 44 Victoria No. 22:—

Master of Arts (M.A.) :- Bella Halloran (née Guérin), M.A., Melbourne; Louisa Macdenald, M.A., London.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.): -Michael John Lyden, M.D., Queen's College, Ireland; Wahab

McMurray, M.D., Queen's University, Ireland.
7. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was thus 90, divided as follows:— M.A., 9; B.A., 43; LL.D., 1; LL.B., 4; M.D., 2; M.B., 13; Ch. M., 13; M.E., 1; B.E., 4.

8. The following are the honors conferred at the Degree Examinations:-

Faculty of Arts-Honors at the B.A. Examination.

Classics—Latin—Class I:—W. A. Parker (University gold medal for Classics), J. B. Peden, F. V. Pratt. Class II:—Ruth Bowmaker, C. Craig.*

Greek—Class I:—W. A. Parker, J. B. Peden. Class II:—F. V. Pratt.

French—Class I:—Ruth Bowmaker, J. A. R. Perkins, C. Craig.* Class II:—Ella Wilson. English—Class I:—J. P. Pickburn.

Mathematics—Class II:—H. Marks and H. de B. O'Reilly, eq. Class III:—Ruth Bowmaker.

Logic and Mental Philosophy—Class I:—F. V. Pratt (University gold medal), J. B. Peden, J. M. Edmunds, F. W. Mannell.* Class II:—W. J. Rooney,* S. Lasker, W. F. Macmanamey,* R. M. Kidston,* E. Wooton, H. G. Shaw,* J. A. R. Perkins. Class III:—Ella

History-Class II :- E. Wooton.

Geology and Palæontology-Class II: -A. J. Prentice.

* Evening students.

Faculty of Law-Honors at Graduation as LL.B.

Class II:-J. Meillon, M.A., A. J. Kelynack, B.A. Class III:-H. R. Curlewis, B.A., S. Mack, B.A.

Faculty of Medicine-Honors at Graduation as M.B., Ch. M.

Class I :- R. Dick (University gold medal), F. J. T. Sawkins.

Faculty of Science—Department of Engineering—Honors at Graduation as M.E.

Class I:—J. Vicars, B.E. (University gold medal).

Honors at Graduation as B.E.

S. H. Barraclough, J. W. Roberts, N. J. C. MacTaggart.

9. The following Scholarships were awarded:-

(a) Matriculation Examination.

University Scholarship for general proficiency—E. C. Hall, and N. de H. Rowland,  $\alpha q$ . Cooper Scholarship, No. 11, for Classics—E. C. Hall. Barker Scholarship, No. II, for Mathematics—E. S. Simpson. Lithgow Scholarship for an Ancient and a Modern Language—N de H. Rowland and Eleanor M. Whitfield,  $\alpha q$ .

Horner Exhibition for Mathematics—E. S. Simpson.
Salting Exhibition—A. H. Garnery.

Salting Exhibition—A. H. Garnsey.

(b) First Year Examination in Arts.

Cooper Scholarship, No. III, for Classics—A. H. Garnsey. George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—A. B. Davies.

(c)

(c) Second Year Examination in Arts.

Cooper Scholarship, No. I, for Classics—D. Levy. Barker Scholarship, No. I, for Mathematics—W. J. E. Davies.

(d) Intermediate Examination in Law.

G. Wigram Allen Scholarship-G. E. Flannery.

(e) First Examination in Medicine.

Renwick Scholarship for general proficiency—G. H. B. Deck.

Second Professional Examination.

John Harris Scholarship-G. E. Smith.

(f) Second Year Examination in Science.

Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—J. H. D. Brearley. Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Geology—M. O'G. Hughes, B.A.

(g) First Year Examination in Engineering.

Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—H. P. Seale.

10. The following awards for Prize Compositions were made:-

University Prize for English Verse—subject, "The Death of Leichhardt"—J. Le Gay Brereton.
Professor Anderson's Medal for a Philosophical Essay—subject, "The Social Organism"— Henry Davis, B.A.

11. Prize Books, stamped with the University Arms, were awarded to those who obtained firstclasses in Honours at the yearly examinations :-

### Faculty of Arts.

First Year Examination.—Latin—A. H. Garnsey, D. S. Edwards, F. W. Wood.*
A. H. Garnsey. Latin and German—C. N. Mell. Mathematics—A. B. Davies.

Second Year Examination.—Classics—D. Levy. Latin and French—W. L. Atkins. English and French—Annie A. Kennedy. English—L. O. Martin. English and German—Lizzie Proctor. German—Joanna Barton. Mathematics—W. J. E. Davies. History—H. P. Abbott, G. C. Henderson, Amy I. Wearne, and F. L. Kendall. Logic and Mental Philosophy—Annie A. Kennedy, G. C. Henderson. Zoology—J. MacPherson.

*Evening student.

### Faculty of Medicine.

First Examination.—Chemistry and Physics—G. H. B. Deck. Second Professional Examination Passed with distinction—G. E. Smith. Passed with credit—A. S. Vallack.

### Faculty of Science.

Second Year Examination.—Biology-G. R. P. Hall, M. O'G. Hughes, B.A. Physics-J. H. D. Brearley.

### Department of Engineering.

First Year Examination.—Chemistry and Physics—H. P. Seale.

Second Year Examination.—Surveying, Descriptive Geometry, Drawing, and Field Book—W. H. Ledger.

12. Special Annual prizes were awarded as follows:—
Smith Prize for Physics—G. H. B. Deck. Slade Prize for Chemistry—A. R. Weigall.
University Prize for Physiography—T. Blatchford. Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essays—First Year, C. N. Mell; Second Year, Lizzie Proctor; Third Year, J. P. Pickburn and F. V. Pratt, eq. Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics—W. J. E. Davies. Professor Haswell's Prize for Zoology—J. MacPherson. Professor Anderson's Prizes for Logic and Mental Philosophy—Second Year, Eliza L. Abigail and F. L. Kendall, eq.; Third Year, F. V. Pratt and J. B. Peden, eq. Professor Wilson's Prizes for Regional and Surgical Anatomy—G. E. Smith; General and Descriptive Anatomy—E. H. Robison. Dr. MacCormick's Prize for Surgery—D. Luker. Professor Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology—G. E. Smith. for Pathology-G. E. Smith.

13. The following Bursaries, each consisting of a payment to the student of £50 per annum for three years, or in the case of a half bursary, £25 per annum together with exemption from the payment of lecture fees in non-professional schools were awarded:-

William Charles Wentworth Bursary, No. 1. William Charles Wentworth Bursary, No. 2 (one-half*).

Burdekin Bursary.

Hunter Bailie Bursary, No. 1.
Walker Bursary, No. 2 (one-half*).
Walker Bursary, No. 3.
Walker Bursary, No. 4.
Walker Bursary, No. 5 (one-half*).

* The other half in each case previously awarded.

In addition to 18 State Bursars and 24 holders of University bursaries, 12 students who had shewn their inability to defray the expenses of University education were permitted to attend lectures without the payment of fees. One hundred and two students of the Training Schools for Male and Female Teachers were also permitted to attend on a reduced scale, as arranged with the Minister of Public Instruction, and provided by Parliament.

14. The following Courses of Lectures, under the University Extension Scheme, were delivered

during the year

Lent Term.—Sydney-Subject: "Socialism." Lecturer, Professor Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 93; number who passed concluding examination, 24. Subject: "The Puritan Revolution." Lecturer, Professor Wood, B.A.; Subject: "The Puritan Revolution." Lecturer, Professor Wood, B.A.; number of students attending, 122; number who passed concluding examination, 16. St. Leonards—Subject: "The Idylls of the King and the Development of Arthurian Legend." Lecturer, Professor MacCallum, M.A.; number of students attending, 50; number who passed con-

cluding examination, 4.

Trinity Term.—Sydney—Subject: Political Economy, "Work and Wages." Lecturer, Professor Scott, M.A.; number of students attending, 33; number who passed concluding examination, 14. Woollahra—Subject: "Some Leaders of Modern Thought." Lecturer,

tion, 14. Woollahra—Subject: "Some Leaders of Modern Linguist. Declared, Mr. A. W. Jose; number attending, 113; number who passed concluding examination, 8. Michaelmas Term.—Sydney—Subject: Ancient History, "Greek Life and Art." Lecturer, Miss Louisa Macdonald, M.A.; number of students attending, 130; number who passed concluding examination, 20. Parramatta—Subject: English Literature, "Some Leaders of Lecturer, Mr. A. W. Jose; number attending, 30; number who Modern Thought."

passed, 4.

passed, 4.

15. The Senior and Junior Public Examinations were held in the month of September in Sydney, and in the following local centres:—Albury, Araluen, Armidale, Ballina, Bathurst, Bega, Bellingen, Berrima, Bombala, Bowral, Braidwood, Brewarrina, Brisbane, Broken Hill, Bundanoon, Burrowa, Casino, Cooma, Cootamundra, Cowra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Dungog, Emmaville, Eurobodalla, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Gunning, Hay, Hill End, Hunter's Hill, Inverell, Ipswich, Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, MacKay, Maclean, West Maitland, Maryborough, Moruya, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Narrandera, Narellan, Newcastle, Nowra, Nymagee, Orange, Parkes, Parramatta, Penrith, Picton, Plattsburg, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Richmond, Rockhampton, Rylstone, Scone, Singleton, Tamworth, Taree, Tingha, Toowoomba, Townsville, Tumbarumba, Tumut, Ulmarra, Wagga, Warwick, Wellington, Windsor, Wollongong, Yass, Young.

One hundred and seventy-three candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination, and

One hundred and seventy-three candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination, and 2,132 for the Junior Examination. Of these 134 senior candidates and 1,467 junior candidates were

successful.

16. The prizes for General Proficiency at these examinations were awarded as follows:—

Seniors.

University Prize, John West Medal, and Grahame Prize Medal-

Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, Sydney Grammar School Strickland, Tom Percival, Sydney Grammar School

Dettmann, Herbert Stanley, Sydney Public High School, prox. acc.

Fairfax Prize for Senior Females-

Bloomfield, Elsie I'Anson, Miss Hyland, Randwick.

Kelly, Edward Henry, Jesuit College, Riverview.

Grant, Russell Walker, Brisbane Grammar School, prox. acc.

Fairfax Prize for Junior Females

Dey, Charlotte Johnston, Wellesley College, Newtown.

A complete analysis of the examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations" which accompanies this report.

17. Four examinations of candidates, for the Civil Service were held during the year. At these

243 candidates presented themselves, and 71 were successful.

18. Three Law Examinations, similar and equal in standard to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for articles of clerkship with attorneys, were held. At these 77 candidates presented themselves, and 35 were successful.

19. During the year the Senate held 22 regular meetings, 3 adjourned, and 5 special meetings, in addition to 1 meeting of the conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital, and the Annual Commemoration.

The attendances of the various Fellows were as follows:-

	Fcb.					March.			April.			:	May.			June.		July.		Aug:			{		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Number of endances.
I	1	15	$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 17 \end{bmatrix}$	7.	b 14	21	$\begin{vmatrix} d \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$	b 28	4	19	$egin{pmatrix} c \\ 23 \\ \end{array}$	2	a 13	16	6	20	4	18	2	a 8	15	b 22	a 29	5	19	4	17	7	21	5	a 12	19	Total Nu Attend
Manning, the Hon. Sir Wm. M, LL.D., K.C.M.G., Chancellor.	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	30
Backhouse, His Honor Judge, M.A., Vice Chancellor.	1	1	1		1			1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
Barton, the Hon. E, M.A., M L A.*† Butler, Professor, B.A Cobbett, Professor, M.A, D.C L. Faucett, the Hon Peter, B.A.*					1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1 1	i	1 1 1	1	1	i 1	1	1	i 1	i 1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	i 1	i 1	i 1 1	 1 1	i 	4 24 25 9
Gurney, Professor, M.A.* Jones, P. Sydney, M.D. Liversidge, Professor, M.A., F.R.S. M'Laurin, the Hon. H. N., M.A., M.D.	1	1	:	1 1	1 1 1	1 1 	1	1	1	1 1 .	1	1	1	1	1	i 1	1	1 1	1	1	i 1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1	i 1	1 1 	1 1 	1 1	i 1 1	25 28 4
LL.D., M.L.C *  Manning, the Hon. C. J., M.A.*‡  O'Connor, the Hon. R. E., M.A., M L C.*  Oliver, Alexander, M.A.  Renwick, the Hon. A., B.A., M.D., M.L.C.*  Rogers, F. E., M.A., LL.B., Q.C  Russell, H. C., B.A., F.R.S., C M.G.  Scott, Professor, M.A.  Stephen, C. B., M.A.  Stuart, Professor Anderson, M.D.*  Teece, R., F.I.A.  Windeyer, the Hon. Sir W., M.A., LL.D.	1	1 1 1 1 1	i 1 1	1 1 1 1	1111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	i	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 111111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	i 1 1 1 1	i 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	· 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1   1 1 1 1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13 3 10 16 21 25 30 18 26 23 25

20. In the month of January the Senate, through the Chancellor, forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, through His Excellency the Governor, a message of condolence in respect to the loss sustained by them in the death of the Duke of Clarence.

Fifteen meetings of the Finance Committee and eight meetings of various Select Committees of

the Senate have also been held.

21. In the month of January the death of the Hon. Sir John Hay, M.A., K.C.M.G., took place. The Senate by resolution placed upon record its sense of the great loss sustained by his death, Sir John Hay having rendered valuable service to the University as a Member of the Senate during the last twenty

22. In the month of February, at a convocation of electors, the Hon. Edmund Barton, M.A., M.L.A., was elected a Fellow of the Senate in the room of the Hon. Sir William Macleay, deceased.

23. In the month of March, at a convocation of electors, the Hon. Mr. Justice Charles James Manning, M.A., was elected a Fellow of the Senate in the room of the Hon. Sir John Hay, deceased.

24. In the month of February, Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A., resigned the office of Vice-Chancellor in consequence of pressure of other duties; in accepting the resignation the Senate placed upon record a sense of its regret at the loss of his services as Vice-Chancellor. At a special meeting held in the same month the Hon. A. Renwick, B.A., M.D., M.L.C., was elected and consented to fill the position during the

remaining period of Mr. Russell's term of office.

At the annual election in April to the office of Vice-Chancellor the Hon. A. Renwick, B.A., M.D., M.L.C., was elected, but in consequence of his appointment as Executive Commissioner at the Chicago World's Fair and his proposed absence from the Colony, in the month of July he resigned. His resignation was accepted with regret and leave of absence from the meetings of the Fenter Book have M.A. twelve months was granted and at the same meeting the Senate elected His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A., to the office of Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the Vice-Chancellor's term of one year.

25. In the month of March leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate from the 1st of April, for a period of twelve months, was granted to the Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., M.L.C., in con-

sequence of his proposed visit to Europe.

26. In the month of May leave of absence for a period of twelve months was granted to the Hon. P. Faucett, in consequence of his proposed absence from the Colony. Mr. Faucett in the same month resigned his ex-officio member of the Council of the Women's College and the Senate appointed Mr. C. B. Stephen, M.A., in his room.

27. The Hon. Peter Faucett, a valued member of the Senate, was appointed an additional delegate

to represent the University of Sydney at the Tercentenary Celebrations at Dublin University.

28. Leave of absence has been granted to Professor MacCallum, Professor of Modern Literature, for the year 1893, to enable him to visit Europe. During his absence the duties of his office will be performed by Mr. A. W. Jose (late of Balliol College, Oxford) and Dr. Trechmann, and Dr. Max the present Lecturers in the Department of Modern Literature in this University.

29. To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Helen P. Phillips, Tutor to the Women

Students, Miss Jane F. Russell, M.A., who graduated with honors in Classics and Mathematics in her B.A. course in 1886, was elected in the month of July.

30. In the month of February a communication was received from Professor Thorpe, of the Royal School of Mines, and Professor Ramsay, of University College, London, notifying the selection and appointment, in accordance with authority given in September, 1891, of Mr. James Alexander Schofield, Associate of the Royal School of Mines, to the Demonstratorship in Chemistry in the room of Mr. F. B. Guthrie, resigned.

31. In the same month Mr. J. Morton, M.B., Ch.M., was reappointed Demonstrator in Anatomy

to the end of the year.

32. In the month of March, Mr. L. F. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B., was reappointed Curator of the Nicholson Museum for a period of one year.

33. In the month of July the Professor of Biology and Geology were reappointed a committee of

management for the Macleay Museum for a period of one year.

34. In the month of November the biennial election to the offices of Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dean of the Faulty of Science resulted in the re-election of Professor Stuart and Professor Liversidge respectively.

35. In the month of June the University Auditor, Mr. F. Kirkpatrick, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, resigned on account of pressure of other duties. Mr. John C. Dibbs was elected in

the month of November, for a period of two years, to fill the vacancy thus caused.

36. In the month of April a letter was received from Professor Haswell, urging the appointment of a Demonstrator in Biology to assist him in the work of his department. It was resolved to comply with the request, and Professors Howes and Scott, of the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, were appointed a Committee to select a Demonstratorship at a salary of £350 per annum. In the month of September the Senate received a letter from these gentlemen, notifying the selection by them of Mr. James P. Hill for the office. That gentleman entered upon his duties in October.

37. In the month of June Mr. Sydney Jamieson, M.B., Ch.M., was appointed Curator of the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, at a salary of £100 per annum.

38. In the month of August application was made by Professor T. W. E. David, Professor of Geology, for the services of a Demonstrator, in order to assist him in the work of his department, which had rapidly increased. The Senate resolved to comply with the request, and from the increase in lecture fees to provide a salary of £350 for the Demonstrator; and Professor Judd, of the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, and the Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, were requested to select a suitable candidate. In October the Senate was notified of the appointment of Mr. W. F. Smeeth to the office.

39. In the month of March the Senate considered the question of the appointments necessary for the teaching of Mining and Metallurgy in accordance with the curriculum for the Degree in Mining Engineering, and appointed Professor W. C. Roberts Austen, C.B., F.R.S., Chemist of the Royal Mint and Professor of Metallurgy, Royal School of Mines, and Professor Thorpe, B.Sc., F.R.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry, Royal School of Mines, London, to select and appoint a gentleman to fill the office of Lecturer

Lecturer in Metallurgy and Demonstrator in Assaying and Chemistry under the Challis Fund, and at a salary of £450 per annum. Application was also made to the Department of Mines that, by way of commencement of special instruction in Mining, the services of Mr. E. F. Pittman, Government Geologist, should be placed at the disposal of the University for the purpose of delivering a course of sixty Lectures in Mining 1893, and upon payment to him from the Challis Fund of an honorarium of £150, to which the Secretary of Mines and Agriculture assented. Mr. Pittman has accepted the

appointment, and commences his lectures in Lent Term, 1893.

In the month of July a communication was received from Professor Roberts Austen and Professor Thorpe, notifying the selection of Mr. Savannah J. Speak to the office of Lecturer in Metallurgy and Demonstrator in Assaying and Chemistry; and Mr. Speak entered upon his duties in the same month.

40. In the month of December the Senate resolved that, as the University had established a full curriculum in mining, and was urgently in need of apparatus and diagrams and additional accommodation for the Department of Geology and Mineralogy, applications be made to the Government that, from the unexpended vote of £10,000 for the establishment of a School of Mines, sums of £1,300 and £8,000 respectively might be provided. The applications have been granted, and it is understood that plans for

the necessary alterations and enlargement of buildings are in course of preparation.

41. In order to carry out the resolutions passed in regard to ex-officio memberships, the Senate in the month of June amended the by-law, and declared that the following were the selections of branches of learning, the Professors in which shall be ex-officio members of the Senate for a period of two years—

that is to say, Greek, Law, Physiology, and Chemistry.
42. In the month of July the Chancellor submitted to the Senate a draft Bill further to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act, together with an explanatory memorandum on the subject which he had prepared, which Bill he had based principally on the resolution, passed by Convocation and by the Senate from time to time, and in which certain original propositions were also introduced by him. The Bill and memorandum were referred to a Committee, consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Sir William Windeyer, J., Professor Liversidge, the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, Mr. H. C. Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Manning, Mr. Alexander Oliver, Mr. F. E. Rogers, and Mr. C. B. Stephen, to consider and report thereon.

In the month of August the Committee presented its report, and the Senate subsequently proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill seriatim. The discussion of the Bill, though extended over several ordinary and special meetings of the Senate, is not yet concluded.

43. The Senate has had under consideration the question raised by the Minister of Public Instruction in regard to the teaching of electrical science at the University and at the Technical College, in order that there shall not be any overlapping of the work undertaken in both institutions, and the report of Professor Threlfall, who had been authorised to confer with the authorities of the Technical College, and in the month of April appointed a Select Committee, consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. Russell, to consider the real nature of the co-operation proposals of the Technical Branch of the Department of Public Instruction with the University, and to report to the Senate. Committee was also empowered to interview the Minister with reference thereto. The report The report was presented to the Senate in July, and it was ordered that the following resolutions should be sent to the Minister of Public Instruction for his consideration and approval.:

1. That, having regard to the vital importance which electrical engineering is certain to acquire, it is very desirable that the University should impart the necessary instruction in it and give direction

to original research in electrical science.

2. That it is expedient that this institution, as being the country's principal seat of learning, should be solely charged with all the higher teaching in this subject, by means of its Professor of Physics and of an efficient laboratory and advanced apparatus, and that it is undesirable that public instruction in it should be duplicated.

3. That it is desirable that the Technical College should abandon so much of its scheme for electrical engineering as relates to its proposed third year in that subject, and that such of its students as shall, after their second year in the College, have reached a standard qualifying them for the third year classes under the University curriculum should be admitted to those classes without matriculation.

4. That such students shall be subject to University Examinations in common with the University's ordinary students, and shall in case of success therein be entitled to certificates from the

University to that effect.

5. But inasmuch as the University does not at present possess so complete a laboratory, and such advanced apparatus as its third year course of study in this subject demands, provision should

be made for the purpose.

- 6. That in the event of the Technical College deciding to abandon so much of its scheme as it comprises in its third year, it be suggested that the provision already made by Parliament for a laboratory and apparatus adapted only to such third year, may, with the authority of the Government and Parliament be diverted from the Technical College to the University; or that so much thereof as may be necessary for completing the University's existing laboratory and apparatus may be so applied.
- 44. The subject of Modern History has been added to those in which candidates for the degree of M.A. may elect to be examined.

45. Amendments have been made in the by-laws of the Faculty of Medicine, by which some subjects in the first, second, third, and fourth Years of the course for the degree of M.B., Ch.M., are transposed, and under which examinations are to be held at the end of each year of the course.

46. An University Extension Board, with fuller powers than those previously possessed by the University Extension Lectures Committee, was created under by-laws passed in the month of August, which are as follows:

Chapter 25 by-law:-

1. There shall be a Board, to be called the University Extension Board, consisting of not less than ten nor more than twelve persons, of whom four at least shall be members of the Senate, and four at least shall be members of the teaching staff, and not less than two shall be persons not being members of the Senate or of the teaching staff. The Board shall be appointed annually by the Senate, all members being re-eligible, and any vacancies which occur during the year shall be filled up by the Senate for the remainder of the year.

2. The Board shall, at its first meeting after its appointment in each year, elect a Chairman for the year, and may recommend to the Senate the appointment of a Secretary, the tenure of whose office and the amount of whose salary (if any) shall be determined by the Senate. The Chairman shall convene meetings of the Board, and three members shall form a quorum.

3. All action taken by the Board shall be subject to the by-laws and to any directions which

may be given by the Senate.

4. The Board shall, from time to time, recommend to the Senate the names of certain persons to be authorised for employment as University Extension Lecturers, and the Senate shall, at its discretion, authorise the employment of such persons to deliver lectures under the direction of the Board.

5. The Board may appoint any persons, whose employment as Lecturers has been authorised by the Senate, to deliver such courses of Lectures, and to hold such classes and examinations

on such subjects, and at such times and places, as the Board may see fit.

6. The Board shall determine the tenure of office of the Lecturers, the duties to be performed by them, the fees and charges to be paid for the Lectures, classes and examinations, and the mode and time of payment of the fees and charges.

7. The payments to be made to the Lecturers shall be determined by the Board, in accordance with regulations, as to the rate of payment to be laid down by the Senate.

8. The Board shall make all other arrangements requisite for the delivery of Lectures and the holding of classes and examinations, and may award such certificates as it shall think fit.

9. The fees received, together with any Government grant, donations, and such sums as may from time to time be assigned for the purpose by the Senate shall be the fund for the payment of Lecturers and other expenses. The fund shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the University Extension Board, and all payments from the fund shall be made by cheques, signed by the Chairman or two other Members of the Board, and by the Secretary.

10. The Board shall, in the month of December in each year, lay before the Senate a report of

its proceedings of that year, with a statement of its finances.

Under selections since made by the Senate the Board as at present constituted is composed of twelve persons, of whom four are Members of the Senate, four are members of the Teaching Staff, and four who are not members of the Teaching Staff nor of the Senate, viz.:—The Vice Chancellor (His Honor Judge Backhouse), Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A., Dr. P. Sydney Jones, the Hon. Sir William Windeyer, Professor Scott, Professor Anderson, Professor Wood, Professor David, Mr. A. W. Jose, Mr. J. H. Carruthers, M.L.A., Mr. G. Boyce Allen, B.A., and Mr. Herbert Goode, re.

47. Amendments have been made in the by-laws by which the Professorial Board has fuller powers in regard to matters concerning the discipline, studies and examinations affecting the students of more

than one Faculty

48. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Engineering are now required to have attained the standard for honors in the professional subjects of the Examination for the Degree of B.E., before being admitted to the examination in one of seven branches of Engineering enumerated.

Amendments have also been made in the by-laws relating to the course for the Degree of Bachelor

of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy.

49. By-laws for the regulation of the Finances of the University have been made and approved.

50. In the month of May the Senate resolved that a sum of £100 should be devoted to the purchase of plaster casts of rare Egyptian relics in the British Museum under the selection of Sir Chas. Nicholson

and for the Museum bearing his name.

51. The Senate upon application of the Minister of Public Instruction resolved to exempt State Bursars to the number of thirty in each year, from the payment of the fees for the Junior and Senior

Public Examinations.

- 52. Representations have been made to the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in order that graduates of this University (and other Australian Universities) may be placed upon the same footing as graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom in regard to admission to the Final Examination of the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. of the respective Colleges
- 53. Representations have been made to the Judges of the Supreme Court with a view of obtaining from them for the future a recognition of the LLB. Degree as an equivalent for the Final Solicitor's

54. It has been resolved that Physiology shall be included as a subject of the Junior Public Examination.

55. The need of further and more suitable accommodation for a library has been brought under the notice of the Minister of Public Instruction during the year and he has been requested to propose to Parliament a vote of £25,000 towards the erection of a building to be known as the Fisher Library—the Senate renewing its proposal to give a similar amount from the fund left by the late Thomas Fisher for

56. The Senate has, in response to the invitation of the Commissioners of the Chicago Exposition, forwarded certain exhibits from the Macleay Museum and the Chemical and Physical Laboratories, and has also caused larger photographs of the exterior and interior of the University Buildings to be prepared

and sent.

57. In the month of March the Senate nominated Mr. S. H. Barraclough, a Third Year Student in Engineering, who had taken first-class honors in the final examination for the B.E. Degree, for the Science Scholarship offered by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Royal Exhibition of 1851. He

proceeded at once to America, and is at present studying at Cornell University.

58. At the same meeting the Senate awarded the James King, of Irrawang, Travelling Scholarship, of £150 for two years, to Mr. C. J. Brennan, B.A., who had distinguished himself in Classics and Philosophy throughout his B.A. course, and who had passed his examination for the M.A. Degree with honors in

Philosophy. He shortly proceeded to Germany to prosecute special studies.

59. It having been pointed out by the Chancellor to Mrs. Frazer and the Trustees of the Will of the Hon. J. Frazer that the benefaction of £2,000 under the will of the late Hon. J. Frazer, towards the foundation of a Chair in Ancient and Modern History, had been received after the Chair of History had been

been fully established under the Challis Fund, and that it seemed therefore to be expedient to apply the fund to Scholarships in History, a letter was received in June from the Trustees stating that Mrs. Frazer (with whom the question practically rested) desired that the amount of the bequest should be devoted to the foundation of one Scholarship (not a travelling one) in History. The Senate resolved to comply with the request, and conditions of award have been drawn up in regard thereto.

60. In the month of July the Architect's plans for the proposed College for Women were sub-

mitted by the College Council and approved.

61. On the representations of the Council of the Women's College, the Senate joined with the Council in its application to the Minister of Public Instruction for an exchange of building sites between the Training College and the College for Women. The Minister acquiesced in the proposed exchange, and the boundaries of the respective shave been fixed by mutual accord and by the Senate's authority. The site for the Women's College will take a frontage to Bligh-street, and that for the contemplated Training College, when established as a College within the University, will be adjoining it, and be made accessible by a new road of 50 ft. in width, to which the Council of St. Andrew's College have contributed 17 ft. on conditions which have been accepted.

62. In the month of December the seat of the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, M.A., M.L.C., was declared vacant under by-law 8, chap. II. A convocation of electors has been called for 4th February, 1893, for the

purpose of electing a Fellow to fill the vacancy on the Senate.

P.S.—Mr. O'Connor was re-elected on 4th February, without opposition.

#### Benefactions.

63. (a) The nomination to a Science Scholarship of the value of £150 per annum, offered by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Royal Exhibition of 1851, on the same terms as previousĺv.

(b) In the month of June, a bust of Robert Brown, the Botanist, was received from Lady

Macleay in the name of the late Sir George Macleay.

(c) In the month of September, the sum of £11,400, being the amount (less legacy duty) bequeathed by the late Hon. Sir William Macleay for the establishment and maintenance of a Professorship or Lectureship in Bacteriology was received, and it was referred to the Faculties of Medicine and Science to report to the Senate upon the teaching of the subject in terms and conditions of the will and memorandum therein referred to.

(d) In the month of December, a sum of £75 was received from the executors of the will of the late Rev. R. Collie for the foundation of an annual prize in Botany, to be called "The Collie Prize."

64. The annual statements of receipts and expenditure, duly certified by the auditor. Mr. J. C. Dibbs, and also a statement showing the condition of the various private foundations of the University at 31st of December are appended to this report. In the case of the Challis Fund, all temporary excesses of income beyond normal rates are placed in reserve to meet casualties, and to equalise income, prospectively, for a scale of expenditure, permanently fixed by appointments under the Fund, and also to provide for the quinquennial increases of salary to which the Challis Professors will be entitled in lieu of fees, and for other incidental purposes.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Acting-Registrar.

### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Dr. RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

CR.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.			Expenditure.	•	
### s. d.  Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st	2,888 10 18,100 ( 7,647 1' 100 (	. 0 0	Paid Salaries	\$\frac{\$\£\$}{18,625}\$ 533	s. d 3 11 0 (
", from the Department of Agriculture for the use of the Chemical Department ", on account of William Hilton Hovell Lectureship in Geology and Physical Geography, interest on Investments and Rents	90 (	0 0	" Scientific Apparatus " Maintenance of Scientific Departments " University Prizes " University Scholarship " Organ-tuning	5 :	6 3 0 3 0 0
of Properties (amount transferred from Private Foundations account), on account of Macleay Curatorship, for pay- ment of salary of Curator of the Macleay Museum (transferred from Private Foun-	80 8	8 2	Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1892	396	2 4
dations account), for issue of duplicate certificates		$\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{array}$			
£	29,209 18	8 6		£29,209 1	18 (

John C. Dibbs, Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Junior and Senior Public Examinations, for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Receipts.	Expenditure.						
Received Fees from Candidates for the Junior and Senior Public Examinations		s. 7	d. 0	Paid Fees to Examiners and all other expenses in connection with the Examinations  Balance carried forward	£ 2,776 110		3
£	2,887	7	0	£	2,887	7	0

JOHN C. DIBBS, Auditor. ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

Dicharco in Componential Hack, Size Describer, 1981   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   1982   19	Distance in Commercial Block, Sixt December, 1891 for the Section of Commercial Block, Sixt December, 1891 for the Section of Section 1992 for the Section of Section 1992 for the Section of Section 1992 for the Section of Section 1992 for the Section of Section 1992 for the Section	Dr.	Priv	ATE FOU	NDA	ATI	ONS ACCOUNT.		C	R.
Balace for Commercial Book, 1815   Broscopies, 1861   According Machaney, M. L. C. Je in the conditions of a Profess and Section of the Commercial Comme	Albabe   The Content of Dool, Set Disconduct   160, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100,		Receipts.			Ī	Expenditure.			_
Lee or Scholarship	Lever Scholarship	Balance Received	Receipts.  In Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1891.  If from the executors of the will of the late Hon Sir William Macleay, M. L. C., for the foundation of a Professorship or Lectureship in Bacteriology.  F. L. S., for the establishment of an annual prize in Botan.  It is the executors of the will of the late Rev. R. Collie, F. L. S., for the establishment of an annual prize in Botan.  It is first halt-vearly instalment of Science Scholarship from Professor Scott, M.A., for prize for proficiency in the Examination of the University Extension Course—Subject, "Work and Wages"  If it is that the examination of the University Extension Course—Subject, "Work and Wages"  If it is that the examination of the University Extension in Puthology  If it is the Examinations of the University Extension Courses—Subjects, "Study of Logic and Galaster from Professor Anderson, M. A., for prizes for proficiency in the Examinations of the University Extension Courses—Subjects, "Study of Logic and Wental Philosophix, second and third year students from Professor Anderson, M. A., for prizes for class essays in English, for first, second, and third year students from Thomas Dixon, M.B., Ch. M., for prize for proficiency in Materia Medica  If it is the following, to defray the cost of Stained Glass Windows, to be placed in the Medical School Building:—  George Bennett, Esq., M.D	£ s 463 15 11,400 (	6. d. 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P	Expenditure.	15,050 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	s s	i,
	F 20.603 0 4	,,,	Principal sums of Mortgrage on account of the following:	2,554 15			General Account   300 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 8 3 19 9 5	1 1 2 2

# RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December, 1892. CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

CR.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	Expenditure.				
Received principal sums of fixed deposits Received principal sums of mortgages Received interest on debentures, fixed deposits, and	£ 63,375 13,350	0	U	Paid on account of Challis Statue	£ 6,556 80,000 190	0	0
mortgages Received from the Challis Trustees, interest on Guarantee Fund after payment of Australian annuity and expenses Transfer of fixed deposit to Challis Fund Special	11,467 1,138			Paid for Salaries Paid interest on overdraft and other expenses Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for providing quinquennial increases to Professors and for	7,618 136	16	4
Reserve Fund	$3,500 \\ 5,243$			equalising income from investments of interest over 4 per cent. on investments	3,571	17	11
<i>'</i>	£98,074	5	7	,	£98,074	5	7
Снаг	LIS FUNI	D, S	PEC	CIAL RESERVE FUND.			
Transfer from Challis Fund Account for providing	£	s.	d	•	£	s.	d.
quinquennial increases to Professors and for equalising income from investments	3,571	17	11	Transfer from Challis Fund Account—Fixed deposit Balance			0 11
	£3,571	17	11		£3,571	17	11

John C. Dibbs, Auditor. ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant,

## Analysis of Private Foundation Cash Balances at 31st December, 1892.

Ledger Account		Inves	stments				
Cr Balance.	Mortgages	Buildings and Land	Fixed Deposits.	Debentures	Private Foundations.	Dr Cash Balance.	Cr Cash Balance.
£ s. d. 1,024 18 6 2,138 0 9 2,056 7 7 501 3 3 2,331 6 10 1,595 16 4 1,898 8 2 473 1 2 462 15 8 534 17 7 1,075 13 3 1,090 17 6 214 2 8 1,242 6 8 1,144 3 1 1,000 0 0 1,060 0 0 1,162 16 8 1,272 2 8 3,543 2 10 1,162 16 8 1,272 2 8 3,543 2 10 1,148 8 8 975 0 0 1,162 16 8 1,272 1 8 1,272 1 10 1,264 11 10 71 7 9 1,041 0 0 1,264 11 10 71 7 9 1,041 0 0 1,506 15 6 109 3 10 1,517 13 7 1,204 13 10 1,564 19 2 25,772 14 10 1,566 15 6 109 3 10 998 1 3 304 10 1 1,369 1 9 4,301 10 2 5,772 14 10 156 15 6 109 3 10 998 1 3 304 10 1 1,369 1 9 4,301 10 2 5,940 0 0 951 12 10 210 0 0 951 12 10 210 0 0 951 12 10 210 0 0 953 3 1 11,400 0 0 75 0 0 218,231 5 9 3,571 17 11	### ### #### #########################	1,120 1,036 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120 1,120	## s. d. 1,000 0 0 225 0 0 100 0 0 125 0 0 200 0 0 335 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 26 0 0 2735 0 0 2735 0 0 285 0 0 297 0 0 297 0 0 297 0 0 1,025 0 0 297 0 0 1,025 0 0 297 0 0 1,025 0 0 297 0 0 1,025 0 0 297 0 0 1,025 0 0 297 0 0 1,025 0 0 1,025 0 0 1,025 0 0 1,025 0 0 22,195 0 0 1,000 0 0 22,195 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,	£ s. d.  750 0 0  900 0 0  350 0 0  1,050 0 0  800 0 0  800 0 0  800 0 0  1,050 0 0  1,050 0 0  1,050 0 0  1,050 0 0  1,050 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,000 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0  1,100 0 0	Levey Scholarship Barker Schólarship Deas-Thomson Scholarship Wentworth Prize Medal Cooper Scholarship Salting Exhibition Wentworth Fellowship Lithgow Scholarship Nicholson Medal Earl Belmore Medal John Fairfax Prizes Alexander Bursary Levey and Alexander Bursary West Prize E. M. Frazer Bursary J. E. Frazer Bursary W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1 W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2 W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3 Burdekin Bursary Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1 Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2 J. B. Watt Exhibitions Renwick Scholarship Bowman-Cameron Scholarship Hovell Lectureship George Allen Scholarship Freemasons' Scholarship J. G. Raphael Prize James Aitken Bursary Thomas Walker Bursaries G. Wigram Allen Scholarship Struth Exhibition Fisher Estate Fisher Estate (Building Account) Norbert Quirk Prize Smith Prize Badham Bursary Slade Foundation Caird Scholarship James King of Irrawang Scholarships Macleay Curatorship John Harris Scholarship Horner Exhibition Council of Education Scholarship Frazer Scholarship Grahame Prize Medal Macleay Lectureship Collie Prize Challis Fund Challis Fund—Special Reserve Fund.	9 3 8	£ s. d. 24 18 6 43 0 9 20 7 7 26 3 3 26 12 8 12 16 10 23 8 2 18 1 2 22 8 5 17 6 8 17 6 8 23 8 8 21 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1
334,540 3 6	160,482	8,376	128,880 0 0	38,320 7 3	£	5,680 10 5	1,152 6 8

31st December, 1892.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### SOUTH WALES.

# UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(NEW BY-LAWS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 September, 1892.

New By-laws adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on Monday, 4th April, 1892.

To stand as Chapter 26—Finance.

1. The general supervision of the financial affairs of the University shall, subject to the direction and control of the Senate, be entrusted to a Finance Committee, consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and three elected Fellows of the Senate, of which number three shall constitute a quorum.

2. The elected members of the Committee shall be chosen annually by the Senate, and shall remain in office until their successors shall have been appointed. All casual vacancies shall be notified by the Registrar at the next meeting of the Senate, and shall be filled by the Senate as soon thereafter as conveniently may be.

3. The Finance Committee shall meet once a month, and at such other times as the Senate shall have directed, or when it shall be summoned by the Registrar under the direction of the Chancellor or

4. The Registrar shall attend all meetings of the Committee, and shall keep due records and minutes of their proceedings, and shall act generally as executive officer of the Committee. And the University Solicitor may be required by the Committee to attend any of its meetings with reference to

the investments or other matters requiring legal advice or assistance.

5. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to submit to the Senate towards the end of each academic year an estimate of the expected revenue for the next ensuing year, together with a statement of the proposed expenditure as already authorised by the Senate or apprehended to be necessary, such estimates and expenditure to be arranged under as many heads as shall be convenient. And the Senate shall as soon after as may be consider such estimates and pass votes for expenditure during such coming year, which votes shall not be exceeded unless upon special grounds and on the report of the Finance Committee that sufficient funds are available for the expenditure.

6. The Finance Committee shall as soon as practicable after the close of each academic year submit to the Senate a report and a duly audited statement of the accounts and transactions during the

7. The Registrar and Accountant shall present to the Finance Committee in each month a statement showing, with such details and particulars as the Committee shall have required, the full state and condition of the University's financial affairs at that time; and the Registrar shall then inform the Committee of all financial matters proper to be considered at that meeting, and shall produce the Bank Pass Books of the University made up to the preceding day.

8. The Finance Committee shall once in each month present a report setting forth a pay-sheet for the disbursements required for that or the next month, as occasion may arise, in accordance with the general estimates and votes for expenditure for the current year, or with any specific order previously made by the Senate, and also setting forth any other demands which the Committee shall, after inquiry

and examination, see reason to submit for allowance and payment in that month.

9. The Finance Committee shall also in each month present to the Senate a report showing the 9. The Finance Committee shall also in each month present to the Senate a report showing the general state and condition of the University's financial affairs, and setting forth all receipts and disbursements since the last preceding report of like character, and shall therein distinguish all loans and repayments of loans from other disbursements and receipts; and the Committee shall at such meeting, and at other meetings, promptly report any default in the payment of interest on any investment or in the payment of any principal money which may be due to the University.

10. No expenditure of the funds of the University, otherwise than by way of investment on loan, upon the authority of the Finance Committee, with the approval of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, shall be made unless the same shall have been authorised by the Senate.

11. All moneys received on behalf of the University shall be forthwith paid by the Registrar to the credit of the University at its bank of deposit on general or special account, as the case may require.

the credit of the University at its bank of deposit on general or special account, as the case may require.

12. All disbursements of money belonging to the University, whether the same shall be by way of payment or of investment, shall be by cheques on the University's bank, signed by two members of the Senate, and countersigned by the Registrar. And in case the seal of the University shall be required to any deed or instrument relating to investments, or to the return of moneys lent from the capital moneys of the University, the same may be affixed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. The investment of moneys shall be confined within the following classes of securities: moneys shall be confined within the following classes of securities:

(a.) Deposit with the Government of the Colony at interest, if allowed by the Government for the

time being.

(b.) Purchase of Debentures or Inscribed Stock, or Treasury Bills, or other form of security issued by the Governments of any of the Australian Colonies.

(c.) Debentures or other loan issues of Municipal or other public bodies within this Colony, having statutory powers to borrow moneys within limits then open, or of any incorporated body or society having such authority and within such limits.

(d.) Mortgages of land and premises held in fee-simple to the extent of two-thirds the estimated

value with sufficient insurance on destructible improvements or articles included in such

(e) Mortgages of leasehold lands or premises held under leases which will have not less than thirty years to run at the date of expiration of such mortgages, to an extent not exceeding three-fifths of like approved estimates and with like insurance on destructible improvements or

Deposits at interest in any bank in the Colony.

(g.) Purchase of freehold or leasehold lands, with or without improvements, provided that no such investment shall be made without the special authority after special notice of a meeting of the Senate, at which two-thirds of the members shall be present at the time of authorising same.

> ARTHUR RENWICK, Vice-Chancellor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Acting Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on 7th day of June, 1892.—ALEX. C. BUDGF, Clerk of the Council. JERSEY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# OF SYDNEY.

· (AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Dic. Ao. 31, sec. 21.

Amended By-laws adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th of June, 1892.

To stand in lieu of chap. 2, sec. 14, 15.

14. That the several By-laws, in virtue of which the following Professors now sit as ex-officio members of the Senate, under the authority of the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861,"—that is to say, the Professors of Greek, of Mathematics, of Chemistry, of Physiology, and of Law, be and the same are hereby revoked; and, in lieu thereof, the Senate hereby makes and declares the following selections of branches of learning, the Professors in which shall be ex-officio members of the Senate—that is to say, Greek, Law, Physiology, and Chemistry, such selections to take effect from the date of the Governor's assent hereto, and to endure for the term of two years from that date, unless sooner revoked by the authority of the Senate, and with the approval of the Governor.

### To stand in lieu of chap. 7, sec. 3.

3. In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the appointment of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the Term next after the expiration of two years of the date of such appointment.

To stand in lieu of chap. 15, sec. 26.

26. Candidates for the degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge:

Classical Philology and History.
 Mathematics and Natural Philosophy

Logic, Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.

Modern Literature and Language.

5. Modern History

The candidate most distinguished in each branch of the examination shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal.

To stand in lieu of chap. 17, sec. 8.

8. Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall attend the following courses of instruction, and present the following certificates:—

1. In the First Year— Inorganic Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.

Physics and Practical Physics. Biology and Practical Biology.

2. In the Second Year-

During Lent and Trinity Terms-

Descriptive Anatomy (Junior Course).

Physiology (Junior Course).

During Trinity and Michaelmas Terms—

Practical Physiology (Histology and Experimental Physiology).

During Michaelmas Term

Organic Chemistry.

Descriptive Anatomy (Senior Course).

3. In the Third Year-

During Lent Term-

Practical Physiology (Physiological Practical Chemistry).

During Lent and Trinity Terms—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Regional Anatomy. During Michaelmas Term

Physiology (Senior Course).

259-

4. In the Fourth Year-

During Lent and Trinity Terms-

Pathology.

Surgery.

Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy—a course of twenty five (25) hours instruction.

Clinical Surgery. Tutorial Surgery.

During Michaelmas Term-

Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health.

Practical Pathology. Clinical Surgery. Tutorial Medicine.

5. In the Fifth Year-

During Lent and Trinity Terms-

Medicine.

Midwifery and Gynecology.

During Michaelmas Term-

Applied Logic.

Psychological Medicine, including Clinical instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, including Clinical instruction and at least twelve systematic lectures.

Before admission to the Final Examination, candidates shall also be required to present the following certificates at least ten clear days before the date of the examination:

1. Of Hospital Practice during the Fourth and Fifth years.

2. Of attendance on Practical Pharmacy, or a certificate showing that the student has been engaged for at least three months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, in compounding and dispensing drugs in the laboratory of a hospital or dispensary, or of a Licentiate of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemist approved by the Faculty of Medicine.

3. Of having acted during at least three months as a Dresser in the Out-patients Department, during at least six months as a Dresser in the Surgical Wards, and during at least six months as a Clinical Clerk in the Medical Wards of a recognised hospital.

4. Of attendance on Post-mortem Examinations during at least one Term during the Fourth or Fifth year of the curriculum.

5. Of attendance on at least twelve cases of Practical Midwifery.

6. Of proficiency in Vaccination, signed by a legally qualified Medical Practitioner.
7. Of proficiency in the administration of Anæsthetics.

### To stand in lieu of chap. 17, sec. 9.

9. For the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, there shall be five examinations, viz., one at the end of each year of study.

The examination at the end of the First Year shall include Inorganic Chemistry, Physics, Biology. The examination at the end of the Second Year shall include Organic Chemistry, and an Inter-

mediate Examination at the end of the Second Tear shall include Organic Chemistry, and an Intermediate Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

The examination at the end of the Third Year shall include the entire subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.

Before admission to the Third Examination candidates shall be required to present certificates of having dissected during at least six Terms and of having completed the dissection of every part of the body at least once.

The examination at the end of the Fourth Year shall include Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence,

and Public Health, and Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

The examination at the end of the Fifth Year shall include Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, Psychological Medicine, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and Applied Logic.

### To stand in lieu of chap. 17, sec. 10.

10. Before admission to the final examination each candidate shall furnish a declaration of having completed his twenty-first year, and also a certificate of good fame and character signed by two competent

To stand in lieu of chap. 17, sec. 23.

23. Undergraduates in Medicine who have passed the subjects of the Second and Third Medical Examinations, and have in addition attended an advanced course of and passed an advanced examination in one of the following divisions, viz.:—(a) Chemistry, (b) Physics, (c) Biology, (d) Geology, may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, be admitted by the Senate to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

W. M. MANNING, Chancellor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Acting Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council, on the 6th September, 1892,-

A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

JERSEY.

Amended

Amended and New By-laws adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on Tuesday, the 2nd of August, 1892.

Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10, of Chapter 24, to be repealed; the present Chapters 25 and 26 to be 26 and 27.

#### To stand as Chapter 25.

- 1. There shall be a Board, consisting of not less than ten, nor more than twelve, persons, of whom four at least shall be members of the Senate, and four at least shall be members of the Teaching Staff, and not less than two shall be persons not being members of the Senate or of the Teaching Staff. The Board shall be appointed annually by the Senate, all members being re-eligible, and any vacancies which occur during the year shall be filled up by the Senate for the remainder of the year.
- 2. The Board shall at its first meeting after its appointment in each year elect a Chairman for the year, and may recommend to the Senate the appointment of a Secretary, the tenure of whose office and the amount of whose salary (if any) shall be determined by the Senate. The Chairman shall convene meetings of the Board, and three members shall form a quorum.
- 3. All action taken by the Board shall be subject to the By-laws, and to any directions which may be given by the Senate.
- 4. The Board shall from time to time recommend to the Senate the names of certain persons to be authorised for employment as University Extension Lecturers, and the Senate shall at its discretion authorise the employment of such persons to deliver lectures under the direction of the Board.
- 5. The Board may appoint any persons whose employment as Lecturers has been authorised by the Senate to deliver such courses of lectures, and to hold such classes and examinations on such subjects, and at such times and places, as the Board may see fit.
- 6. The Board shall determine the tenure of office of the Lecturers, the duties to be performed by them, the fees and charges to be paid for the lectures, classes, and examinations, and the mode and time of payment of the fees and charges.
- 7. The payments to be made to the Lecturers shall be determined by the Board in accordance with regulations as to the rate of payment to be laid down by the Senate.
- 8. The Board shall make all other arrangements requisite for the delivery of lectures and the holding of classes and examinations, and may award such certificates as it shall think fit.
- 9. The fees received, together with any Government grant, donations, and such sums as may from time to time be assigned for the purpose by the Senate, shall be the fund for the payment of Lecturers and other expenses. The fund shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the University Extension Board, and all payments from the fund shall be made by cheques signed by the Chairman or two other members of the Board and by the Secretary.
- 10. The Board shall, in the month of December in each year, lay before the Senate a report of its proceedings of that year, with a statement of its finances.

### To stand in lieu of Chapter 17, Section 7.

7. Candidates for a degree in Medicine shall, before admission to the Medical School, produce candidates for a degree in Medicine shall, before admission to the Medicine School, produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science, or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts Course, and passed the First Year Examination in Arts, or of having passed the Senior Public Examinations in the following subjects, viz.:—Latin, and one of the three languages—Greek, French, German, and in three of the sections in Group 3, viz.:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

### To stand in lieu of Chapter 22, Section I.

1. The Academic costume shall be for:

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor—a robe and cap similar to those worn by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In undress, the silk gown worn by other members of the Senate, black velvet cap and gold tassel.

A member of the Senate—the habit of his degree, or a black silk gown of the description worn by graduates holding the degree of Doctor, with tippet of scarlet cloth, edged with white fur and lined with blue silk, black velvet trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws, Medicine, or Science—the gown worn by graduates holding the degree of Doctor in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, black cloth trencher cap. Doctor of Laws—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with blue silk.

Doctor of Medicine-hood of scarlet cloth, lined with purple silk.

Doctor of Science-hood of scarlet cloth, lined with amber-coloured satin.

Master of Arts—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine, with black silk hood lined with blue silk, black cloth trencher cap.

Master of Surgery—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine, with

hood of scarlet cloth lined with French grey, black cloth trencher cap.

Master of Engineering—a Master of Arts' gown, with black silk hood lined with light marooncoloured silk, black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws or Medicine—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding Degrees, black cloth trencher cap.
Bachelor of Laws—hood of black silk, edged with blue silk.

Bachelor of Medicine-hood of black silk, edged with purple silk.

4

Bachelor of Arts, Science, or Engineering—a plain black stuff gown, black cloth trencher cap.
Bachelor of Arts—hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge.
Bachelor of Science—hood of black stuff, edged with amber-coloured silk.
Bachelor of, Engineering—hood of black stuff, edged with light maroon-coloured silk.
An officer not being a graduate—a black silk gown of the description worn by civilians not holding, degrees, black cloth trencher cap.
Undergraduate—a plain black stuff gown, black cloth trencher cap.
Scholar—plain black stuff gown, with a velvet bar and shoulder strap, black cloth trencher cap.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Acting Registrar. W. M. MANNING, Chancellor.

Laid before the Executive Council, on the 12th September, 1892.—A. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council.

JERSEY.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.-1892.

[3d.]

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# NIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(NEW AND AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. Lo. 31, sec. 21.

New and Amended By-laws adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on Monday, the 15th August, 1892.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 9, By-law 1.

#### CHAPTER 9.

1. The Professors in the four Faculties, with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, shall form a

Board, to be called the Professorial Board.

2. Subject to the By-laws of the University, the Professorial Board shall manage and superintend the discipline of all students in the University, and shall have power to determine all matters concerning the studies and examinations which affect the students of more than one Faculty.

3. For these purposes, the Professorial Board shall make such rules as it may think fit, provided

that these rules be not repugnant to any existing By-law, and shall have power to impose any penalties in accordance with academic usage, on any student, for breach of such rules or misconduct of any kind.

4. Any member of the University affected by any decision of the Board, or any member of the Board, may appeal therefrom to the Senate, and thereupon the Senate may review such decision, and

either confirm, vary, or annul the same.

5. It shall also be the duty of the Professorial Board from time to time to consider the By-laws which deal with the studies of students which deal with the discipline of the University, and the By-laws which deal with the studies of students of more than one Faculty, and when the Board is of opinion that any such By-laws require amendment,

it shall send up recommendations to the Senate to that effect. 6. A précis of the proceedings of the Board shall be laid upon the Table of the Senate once in each Term, or forthwith in matters of special importance, and the Senate shall have power of its own motion to review any decision of the said Board.

The present By-laws 2, 3, and 4, to be Nos. 7, 8, and 9.

#### CHAPTER 11.

### To stand in lieu of By-law 6.

6. Any undergraduate not holding a Scholarship in the University, nor being a member of a College established under the provisions of the Act 18 Victoriae No. 37, may be exempted from attendance upon any or all of the prescribed lectures upon producing evidence which shall satisfy the Faculty to which he belongs that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption. Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any time.

### To stand in lieu of By-law 7.

7. No such exemption shall be granted until the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Faculty that the abilities and attainments of the applicant are such as to enable him, in their opinion, to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon lectures. Undergraduates admitted ad eundem statum, and who are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a special examination to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon lectures.

#### CHAPTER 13.

### To stand in lieu of By-law 1.

1. Undergraduates of other Universities may, at the discretion of the Professorial Board, be admitted ad eundem statum in this University without examination. Provided always that they shall give sufficient evidence of their alleged status and of good conduct. 393-

CHAPTER

#### CHAPTER 15.

### To stand in lieu of By-law 2.

2. The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and degrees in arts, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate, and shall have the general direction and superintendence over the teaching in arts, subject to the By-laws, and to such resolutions as the Senate may think fit to pass in relation thereto.

### To stand in lieu of By-law 9.

9. The names of all candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be arranged and published in such order as the Board of Examiners shall determine.

#### To stand in lieu of By-law 10.

10. Students who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, or the Senior or Junior Public Examination in the subjects required for the ordinary Matriculation Examination, and shall have paid a fee of £2 to the Registrar, may be admitted as members of the University.

#### CHAPTER 23.

#### To stand in lieu of By-law 8.

8. At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall publish the result and transmit to the Senate a copy of it, signed by the Chairman and at least one other member.

(L.s.)

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE,

Vice-Chancellor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Acting Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 27th September, 1892.—Alex. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council.

JERSEY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### UNIVERSITY SYDNEY.

(NEW AND AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Dic. Ao. 31, sec. 21.

New and Amended By-laws adopted by the Senate, at a meeting held on the 17th October, 1892.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 18, By-laws 21 and 22.

- 21. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the first year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz.
  - Chemistry, Inorganic, with Laboratory Practice;

Descriptive Geometry and Drawing;

3. Mathematics;

4. Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing;

5. Physics, with Laboratory Practice;6. Physical Geography and Geology.

22. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the second year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz.

1. Applied Mechanics, with Laboratory Practice;

2. Chemistry, including Quantitative Analysis;

3. Civil Engineering;

4. Geology, with Laboratory Practice;

5. Mathematics

6. Mechanical Drawing;

7. Surveying.

23. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the third year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz.

Civil Engineering;

2. Materials and Structures; 3. Metallurgy and Assaying;

4. Mineralogy;

5. Mining.

The present By-laws 23 to 35 to be numbered 24 to 36 respectively.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 18, By-law 30.

30. Candidates for the degree of Master of Engineering shall have taken Honors in the Professional subjects of the examination for the degree of B.E., or must attain the standard for Honors at some subsequent B.E. examination, and shall be required to pass examinations in one of the following divisions or branches-

1. Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel, Timber, Masonry, and Concrete;

2. Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering;

3. Railway Engineering, including Railway Location, Permanent Way, Locomotives and Rolling Stock, and Railway Appliances;

Architecture, Building Construction, and Sanitation; 5. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction;

6. Mining and Metallurgy;

7. Electrical Engineering.

Candidates must give at least twelve months' notice of their intention to proceed to the Master's

Candidates shall be required to prepare a complete set of working drawings and specifications of such works or machinery as the Examiners may require in the particular division or branch of Engineering selected.

> W. M. MANNING, Chancellor. ROBERT A. DALLEN, Acting Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 13th December, 1892.—Alex. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council. JERSEY.

549-

#### 1892.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the probisions of section 16 of Act 18 Dic., 1854.

The Chairman of Board of Trustees to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir

Sydney Grammar School, 8 March, 1892.

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Proceedings of the Trustees, and of the progress of the school, during the year 1891, in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the "Sydney Grammar School Act."

The Trustees can again record their satisfaction with the working of the school throughout the year, and their appreciation of the efficient and zealous performance by the members of the teaching staff of the duties intrusted to them.

The average attendance of pupils for the year was 404, which, relatively to the previous year, shows a small decrease, probably attributable partly to the influenza epidemic, and partly to the commercial depression which prevailed during the later months.

As a large proportion of the boys have now joined the commercial side of the school, arrangements have been made by which the Head Master shall give more of his personal supervision to that department than has hitherto been found practicable, without however prejudicing the standard and efficiency of the classical side which continues to maintain its high position.

In accordance with the usual practice, the yearly examination of the boys throughout the school was conducted by gentlemen of high educational attainments selected from other institutions.

Though the pupils who enter for the University Examinations receive no special teaching to prepare them, it is gratifying to the Trustees to note that most of the boys from the school who presented themselves for these examinations secured highly satisfactory places in the class-lists.

The improvements in the play-ground, mentioned in the last Report, have been completed, and a commodious gymnasium has been erected, which is almost ready for occupation. As evidencing the interest taken by the pupils and their parents in this respect, it is worthy of mention that the necessary funds for the gymnasium apparatus and internal fittings have been privately subscribed. The cost of erection of this building, which has been defrayed from the school funds, has, however, taxed the Trustees' resources to the utmost, and they venture to hope that the Government will make the necessary provision for recouping them this expenditure.

The vacancy on the Board, created by the death of Mr. J. R. Street, has been filled by the election of the Honorable C. K. Mackellar, M.B., M.L.C.

The offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman have been held by the Honorable Sir William C. Windeyer, and Mr. E. W. Knox.

A statement of the income and expenditure of the school for the past year is forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.,

W. C. WINDEYER,

Chairman of Board of Trustees.

RETURN of the Salaries and Allowances of the Masters of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1891.

Office	Office Name		Allowances	Fees from Pupils	Total	Remarks	
Head Master* Muthematical Master and Teacher of Science Do do Master of the Lower School Vaster of the Commercial School Scond Classical Master Second Mathematical Master Second Mathematical Master Assistant Master Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Assistant to Science Master Jon do Jon do Do do Do do Second Master Jon do Do do Second Master Jon do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Second Master Jamton and Drill Sergeant Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	Albert By thesea Weigull  John F Adair George E Blanch Arthur Giles Charles Thomas Soai Charles Thomas Soai Charles Ldward Hewlett Herbert Janies Carter Arthur Key Farrar Chules Dashwood Goldie Arthur Hill Gniffith Leon and Harford Lindon David M'Burney Charles De Kantrow Henry Maurice Joscelyne Norman Fitz Regnald Heber Bode George Pitty Barbour Walter F Roth F Lload J O Purves George Frederick Vaughan Arthur Norman Frank Morris William Henry Cytlett	£ s d 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 390 16 8 400 0 0 350 0 0 200 0 0 220 0 0 220 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0	£ s d \$250 0 0  10 0 0  20 0 0  20 0 0  30 0 0  50 0 9  431 6 9		£ s d 1,636 0 0 500 0 0 550 0 0 550 0 0 550 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0 0 270 0	For residence. Resigned Resigned Resigned	

Audited— JAMLS C TAYLOR, Public Accountant. 2 February, 1892 W. H. CATLETT, Secretary to Trustees, 18 January, 1892.

Return of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1891.

To Balances from 1890, as under — On fixed deposit in the Commercial Bank On current account — 354 15 7 7	Receipts		Total	Dishui sements	Total
1,050 10	On fixed deposit in the Commercial Bank On current account  Colonial Treasury Findowment Vote for Jumor Musters salaries Vote for Head Muster's residence Vote for maintenance of dining hall Vote for completion of Luboratory Vote for lectures in Science  Special Prizes Fdawid know prize George Know prize George Know prize George Know prize Hairis prizes Hairis prize Interest on deposit accounts Rent of confectioner's shop	1,499 19 4 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 241 191 0 250 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 21 0 0 22 0 0 23 0 0 24 0 0 25 0 0	2,841 19 2 56 S 0 75 5 0	By Salaries	7,683 8 5 147 6 6 117 15 5 68 8 6  - 363 7 2 172 11 10

Audited-JAMFS C. TAYLOR, Public Accountant 2 February, 1892 W. H. CATLETT, Secretary to Trustees, 18 January, 1892.

Return of the Number of Masters at the Sydney Grammar School, as well as the Number of Scholars for 1891.

Number of Masters			Number of Scholars		
18	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of Year.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees,
2 February, 1892.

SYDNEY

### SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—DECEMBER, 1891.

#### Reports of the Examiners.

Mr. C. H. Rendall, M.A., Late Scholar Hertford College, Oxford, reports upon the Classical work of the Upper School as follows:—

After a lapse of eight years I have had the pleasure of examining the Sydney Grammar School in Classics. In comparing the standard with that of eight years ago I may at once say that I think it on the whole higher. Both the Sixth and Fifth Forms are more level in their work than then, and a larger number of boys have pretensions to be considered scholars. To particularise—

scholars. To particularise—
In Form VI the work was excellent all through except in the critical papers. The training in Analytical Syntax has been weak, and I would suggest more attention to this subject. The composition was good, and Mitchell did one of the best pieces of Latin Composition I ever saw done in an examination.

Form V is perhaps the form that shows most improvement.
The Latin Prose was excellent, and all the boys did more or less well. I think Greek Accents should always be inserted by boys of this standard. One boy here is especially promising.

promising.

Form IV (Upper) has done very well, but hardly shows the complete soundness and accuracy of former days, especially in Greek; but the translation was well done, and the Greek Grammar mostly good.

Form IV.(Lower) has done exceedingly well in Latin, Grammar, and Composition, the average being 71 per cent. I consider this, from a teaching point of view, the most brilliant performance in the examination. Their Greek was good, but not so good as their Latin.

The Remove do Latin only, and have done very satisfactory papers.

Speaking as a whole, I find the Latin much better than the Greek, and I would urge that they should, if possible, be equalised; I think the comparative thought that thus arises is most valuable, and that both languages thus become more easy and interesting to the learners. Finally, I beg to congratulate the Trustees and the Head Master on the general condition of the school. In no school in Australia have I found such level teaching, such accurate knowledge, such a good style generally in arranging and expressing knowledge. The boys are not only being taught, but, which is far more important, educated.

Mr. Alexander McAuley, M.A., Cambridge Mathematical Lecturer at Ormonde College, Melbourne, reports as follows on the Mathematics of the Upper Classical and Lower School:—

the Mathematics of the Upper Classical and Lower School:

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to submit to you a report on the recent examination in Mathematics.
I have examined also in other subjects to be mentioned later.

The state of the Arithmetic of the first three Divisions of the Upper School is beyond praise. To make the subject serve the purpose of a real mental training is of course the chief object of an elaborate study of it. This object has clearly been most successfully attained. In some individual cases the work on very difficult papers was well-nigh perfect. Although setting the papers in Arithmetic throughout the rest of the School I have been only able to see an analysis of the marks and therefore cannot undertake to report in detail. From a study of the analysis, however, the Arithmetic would appear to be uniformly good throughout the whole school.

In Euclid, throughout the whole of the Upper School the results are good or very good except perhaps in Division V, where there is evidence that the boys have been pushed on too rapidly. The teaching of riders is of course essential to making Euclid a mental stimulus, and it is plain that much attention has been devoted to this branch of the teaching throughout the whole of the Upper School. In Divisions III, IV, and V, however, it appears from the results as if too much time has been devoted in teaching the boys certain particular riders that would probably be somewhat hard for them. This time would have been more profitably spent in attempting riders of an easier type such as the majority of them would be able to solve for themselves. The educational value of a rider is to a great extent lost if the learner has eventually to be shown the solution. In the one Division of the Lower School which is taught Euclid the results are not satisfactory. The boys with one or two exceptions do not seem to have attained any geometrical or logical conceptions. The remedy would seem to be to spend very much more time over the first three or four propositions, than ap

Mr. E. E. Morris, M.A., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at the University of Melbourne, reports on the teaching of German and French as follows:—

Gentlemen,

The work submitted to me in this subject is satisfactory, and in some parts very good. The translation from unprepared books was excellent. The range of books from which the passages were chosen was so wide that it is not likely that more than one or two of the extracts can have been seen before. I have seldom seen better translations in an examination, even from prepared books. The boys in the highest division have evidently a good mastery of the German language, an extensive vocabulary and an appreciation of the matter of translation. Strickland is the best, and Ludowici, of the lower half of the division, comes second. With respect to these boys at the top, I must add what the foreign general added, after praising the English cavalry: "It is a pity there are so few of them."

Of Division IA, in the taste or general paper, two excellent answers, as shown by the marks. In composition, one is excellent, all very satisfactory; Simpson, however, did not try the essay. I look upon the work of all three as reflecting great-credit on their teacher.

I have not received what an examiner ought always to have in order to judge fairly—a statement of the average age in each division. The remaining work in German is much more varied. In Division II, some in the lower half are better than some in the upper. Between best and worst there is a great gap, the former being four times as good as the latter. Reid and Wallach, of the upper half, Smail of the lower, deserve especial praise. Between Divisions II and III there is another great gap in attainments—probably there is also of age. With respect to the teaching, I have no comment to offer. It has achieved a good average result. The successes are far above an average—the failures are probably due to the extraordinary power that boys of our race have of forgetting. The books for teaching are well chosen.

The work is very good. In the two highest and in the lowest divisions it is best.

In the first division, the book work is well known. Answers are exceedingly ac

In the 2nd division, the translations again are exceedingly well done, and, compared with the 1st division, there is more style in the rendering. Questions that require a special and minute knowledge of books are exceedingly well answered. The unseen translations are good. In all the translation work the members of the class are very close together, a sign of good teaching. In the grammar paper verbs are well known and the consecutive composition is better done than the translation of sentences in the earlier part of the paper would give any warrant for expecting.

Division III. Knowledge of prepared author, good. Sentences poor and verbs good. The difference between savoir and connaître rarely known. Perhaps this is not to be wondered at when so many French grammars go wrong.

Division IV. Grammar indifferent and some questions rarely attempted. Translation of sentences (some quite easy) from English into French, bad as a rule: from French into English, better, but in many cases not attempted. The master puts a foot-note to the list that "three out of four pieces were done previous to the latter half-year's work, and, consequently, only half the form have prepared them." The Examiner was not told anything about this before preparing the paper. Many boys omit questions, an average of three questions per boy being left unanswered.

I look upon Division IV as the weak point in the French work.

Division V. Grammar fair throughout, and even the translation of sentences into French is not bad. Both are very much better than the Division above. The translation into English is very good throughout and evidently carefully prepared.

The whole of the French examination leaves a satisfactory impression on my mind.

Mr. E. E. Morris, M.A., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at the University of Melbourne, reports upon the English of the Commercial School as follows:—

Gentlemen,

This Examination consisted of simple composition, letter-writing, analysis, and parsing. The same questions were set to all the five classes. This is, perhaps, a little hard on the boys in the lower classes, but it enables a general comparison to be made, and all the subjects of the paper are taught in all the classes. As a rule, each class holds its place; but the lowest is quite as good as, and perhaps better than, the class immediately above it. The best paper is by a boy whose name comes first on the list in alphabetical order—viz., Aitken; but the second best is by a boy in the third class, Thomas, who deserves great praise.

Now to speak in detail of the work, the handwriting is, on the whole, good; there are a few unfortunate exceptions. The spelling is good, much better in the higher classes than in the lower. Most of the boys can write a direct letter fairly well, though they commonly make the common mistake of tense—"will be happy to accept." The mysteries of a reply in the third person are known only to a few. Place in school has no influence on this knowledge: the few are scattered up and down the school. The short essay was done fairly well by all, or almost all, really well by few. The parsing is good in the higher part, very poor (with exceptions) in the two lowest classes. The analysis is strangely uncertain: it is the weakest point in the whole paper. Many teachers, especially those who have had a classical education, despise analysis and its educational value. I should like, therefore, here to bear my testimony to its effectiveness as a mind-clearer, in which respect it is hardly second to Euclid.

Mr. F. W. Jonson reports upon the Shorthand as follows:-

Gentlemen. Referring to the Shorthand papers by boys of the Grammar School submitted to me for examination, I consider the result satisfactory. The Phonographic Penmanship in most of the papers is really very good. Divisions I and II A have done particularly well, the writing in many cases being beautifully neat and clear. Nearly all the boys who have not succeeded in passing have yet shown such a knowledge of the System as to convince me that they will eventually not only pass such an examination as this, but will become good practical Phonographers, if they persevere.

# APPENDIX giving full details of the Examination Work. I.—Classical School.

•		Perce	ntal R	esults	
Form.	Subjects.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks.
VI.	Latin Unprepared Trans-	68	90	47	An excellent paper. All the Form show they can grapple with a piece of
Latin, 11 boys.	lation. Latin Prose	51	90	24	Latin, and can translate exceedingly well.  Mitchell's prose is exceedingly good, and all have made intelligent attempts.
Greek, 9 boys.	Greek Unprepared Trans- lation.	64	89	91	It is much better than five years ago.  A good paper: the class show that they have been trained to grammatical
	Greek Prose	55	84	28	accuracy, and also to write English. Maxwell's paper excellent. A fair standard all through the form; but not nearly as good as the Latin Prose.
	Critical Paper	52	72	30	Not as good a paper as their other scholarship would lead one to expect.  Answers not sufficiently analytical.
5 boys.	Ancient History	64	78	47	As a whole, the work is good; but the questions on Greek Literature and Roman Religion were poorly done.
V. 15 boys.	Latin Prose	51	74	28	The prose was uniformly good throughout, and shows quite a different standard to the Greek. All the boys understand Latin construction. The Syntax was good; but they need a clear notion of Hypothetical Sentence.
15 boys.	Latin Unseens	38	71	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \end{vmatrix}$	On the whole, very fair work; one boy excellent. Some knowledge of scansion would have saved many mistakes in the poetry.
11 boys.	Greek Prose	38	75	21	Syntax very fair in all papers; but the prose seems above the form, which accounts for the low marks. Nevertheless, I think some attempts should have been made. Whitfeld good. I think accents should always
12 boys.	Greek Unseens	32	77	10	be used in this form.  One excellent paper; but the work seems rather hard for the form.  However, all preserved a standard of grammatical accuracy.
FORM UPPER IV. 28 boys.	Cæsar and Latin Accidence	54	75	40	The translation evinced much style and accuracy; the grammar generally satisfactory. The question on the Oratis Obliqua was quite beyond the form. This, combined with the fact that several boys did not enter the form till late in the year, fully accounts for the average marks.
	Latin, Composition, and Syntax.	51	94	,25	A good paper on the whole; but the prose not as good as the syntax.
24 boys.	Greek Translation	63	90	34	Translation good, almost without exception; verb inflexions in the Lower Division weak. Divisions seem well classified.
Division A. 12 boys.	Greek Grammar and Syntax.		65	30	The grammar, as a rule, accurately done; but the sentences are very poor both in forms and syntax; they hardly seem to have done enough composition.
Division B. 12 boys.		31	44	18	Not a satisfactory form; their knowledge of the verb is very weak, and the sentences were hardly attempted. Only in the comparison of adjectives do they do well.
LOWER IV. 25 boys.	Latin Translations— Cæsar.	58	78	51	anjectives do mey do wen.  This result shows remarkably level teaching. Several boys showed very good style in translation. The grammar very satisfactory.
6 boys.	Latin Composition Greek	71 47	89 56	50 39	A most excellent paper; the work is remarkably good in every way. Only fair grammar work, adjectives especially weak; form very level.
REMÖVE. 21 boys.	Latin Translation—Livy	42	74	15	With four exceptions, the translations were very unsatisfactory. The pieces set contained long sentences, and very few saw their way through them. The grammar, on the other hand, was good. Two papers were excellent.
MATHEMATICS. HIGHER MATHEMATICS.	Latin Composition	57	88	34	Sentences, on the whole, good; and grammar well answered, except the question on the supine. A satisfactory form.
PART I. 4 boys.	Trigonometry	53	62	43	A long and somewhat hard paper was set in Trigonometry, so that the percentage, 53 per cent., is very good. The boys seem to have forgotten more than they should of the elementary parts of the subject, and in
PART II. 11 boys. ARITHMETIC.	Mechanics and Conic Sections.	44 56	74 96	10 31	these parts do not show so much ingenuity as in the latter parts.  Three excellent papers. Two good. A fair result for one quarter's work.  An easy but not very short paper was set in Geometrical Conics and Statics. The results are good. One paper excellent.
Division I. 10 boys.	All	48	95	28	A very hard paper was asked for and set. (28) is on such a paper very creditable. The obtaining of 95 per cent.,
Division II. 18 boys.	All	63	94	22	as one boy (Simpson) did, is a marvellous feat of rapid and accurate thinking on the part of a boy. Results, as a whole, very satisfactory. In the examiner's opinion, the paper was a very stiff one. The results are, therefore, very gratifying. Any boy who obtained above 50 per cent.
Division III. 20 boys.	A11	42	75	14	may be held to have done a very good paper. Although there was not an entire absence of poor papers, there was much absence of bad ones. This division took the same paper as Division II. The percentages are therefore highly satisfactory. Nearly all the boys failed, however, to give an intelligent anywart or an elevatory was to be the work.
Division IV. 20 boys.	To Stocks	64	85	42	give an intelligent answer to an elementary question on the theory of Arithmetical processes.  A very satisfactory division. There were very few gaps in the work.
Division V. 24 boys.	To Profit and loss	54	75	35	Decimals somewhat weak. Satisfactory, the boys being well together. Decimals weak; vulgar
ALGEBRA. Division I. 9 boys.	To Binomial Theorems and Logarithms.	28	40	20	fractions only fair.  On account of the great length of the paper the nominal maximum was only two-thirds of that which was attainable. The paper proved to be considerably above the heads of the boys. This ought not to have been the case with the best mathematician of the school. The boys, probably for reasons indicated in the general report, have not apparently been shown any of the now recognised Algebraic methods which do not occupy a prominent place in Todhunter's treatise. It was quite a pathetic spectacle to witness the undoubted powers of some boys employed in verifying the factors of a symmetrical expressions in 3 symbols by direct multiplication. The probable reason and cure for these results have been indicated in the general report. Such work as was sent in was accurate though not always elegant.

### I.—CLASSICAL SCHOOL—continued.

		Perce	ntal R	esults	
Form.	Subject.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks
Division II. 18 boys.	To Progressions	35	65	9	The paper was not a hard one; so that the percentages might be expected to be higher. Scarcely a piece of correct book-work was sent in. Inaccuracy the rule. The boys have evidently had considerable practice in problems leading to simple and quadratic equations. Even here, however, they did not think, but worked mechanically, e.g., in nearly every attempt to solve a clock problem, the statement which formed the basis of the solution was that the minute-hand moves 11 times as
Division III. 20 boys.	Upper division to Indices Lower division to Simultaneous Quadratics		49	4	fast as the hour-hand.  The maximum for the 2 part of this division were different on account of the different amounts the boys had read. The faults of the division above appear in greater prominence here. Any paper which gained
Division IV. 20 boys.	To Fractions	38	56	19	The lowness of the percentages is not due to inaccuracy, but to the small amount of work. The work itself was remarkable for neatness and accuracy. More attention should be shown to the logical arrangement
Division V. 24 boys,	Upperdivision to Simultaneous Equations Lower divisions to Simple Equations.	40	54	25	of proofs. A simple problem was not attempted by anyone. So similar in kind are the results in this division to those in Division IV that the boys appear to be taught by the same master. The same remarks apply to this division as to that.
EUCLID. Division I.	Books I, XI	46.5	80	6	The riders were attacked intelligently by nearly everybody. The results
10 boys. Division II. 18 bóys.	Books I, VI	52	78	14	on the whole are good. Three very good papers. One very bad. Although there was abundant evidence that the boys had been well practised in riders there was a rather disappointing lack of capability of independent thinking. This was seen in the utter failure, with two exceptions, to answer correctly a simple question out of the beaten
Division III. 20 boys.	Books I, IV	52	89	17	track though nearly all attempted to. Results good.  Too much reliance on memory shown in a very general attempt to do a rider which had evidently at some time been shown them. Of four other riders, of which two were fairly easy, not a single attempt was
Division IV. , 20 boys.	Book I	49.5	87	20	sent in. Results fairly good.  The boys have evidently been very carefully and conscientiously taught.  They would have been improved, however, by being set very easy riders, or perhaps better by being set pieces of book-work thinly
Division V. 24 boys.	Book I to Prop. 42	43	84	5	disguised.  This division seems to have spent ample time over the definitions, axioms, and postulates, but to have passed too quickly over the propositions
FRENCH. Division I. 9 boys.	Authors and Unseen Translation.	74	3 <b>4</b>	61	The division also would be benefited by disguised book-work.    See General Report.
Division II. 14 boys.	Composition and Grammar Author and Unseen Translation.	77	91 91	32 60	See General Report.
Division III. 16 boys.	Composition and Grammar Author Composition and	47 57	$\frac{64}{21}$	$\frac{.32}{39}$	See General Report.
Division IV. 27 boys.	Grammar. Author Composition and Grammar.	37	57	25	See General Report.
Division V. 29 boys.	Author Composition and Grammar.	49.5	70	36	See General Report.
GERMAN. DIVISION I A. 3 boys. DIVISION I B. 2 boys. DIVISION II A.	Unseen Authors Composition and Grammar Parte Paper Unseen Authors Composition and Grammar Author	73 71 69	84 75 84 81 81	74 49 54 61 57	The translation from unprepared books was excellent. One is excellent; all very satisfactory. Two sent excellent answers. The translation from unprepared books was excellent. A good result.
7 boys.  Division II B. 8 boys.	Composition and Grammar.  Composition and Gram-		83 69	20	Divisions not well classified but a good average result.
Division III. 13 boys.	mar.  Composition and Gram-		46	11	
CHEMISTRY. Division I. 5 boys.	mar.  Metals and Non-metals	60	84	29	Remarks appended by Mr. W. Osterneyer, M.A., chemical lecturer at Ormonde College, Melbourne, the examiner.  The two best papers were of a high standard and the lowest one, the
Division II. 24 boys.	Non-metals and Qualitative Tests for simple Metals and Acids.	60	88	36	result of two or three months' study of the subject, gave evidence of sure progress.
Division III. 24 boys.	Non-metals and simple Qualitative Tests.	30	80	8	manner.  The average proficiency of this class cannot be said to be high. There was but one excellent paper, only five obtained over 50 per cent., while seven obtained less than 20 per cent.
				Ţ	I.—Commercial School.
Com. I.	English			34	See General Report.
19 boys.	Geography		88	32 38	Work, except in a few cases, very well known. Papers generally well known and arranged.  Maps not nearly as good as in Com. II. Definitions poor. Half of sketch maps of Baltic bad, about five good. exceptions. The papers were neat.

		Perce	ntal R	esults	
Form.	Subjects.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks.
Com. II. 29 boys. 3 absent.	English History		78 73	43 15	See General Report. Facts generally well known. Most of the boys seem to possess an intelligent knowledge of the subject. Three boys failed badly. Writing
Com. III. 26 boys.	Geography English History Geography	$\frac{42}{52.4}$	82 81 81	   14   13   21	as a rule good.  Maps good. Definitions poor. Papers were neatly written.  See General Report.  A fair result varying from excellence almost to zero.  A very satisfactory result—six papers excellent, six good, and sixteen out of twenty-six boys got more than 50 per cent. Work on the whole
Com. IV. 27 boys.	English History	30·5 45·7	55 94	14 18	very neat. See General Report. Not a satisfactory result, only seven boys showing a creditable knowledge
3 absent.	Geography		59	15	of their subject.  Not a satisfactory result, only eight boys reached half marks or over working tidy as a rule.
Com. V. 21 boys. 1 absent.	English History	32·8 40	53·6 62	13 10	See General Report.  Result very unsatisfactory. I am, however, given to understand that circumstances have prevented the form having many lessons in this subject.
•	Geography	82	56	28	An easy paper, fairly neatly done. One excellent and six good papers. Only a few boys of marked ability.
FRENCH. Division I. 12 boys.	Grammar and Composition.	57	76	41	The form is generally well together, and the work is neat and accurate.
Division II. 19 boys. Division III.	Grammar and Composition.	}	70	36	The form shows a fair knowledge of the nouns, adjectives and pronouns, but the verbs are extremely weak.
24 boys. Division IV.	Grammar and Composition. Grammar and Composi-		64 62	14	Result very poor, both in Grammar and Composition; but the material of the form is of a low standard. A fair result in Grammar, but unsatisfactory in Composition. The verbs
28 boys. Division V. A. 16 boys.	tion. Grammar and Sentences	ļ	73	25	were pretty well done by half the form.  A.—A more even result than the parallel form. The grammar with two
B. 16 boys.		39	88	17	or three exceptions was well known, but the verbs were not so good as in the other division. The sentences were pretty good.  B.—The work was most unequal. The grammar was pretty fair; some of the questions were well answered; the knowledge of the verbs was
MATHEMATICS. Division I., 19 boys.	Arithmetic	61	83	35	fair. An excellent all round result. The accuracy was very much above the ordinary, and there seems to be plenty of ability properly utilised.
A. 11 boys. B. 8 boys.	Algebra	351	92 67	42 21 30	Div. A.—A very good result. Div. B.—Result not good compared with upper division. Work neat generally.
A. 11 boys. B. 8 boys.	Eucht	55	81 19	23	Div. A.—Papers very well written and arranged. Propositions well known. Deductions weak, except in the case of three boys.  Div. B.—Papers not as well written as the upper division. With the exception of three boys the division knows the Euclid well, and made
Division II. 23 boys.	Arithmetic	36	79	8	some good attempts at the deductions.  Mental calibre of this division falls considerably below that of Div. I.  Fractions and Decimals weak; too much unnecessary work. Questions 9-10 well done throughout. Compound interest ought to have been
	AlgebraEuclid	17 34	56 74	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	done better. Early work not at all well known. Result unsatisfactory. Book-work not well known except in about five cases. I should say that a great deal too much had been attempted. Attempts at the deductions
Division III. 24 Boys.	Arithmetic	33	62	10	were poor. Papers as a rule were neat.  A very uneven division. As in Division II elementary work is poor, as if insufficient revision work were done in early work. A large number of the class seem unable to bear the strain of anything outside
Division IV. 28 Boys.	Algebra	68	100	19	straightforward rules and sums. Decimals weak.  Early work known very well indeed, with two or three exceptions. Most of the papers neatly worked.
	Arithmetic		76	7	Working accurate and neat. Questions 7 and 9 were above their ability, but there was an honest attempt made by all.
Division V. 26 Boys.	Algebra		75 70	7 3	The majority of the papers were neat. The early rules seem to be well known.  Very unsatisfactory. Fractions poor. Decimals almost unknown. Many
		_0	, , ,		of the questions were no doubt too hard for them, but this does not excuse the sins of commission and omission in the elementary work.
		•		III	-Lower School.
III A. 30 boys.	English Poetry and Gram- mar.			53	Knowledge of grammar very good. Analysis excellent.
	Geography—Australasia History—George I to	52 49·5	$\frac{72}{77}$	30	A satisfactory result on the whole, but the definitions were weak. The form is well together.  The categorical questions were well done, many of the papers being
•	Victoria.		••	,	extremely accurate. The written examination was less satisfactory; the best boys were easily discovered, but good results from a first attempt at such work are hardly to be expected. There was far too much bad spelling and writing.
_	Latin Grammar  Latin Composition  French—Grammar and Composition.	53 62	87 83 80	57 29 39	Knowledge of the grammar excellent. A very even result.  Vocabulary good. Composition uneven.  A great deal of very good and accurate work was done by this form; there was some weakness in the verb inflexions.
III B.	English Poetry and Gram- mar.		90	31	Knowledge of grammar good. Analysis very good.
	Geography—Australasia History—George I to	45½ 44	81 87	20 15	Maps very well done. Definitions badly known. Historical questions very poorly answered.  Categorical questions very well known. As in III A, the paper portion of the examination proved very formidable to all but the best boys.

### III —LOWER SCHOOL—continued.

		Percei	ntal R	esults	
Form.	Subjects.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks.
	Latin Grammar Latin Composition French	55.5	83 78 82	42 23 30	A fairly even result. Four excellent papers.  Knowledge of vocabulary good. Composition satisfactory.  The higher boys in the form did excellent work, but the verb inflexion were generally not known.
II A.	English Poetry and Grammar.	64	83	40	Poetry well known; also the meanings and allusions. Definitions very well known; the rest of the grammar fairly. Parsing and analysis with three exceptions, not satisfactory. There might be some improve
	Geography of Australia	72	92	48	ment in writing and neatness.  Maps, with one or two exceptions, very good. General and categorica questions well answered throughout.
	Latin GrammarLatin Composition	74·5 51·5	93 64	51 7	An excellent set of papers, except that the vocabularies were rather weal A few failures, but the paper was generally well done. The question of
	French	74	93	.38	syntax was very well done.  The formation of tenses seems the only weak point. The rest of the paper was splendidly done, only one boy getting less than half mark
II B.	English Poetry and Gram- mar.	55	79	38	Repetition not well known; meanings and allusions as a rule well don Grammar definitions very good. Parsing not very good; probably to difficult. Analysis very well done by several boys, though a goo many were weak. Spelling bad in many cases. Writing general
	Geography of Australia	69	89	20	extremely careless.  Maps and categorical questions good. General questions well answered with two or three exceptions.
	Latin Grammar Latin Composition		80 82	30 ¹	Papers generally good. Verbs rather weak. Vocabularies fairly good. Very few failures. Most of the papers were good. A third of the classified excellently.
•	French	·71½	97	49	A most excellent division. Formation of tenses weak. The rest of the paper shows careful and consistent work. Only one boy got less that half marks.
I A.	English Poetry and Gram- mar.	$61\frac{1}{2}$	82	42	A very good result. Meaning of words very good. Parsing very fair.
	Geography—Australia and Africa.	$65\frac{1}{2}$	89	13	Maps good. General questions fairly good. Categorical questions good but the spelling of geographical names somewhat weak.
I B	Latin  English Poetry and Gram-		83 95	23	A good set of papers. The sentences were rather above the class, other wise much of the work was excellent.  A very uneven result. Some papers very good.
1 15.	mar. Geography			32	Maps good. General questions fair. Categorical questions very fai
ATHEMATICS.	Latin		96	24	Spelling of geographical names very weak.  A few failures; but the work generally was very satisfactory.
ARITHMETIC. Division I.	To Stocks	54	78	33	Satisfactory on the whole. Decimals very weak. One excellent paper.
22 Boys. Division I A. 17 Boys.	To Practice	56	90	25	Elementary work, with the exception of decimals, sound.
Division II. 26 Boys.	To Simple Interest	60	85	48	The boys are well together. Decimals weak.
Division III. 28 Boys.	To Practice	53	85	30	A fair result. Decimals weak.
Division IV. 28 Boys.	To easy Decimals	58	89	39.	The paper, which was rather an easy one for this division, was very we done by half the boys. A question on the division of money seeme however, to puzzle every one.
Division V. 22 Boys.	To Fractions		87	30	Two papers were particularly good, three poor.
Division VI. 19 Boys. EUCLID.	Reduction	62	100	22	Four papers were well done, nine were fair, and two poor.
DIVISION I. Upper Section. 3 Boys.	Books I-IV	29	44	15	These three boys took the same paper as Divisions II and III of t Upper School. They would have benefited much more by attempti much less. They not only failed to evince any spontaniety
Lower Section. 19 Boys.	Book I	30	105	1	reasoning, but were disappointingly deficient in answering straight forward questions on the text.  The paper was a very long one, and it was not expected that any be would do by any means the whole. The nominal maximum, on whise are based the percental, is, therefore, not the absolutely attainal maximum. This explains why one boy has apparently obtained mothan the maximum. This boy's paper was an astonishingly good or
Division I A. 17 Boys.	Book I, 20	20	26.	2	Of the rest, four ranged from good to passable; three were bad; at eleven were complete failures.  These boys form a division 'specially backward in mathematics.' instead of attempting to reach I 20 or beyond, they had only attempt to reach I 3 or I 4, they might possibly be brought to understand so
ALGEBRA. DIVISION I. 22.	To Quadrates. 2 boys to Indices	. 33	71	7	proposition.  As in the case of the Euclid, this division seems to have been push beyond its powers, though in the present case the results are bett The problem referred to in the remarks on Division IV, Upper Scho
Division I A.	To simple Equations	. 18	38	0	was done by two boys in this division.  The greater part of this division cannot be said to have acquired a mental training at all, as yet, from their algebra. They migh
Division II.	To simple Equations	. 28	50	6	perhaps, have done so had they covered much less ground.  This division took the same paper as Division V of the Upper School, a compares very favourably with it.
25. Division III. 16.	Brackets	. 38	90	0	compares very favourably with it. Fairly satisfactory; though the question requiring the result of taki from $a$ the excess of $b$ over $c$ ought to have been answered correct by somebody.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir. Sydney, 8 March, 1893.

Sir, Sydney, 8 March, 1893.

I have the honor to transmit to you the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, being the Report for the year 1892.

- 2. On the 29th August the Hon. Philip Gidley King, M.L.C., was appointed Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Sir William Macleay, M.L.C.,
- Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Sir William Macleay, M.L.C., who died on 7th December, 1891.

  3. A vacancy occurred in the staff on 17th September by the death of Mr. A.
- A. Richardson, Assistant Librarian of the Lending Branch, and the position was filled by the promotion of Mr. O. Stevens, Cataloguing Clerk; this gave room for further promotions, all of which were made from the existing staff.
- 4. An unforeseen delay has taken place in the printing of the Australasian Bibliography, mentioned in the Report for the year 1891, but the whole of the text has been set up in type and the proofs corrected and returned to the printer.
- 5. It was intended that this work should be carried on simultaneously with the General Catalogue of the Library now in course of preparation, but at the special request of the New South Wales Commissioners for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, the General Catalogue has been temporarily delayed, in order that the Australasian Bibliography may be completed in time for opening of the Exhibition, and it is anticipated that the book will be issued from the Government Printing Office by the end of May. The General Catalogue is being proceeded with as rapidly as can be expected, but the date of its completion cannot yet be fixed.
- 6. The new Catalogue of the Lending Branch, announced in the last Report, was completed in July, and is now on sale at the Government Printing Office.
- 7. During the year 5,702 volumes have been added to the general collection, making the total number of volumes in the Library 97,348. The number of books transferred, worn out, or lost during the year 1892, and deducted from the stock, was —for the Reference Library, 7, and Lending Branch, 171, making a total of 178. The details of the additions under the classification are given in Appendix A.
- 8. Appendix B shows the total number of visits for the year as 197,255, being the highest number reached since the opening of the Institution.
- 9. The demand for loans of books to Country Libraries still increases, but with the addition of some new boxes there has not been any difficulty in satisfying all the applicants. By the return in Appendix E an excess is shown of 3,911 miles, travelled by the boxes sent out during the year, over the mileage of the previous year. Altogether 130 boxes, containing 10,141 volumes, were issued.
- 10. The Reference Library was kept open during the year for 359 days, including Sundays, and the Lending Branch for 345 days, also including Sundays.

759—A 11.

- 11. Appendix C shows that the number of volumes borrowed from the Lending Branch exceeds by 2,659 the number borrowed in 1891, although in that year the issue of books was continued for three days longer.
- 12. Appendix G contains a list of donations to the Library, comprising 440 volumes and pamphlets; 106 volumes and pamphlets have also been received under the Copyright Act.

I have, &c.,

JAMES NORTON,

President.

Summary

APPENDIX A.

Number of Volumes in the Free Public Library on the 31st December, 1892.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department.	Lending Branch.	For Country Libraries.	Total.
Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c. Periodical and Serial Literature Jurisprudence Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works. Works of Reference and Philology Duplicates and unbound Volumes Pamphlets Books for the Blind.	6,281 4,439 6,459 18,727 4,184 4,060 2,385 5,288 4,546 1,950 3,772	3,385 2,992 3,567 3,181 	895 1,112 1,385 951 	12,417 10,385 9,391 10,591 18,727 5,205 5,517 3,266 10,983 4,546 1,950 3,772
Total Number of Volumes	70,228	21,995	5,125	97,348

Books transferred, worn out, or lost during the year, deducted from the stock—Reference Library, 7; Lending Branch, 171.

* Including 2,471 vols. of Prose Fiction.

#### APPENDIX B.

Number and average of visits of Readers to the Library, the number of days the Library was open to the public, and the average number of volumes used on Sundays and on Week-days, from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

Number of visits for the year— To the Reference Library To the Lending Branch		····					•••	136, 60,	410 845	
		Total		•••	•••	•••		197,	255	<b>.</b>
Total visits to the Reference Library of Total visits to the Lending Branch on Daily average of visits to the Reference Daily average of visits to the Lending	Week ce Libr	-days ary on W	 7eek-da: ek-da:	 lays	130,776 $57,476$ $424$ $19$	3 O 4 O	on Sun In Sun In Sun In Sun	days days	•••	5,640 3,369 110 68
Total number of days that the Referen	ace Lil	brary was	s oper	ı (inclı	ıding S	Sunday	s)	•••		359
Total number of days that the Lendin	g Braı	ach was c	pen (	includ	ing St	ındays)				345
Average number of Volumes used	l on Su	ndays—								
Reference Library (from 2 to Lending Branch (from 2 to 6	o 6 o'c 3 o'cloc	elock p.m. ek p.m.)	.)							125 77
		Tota	l		•••		•••		•••	202
Average number of Volumes used	d on W	eek-days	_							
Reference Library (from 10 Lending Branch (from 10 o'c	o'clock clock a	a.m. to 9	10 o'c o'clocl	lock p. k p.m.	m.) )	•••	•••			940 226
		Tota	1	•••	•••		···· .		•••	1,166
									_	

### Summary of Visits to the Library, 1869-1892.

1869 (three months	—1 Oct	to 31	Dec.)	17,006.	1881		•••			•••	136,272
1870				59,786	1882	(eleven	months)		•••	•••	133,731
1871	•••			60,165	1883		•••			•••	155,431
1872				48,817	1884	(eleven	months)			•••	161,877
1873	•••			$76,\!659$	1885	•••	•••	•••			165,715
1874 (eleven mont)	ıs <b>)</b>	<b>:</b>	•	57,962	1886		•••	•••	•••		168,685
1875				66,900	1887	(closed	three mo	$_{ m nths}$	for mov	ing)	139,203
1876			•••	72,724	1888	• • • •		•••	•••		149,425
1877 (Lending Bra	nch first	opene	ed)	124,688	1889	•••	•••	•••			132,983
1878	•••		•••	117,047	1890	•••	•••	•••		•••	155,822
1879 (Exhibition of	pen)			152,036	1891		•••		•••	•••	173,205
1880	• •••	•••	•••	$134,\!462$	1892		•••	•••			$197,\!255$

### APPENDIX C.

.CLASSES of Books borrowed from the Lending Branch of the Free Public Library, Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

No. of days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No. of Borrowers' visits.	Synopsis of Classification of Reading.	No. of Volumes issued.	Daily average of Vols. issued, including Sundays.
345	5,202	60,845	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels. Jurisprudence Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c. Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature Prose Works of Fiction  Total	7,303 7,376 11,754 1,376 2,389	23·185 21·168 21·380 34·069 3·988 6·925 5·951 39·165 48·948 204·779

APPENDIX D.

Classes of Books read, the Number of Volumes used, and the Number of Visits to the Libraries, on Sundays, during the year 1892.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.	Reference Library.	No. of Volumes used.	Daily average of Vols. used on Sundays.
51	5,640	110	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c. Periodical and Serial Literature Jurisprudence Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works. Works of Reference and Philology	905 465 634 701 1,374 269 91 394 1,084 497	17·746 9·707 12·431 13·745 26·941 5·274 1·784 7·725 20·666 9·745
			Total	6,414	125.764
			Lending Branch.		
49	3,369	68	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels. Jurisprudence Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c. Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature Prose Works of Fiction	382 740 106 106	8·551 7·694 7·796 15·102 2·163 2·163 2·408 13·857 17·919
·			Total	3,805	77.653

#### APPENDIX E.

Number of Boxes of Books borrowed from the Free Public Library, Sydney, by Country Libraries, with miles travelled, during the year 1892.

Berrima	Town.	Institution.	No of Boxes borrowed	No of Vols issued	Miles travelled	Town	Institution.	No of Boxes borrowed	No of Vols issued.	Miles travelled
Ballina	Auburn	Literary Institute	2	167	36	Merriwa	School of Arts	١,	82	228
Berry	T 11									231
Berry	-	0 1 1 0 1								360
Bombala	Berry		1	68						261
Bowral   School of Arts   2   155   368   Neutral Bay   School of Arts   3   262   14   Broadmeadow   School of Arts   2   165   306   Newcastle   School of Arts   3   275   615   Broken Hill   School of Arts   1   80   925   N. Ryde   School of Arts   2   149   66   Brunshrove   School of Arts   1   79   314   Orange   School of Arts   2   122   466   Brunshrove   School of Arts   1   79   314   Orange   School of Arts   2   155   577   Bulladelah   School of Arts   1   87   465   Plattsburg   School of Arts   2   155   577   Bulladelah   School of Arts   1   61   405   Queanbeyan   School of Arts   2   177   646   Carcoar   School of Arts   1   90   434   Randwick   School of Arts   2   155   733   Canowindra   School of Arts   1   90   434   Randwick   School of Arts   2   129   14   Copeland   School of Arts   1   90   372   Robensville   School of Arts   2   129   14   Corowa   School of Arts   1   90   372   Robensville   School of Arts   1   80   200   Coraki   School of Arts   1   61   1,438   Rachmod   School of Arts   1   80   200   Corowa   School of Arts   1   65   460   Sandhurst   School of Arts   2   168   400   Corowa   School of Arts   1   80   29   South Grafton   School of Arts   1   71   14   Calston   School of Arts   1   80   29   South Grafton   School of Arts   1   70   523   Grafton   School of Arts   2   146   672   Taree   School of Arts   2   130   114   Greta   School of Arts   2   146   672   Taree   School of Arts   2   130   114   Greta   School of Arts   2   158   720   Tenterfield   School of Arts   2   181   1,027   Granville   School of Arts   2   156   738   Thronlegh   School of Arts   2   181   1,027   Granville   School of Arts   2   151   144   Thronlegh   School of Arts   2   184   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,371   1,3	TO " 1									1,053
Broadmeadow   School of Arts   1   80   925   N. Ryde   School of Arts   2   149   66	Bowral		2	158						10
Brunswick   School of Arts   1   88   925   N. Ryde   School of Arts   2   149   66	Broadmeadow	l ~ • • • .	2	165						612
Brunswick   School of Arts   1   88   402   Nowra   School of Arts   2   122   466   Brushgrove   School of Arts   1   79   314   Orange   School of Arts   2   158   576   School of Arts   1   87   465   Bulladelah   School of Arts   1   87   465   Bulladelah   School of Arts   1   61   405   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   177   646   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   177   647   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   177   647   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   177   647   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   177   647   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   177   647   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   177   647   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   177   647   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   125   1745   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   125   1745   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   125   1745   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   125   1745   Queambeyan   School of Arts   2   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   129   12	$\mathbf{B}$ roken $\mathbf{H}$ ıll		1	80	925	N. Ryde		2		60
Brushgrove   School of Arts   1   79   314   Orange   School of Arts   2   158   576	Brunswick	School of Arts	1	88						460
Bulladelah   School of Arts   1   87   465   Plattsburg   School of Arts   3   210   700	Brushgrove	School of Arts	1	79	314		1 ~	2	158	576
Carcoar         School of Arts         1         77         625         Qurindi         School of Arts         2         155         733           Canowindra         School of Arts         1         90         372         Robbinsville         School of Arts         2         129         16           Copeland         School of Arts         1         90         372         Robbinsville         School of Arts         1         80         200           Coraki         School of Arts         1         61         1,438         Robertson         School of Arts         2         168         408           Cundletown         School of Arts         1         61         64         60         Sandhurst         School of Arts         1         71         11           Dungog         School of Arts         1         89         29         South Grafton         School of Arts         2         157         144           Galston         School of Arts         2         146         672         Tambal Springs         School of Arts         1         70         522           Gentlon         School of Arts         1         58         1,320         Tare         School of Arts         1         76 <td>Bulladelah</td> <td>School of Arts</td> <td>1</td> <td>87</td> <td>465</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>210</td> <td>700</td>	Bulladelah	School of Arts	1	87	465			3	210	700
Carcoar   School of Arts   1   77   625   Qurindi   School of Arts   2   155   735	Byron Bay	School of Arts	1 1	61	405	Queanbevan	School of Arts	2	177	640
Copeland			1	77	625			2	155	739
Coraki	Canowindra .		1	90	434	Randwick	School of Arts	2	129	16
Corowa					372	Robbinsville	School of Arts	1	80	200
Cundletown         School of Arts         1         65         460         Sandhurst         School of Arts         1         71         12           Galston         School of Arts         1         62         624         St. Mary's         School of Arts         2         157         144           Galston         School of Arts         1         89         29         South Grafton         School of Arts         2         130         116           Glen Innes         School of Arts         2         145         1,267         Stockton         School of Arts         2         130         116           Goulburn         School of Arts         1         58         1,267         Tambai Springs         School of Arts         1         65         336           Granville         School of Arts         1         76         52         Temora         School of Arts         2         181         1,026           Gresford         School of Arts         2         158         720         Temterfield         School of Arts         2         181         1,026           Gresford         School of Arts         2         151         414         Thornleigh         School of Arts         2         184			2	122	1,745	Robertson	School of Arts	2	168	408
Dungog			1	61		Richmond	School of Arts	3	239	190
Galston							School of Arts	1	71	14
Galston			_			St. Mary's		2	157	145
Goulburn   School of Arts   2   146   672   Tambai Springs   School of Arts   1   65   336   Grafton   School of Arts   1   78   52   Tame   School of Arts   1   79   638   Granville   School of Arts   1   76   52   Temora   School of Arts   2   181   1,026   Gresford   School of Arts   2   158   720   Tenterfield   School of Arts   2   184   1,446   Greta   School of Arts   2   151   414   Thornleigh   School of Arts   2   191   576   Gulgong   School of Arts   2   151   414   Thornleigh   School of Arts   2   123   72   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   156   738   Tweed Heads   School of Arts   2   184   1,377   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   152   300   Ulmarra   School of Arts   2   184   1,716   Gulgong   School of Arts   2   150   912   Walcha   School of Arts   2   184   1,716   Gulgong   School of Arts   2   144   848   Warnatah   School of Arts   2   182   960   Gulgong   School of Arts   2   144   848   Warnatah   School of Arts   2   182   960   Gulgong   School of Arts   2   144   848   Warnatah   School of Arts   2   182   960   Gulgong   Gulgon							School of Arts	1	70	523
Grafton							School of Arts	2	130	116
Granville   School of Arts   1   76   52   Temora   School of Arts   2   181   1,026   Gresford   School of Arts   2   158   720   Tenterfield   School of Arts   2   184   1,446   Gulgong   School of Arts   2   151   414   Thornleigh   School of Arts   2   184   1,371   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   155   300   Ulmarra   School of Arts   2   184   1,371   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   152   300   Ulmarra   School of Arts   2   184   1,371   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   152   300   Ulmarra   School of Arts   3   241   1,711   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   150   912   Walcha   School of Arts   2   175   1,428   Hallgrove   School of Arts   2   144   848   Waratah   School of Arts   2   182   960   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   184   1,371   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   175   1,428   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   175   1,428   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   175   1,428   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   175   1,428   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   161   412   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   161   412   Gunnedah   School of Arts   2   161   412   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   School of Arts   3   271   1,248   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah   Gunnedah			- 1			Tambaı Springs		1		336
Gresford         School of Arts         2         158         720         Tenterfield         School of Arts         2         184         1,440           Greta         School of Arts         1         69         138         Teralba         School of Arts         2         191         576           Gulgong         School of Arts         2         151         414         Thornleigh         School of Arts         2         123         72           Gunnedah         School of Arts         2         156         738         Tweed Heads         School of Arts         2         184         1,371           Hamlton         School of Arts         2         152         300         Ulmarra         School of Arts         2         144         1,710           Harden         Mechanics' Institute         2         150         912         Walcha         School of Arts         2         175         1,428           Hellensburgh         School of Arts         1         60         81         Walcha Road         School of Arts         2         182         960           Hillgrove         School of Arts         1         58         1,404         Warneton         School of Arts         2         161										636
Greta         School of Arts         1         69         138         Teralba         School of Arts         2         191         576           Gulgong         School of Arts         2         151         414         Thornleigh         School of Arts         2         123         72           Gunnedah         School of Arts         2         156         738         Tweed Heads         School of Arts         2         184         1,377           Hamilton         School of Arts         2         150         912         Walcha         School of Arts         2         175         1428           Harden         Mechanics' Institute         2         150         912         Walcha         School of Arts         2         175         1428           Helensburgh         School of Arts         1         60         81         Walcha Road         School of Arts         2         184         1,710           Hullgrove         School of Arts         2         144         848         Waratah         School of Arts         2         161         412           Inverell         School of Arts         1         58         1,404         Warneton         School of Arts         1         92 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>										
Gulgong         School of Arts         2         151         414         Thornleigh         School of Arts         2         123         72           Gunnedah         School of Arts         2         156         738         Tweed Heads         School of Arts         2         184         1,377           Hamilton         School of Arts         2         152         300         Ulmarra         School of Arts         2         175         1,428           Helensburgh         School of Arts         1         60         81         Walcha         School of Arts         2         182         960           Hillgrove         School of Arts         2         144         848         Waratah         School of Arts         2         161         412           Inverell         School of Arts         1         58         1,404         Warneton         School of Arts         1         92         954           Jerilderie         School of Arts         2         161         1,236         Wellington         School of Arts         3         271         1,246           Wenthurst         School of Arts         1         97         87         Wilcannia         Athenæum         1         80         2										
Gunnedah         School of Arts         2         156         738         Tweed Heads         School of Arts         2         184         1,371           Hamilton         School of Arts         2         152         300         Ulmarra         School of Arts         3         241         1,771           Harden         Mechanics' Institute         2         150         912         Walcha         School of Arts         2         175         1,428           Helensburgh         School of Arts         1         60         81         Walcha Road         School of Arts         2         182         96           Hillgrove         School of Arts         2         144         848         Warnatah         School of Arts         2         161         412           Inverell         School of Arts         1         58         1,404         Warnatah         School of Arts         1         92         55           Jerildere         School of Arts         2         161         1,236         Wulcham         School of Arts         3         271         1,246           Kenthurst         School of Arts         1         97         87         Wilcannia         Athenæum         1         80         <							1			
Hamilton   School of Arts   2   152   300   Ulmarra   School of Arts   3   241   1,710										
Harden   Mechanics' Institute   2   150   912   Walcha   School of Arts   2   175   1,428		School of Arts								
Helensburgh   School of Arts   1   60   81   Walcha Road   School of Arts   2   182   960		School of Arts								
Hillgrove	Harden									
Inverell										
Islington   Mechanics' Institute   2   170   300   Wellington   School of Arts   3   271   1.246     Jerilderie   School of Arts   2   161   1,236   Wickham   School of Arts   1   61   312     Kenthurst   School of Arts   1   97   87   Wilcannia   Athenæum   1   80   2,904     Kiandra   School of Arts   1   92   676   Wolumla   School of Arts   1   61   326     Laurieton   School of Arts   1   99   813   Woonona   School of Arts   2   151   132     Lithgow   School of Arts   2   150   1,082   Wyndham   School of Arts   1   60   716     Manilla   School of Arts   2   150   1,082   School of Arts   1   60   716     Manilla   School of Arts   2   150   1,082   School of Arts   1   60   716     Manilla   School of Arts   2   150   1,082   School of Arts   1   60   716     Manilla   School of Arts   2   150   1,082   School of Arts   1   60   716     Manilla   School of Arts   3   271   1.246   Wickham   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   School of Arts   1   61   312     Michania   Michania   Nichola   1   61   716     Michania   Mi										
Jerilderie   School of Arts   2   161   1,236   Wickham .   School of Atts   1   61   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   312   3										
Kenthurst         School of Arts         1         97         87         Wilcannia         Athenæum         1         80         2,904           Kundra         School of Arts         1         92         676         Wolumla         School of Arts         1         61         320           Laurieton         School of Arts         1         99         813         Woonona         School of Arts         2         151         132           Lithgow         School of Arts         2         1         68         288         Wyndham         School of Arts         1         60         716           Manilla         School of Arts         2         150         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         1,082         <							01101			
Kiandra       School of Arts       1       92       676       Wolumla       School of Arts       1       61       326         Laurieton       School of Arts       1       99       813       Woonona       School of Arts       2       151       132         Lathgow       School of Arts       1       68       288       Wyndham       School of Arts       1       60       716         Manilla       School of Arts       2       150       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082<								1		
Laurieton       School of Arts       1       99       813       Woonona       School of Arts       2       151       132         Lithgow       School of Arts       1       68       288       Wyndham       School of Arts       1       60       716         Manilla       School of Arts       2       150       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082       1,082 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>- 1</td> <td></td>									- 1	
Lithgow       School of Arts       1       68       288       Wyndham       School of Arts       1       60       716         Manilla							0.1.1.6.4.			
Manilla School of Arts 2   150   1,082				1						
						уу унанаш	SCHOOL OF Arts	T	60	710
10181 130/10,141 49,881							Total	120	10 141	40 501
		>= 1001 01 11105	-	01	**		TOTAL	190	10,141	40,001

#### APPENDIX F.

#### Trustees.

The Hon. James Norton, LL D., M.L.C., (President.)

The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.L.A.

The Hon. J. F. Burns.

The Hon. Edward Greville, M.L.C. The Hon. Sir J. George L. Innes, Knt. Alexander Oliver, Esq , M A.
The Hon. John Stewart, M L C.
The Hon. Sir William Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.
Professor M. W. MacCallum, M.A.
The Hon Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.

### OFFICERS.

Principal Librarian and Secretary:—Robert Cooper Walker.

Assistant Librarian and Compiler:—D. R. Hawley.

Cataloguing Clerk:—George H. Gifford.

Second Assistant Librarian:—Hugh Wright.

Overseer:—John F. Gannon.

Assistant:—William H. Gifford.

Entry Clerk:—John Fox.

#### LENDING BRANCH.

Librarian:—Michael F. Cullen. Assistant Librarian:—Orlando Stevens.

Entry Clerk:—Edward Hawley. Registrar for Country Libraries:—David Weir.

Assistant:—Michael O'Loughlin.

London Agents: -- Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London.

#### APPENDIX G.

List of Donations during the year 1892, received from the following:—

Académie Nationale, Paris. Journal Mensuel, 1892.

Adelaide University. Calendar for 1892.

Agent-General for New South Wales. Colonial Office List, 1892.

Foreign Office List, 1892.

Anderson, H. C. L. Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales. Vol. 2, Part 2.

Forage Plants of Australia; by F. Turner. (2 copies)

Anglo-Jewish Association, Sydney, Darkest Russia, No. 12.

Astley, W. Autograph letter from C. Tompson, the first native-born poet in N.S.W., to G. R. Nichols. Trial of Butler for the Dunedin Tragedy.

Trial of John Frost for High Treason, &c.

Commercial Policy of the British Colonies and the McKinley Tariff.

Autograph letter from G. B. Barton to Mr. Hyland, respecting Sheep, December, 31st, 1834.

History of Bushranging in Australia. "The Rangers," Mossman's Bay.

Pages 1 and 2 of Sydney Gazette, May, 19th, 1831.

Auckland Institute and Museum. Annual Report, 1892.

Auckland Public Library. Supplement to Catalogue, September, 1892.

Australian Museum. Records of. Vol. 1, No. 10. Vol. 2, Nos. 1-3. (2 copies.)

Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania. Part 1. Cephalopoda. Part 2. Pteropoda. Records of. Contents and Index. Vol. 1.

Act of Incorporation, By-laws, Rules, &c.

Report regarding the proposed establishment of a National Aguarium in Sydney. (2 copies.)

Report regarding the proposed establishment of a National Aquarium in Sydney. (2 copies.) Australian Lepidoptera with their Transformations; by A. W. Scott. Vol. 2, Part 3.

Report for 1891.

Ballarat Cemetery Trust. Chairman's Report, &c., 1891.
Ballinger, J. Free Libraries and the Photographic Survey of Counties, &c.
Bateman A. W. "Van Kuo T'ung hud," No. 17.
Board for International Exchanges, Sydney. Calendar of the University of Sydney, 1892.
Report on Crops and Live Stock in Manitoba, 1892.
A Bill to encourage Village Settlements, &c., in Victoria, 1892. (3 copies)
South Australia: Report on the Village Homesteed Settlement System in N. Zeeland

A Bill to encourage Village Settlements, &c., in Victoria, 1892. (3 copies.)

South Australia: Report on the Village Homestead Settlement System in N. Zealand. (5 copies.)

Boddington, H. "The Rodney Log." (4 copies.)

Brazier, J. Description of a New Cone from Mauritius.

Australian Museum, Sydney: Catalogue of Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania. Parts 1 and 2.

On the Synonymy of Helix (Hadra) Gulosa, Gould. (2 copies.)

Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Reports, &c., November, 1891, to May, 1892. (2 copies.)

Treatment of the Sulphides of the Barrier Ranges; by C. Schnabel.

Browne, W. C. Sophoclis Œdipus Rex.

Bibliotheca Classica Poetarum Græcorum Pindarum.

Brush Electrical Engineering Co. The Progress of Electricity, &c.; by W. H. Preece.

Burns, R. University of Otago (New Zealand) Calendar, 1892.

Cadbury Bros. Cocoa: all about it. (2 copies.)

Cadbury Bros. Cocoa: all about it. (2 copies.)
Cambridge College, New Zealand. Calendar for 1892
Chicago Board of Trade. Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Annual Reports.
Child, Rev. C. Register of Merchant Taylors' School, 1562–1874; by Rev. C. J. Robinson.

Marchant Taylors' School (6 namphlets)

Child, Rev. C. Register of Merchant Taylors School, 1502-16, #, Merchant Taylors' School. (6 pamphlets.)

Church Society, Diocese of Sydney. Reports 1865-91.

Sydney Diocesan Directory, 1881, 1886, 1888.

Cincinnati Public Library. Bulletin of Books added during 1891.

Civil Service Board, New South Wales. Report for 1891.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, N.S.W. Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1890 and 1891.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1891.

Cobden Club. Industrial Freedom, &c.; by B. R. Wise.

On the Wages and Hours of Labour; by the Rt. Hon. Sir L. Playfair.

Leaflets, Nos. 100-102 and 104.

Coles. Pr. J. A. Abraham Colos. Biographical Stretch

Leaflets, Nos. 100-102 and 104.

Coles, Dr. J. A. Abraham Coles: Biographical Sketch.

Commissioners of Fisheries, N.S.W. Report for 1891.

Commissioner of Labour, Washington, U.S.A. Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports, 1889-90.

Counsel, E. Maxims: Political, &c.

Cudmore, P. Civil Government of the States, and Constitutional History of the United States. 2nd ed. Ehrenfechter, C. A. Technical Study in the Art of Pianoforte Playing, &c.

Engineering Association of New South Wales. Minutes of Proceedings. Vol. 5.

Epps, W. The People and the Land (2 copies.)

Fletcher, Rev. W. R. Egyptian Sketches.

Foskett, W. Proceedings of the National Rifle Association, 1891. (2 copies.)

Report of the New South Wales Rifle Association for 1891. (2 copies.)

Froggatt, W. W. Catalogue of the Described Hymenoptera of Australia. Part 2.

Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. Annual Report, 1888-89. New series, vol. 4.

Annual Report, 1888-89. Maps. Parts D and N.

Contributions to Canadian Micro-Palæontology. Parts 3 and 4.

Gordon and Gotch. Australasian Newspaper Directory, 1892.

Government Astronomer of N. S. Wales. Cyclonic Storm or Tornado in the Gwydir District, &c.

Preparations now being made in Sydney Observatory for Photographic Chart of the Heavens.

Notes on the Rate of Growth of some Australian Trees.

Description of the Star Camera at the Sydney Observatory.

Description of the Star Camera at the Sydney Observatory.

Government

```
Government Astronomer of N.S. Wales.
           Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales, 1890.
           Results of Meteorelogical Observations made in New South Wales, 1889.
Meteorological Observations made in New South Wales, 1889.

Meteorological Observations, New South Wales, 1880-84.

Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales. 2nd ed.

Government Printer of New Zealand. New Zealand Crown Lands Guide, No. 12, 1892.

Government Printer of Queensland. Acts of Parliament of Queensland, 1891.

Government Printer of South Australia. Acts of Parliament of South Australia, 1891.

Government Printer of Tasmania. Acts of Parliament of Tasmania, 1891.
Government Printer of Tasmania. Acts of Parliament of Tasmania, 1891.
Government Printer of Victoria. Acts of Parliament of Victoria, 1891.
Government Printer of Western Australia. Western Australia Year-book, 18:
Government Statistician of Tasmania. Statistics of Colony of Tasmania, 1890.
                                                                                                        Western Australia Year-book, 1891.
Hand-book of Tasmania, 1892.
Grimm, Rev. G. The Unveiling of Africa.
Gun, R. Gun's Index to Advertisements.
Hance, J. L. Atlas Series of Australian Pamphlets. Vol. 1. (2 copies.)

Hance, J. L. Atlas Series of Australian Pamphlets. Vol. 1. (2 copies.)
Harvard University. Bulletin, No. 51, January, 1892.
Hayter, H. H. Victorian Year-book for 1890-91. Vols. 1 and 2.
Hector, Sir J. Twenty-sixth Annual Report on the Colonial Museum and Laboratory, New Zealand. Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, 1891. Vol. 24.
Reports of Geological Explorations, New Zealand, during 1890-91; with Maps and Sections.
Howard Association. Penological and Preventive Principles, &c.; by W. Tallack.
Imperial Institute. Year-book, 1892.
International Philatolia Press Agency. The New York Stewn. Vol. 1, No. 2.

Imperial Institute. Year-book, 1892.
International Philatelic Press Agency. The New York Stamp. Vol. 1, No. 3.

The Stamp Collector. Vol. 2, Parts 2-5. (2 copies.)
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co. Vox Clemantis; by R. Sadler.
Kimball, A. R. Report of the State Librarian to the New Hampshire Legislature, 1891.
King, A. W. W. Statement of the Improvement and Progress of the Breed of Fine-woolled Sheep in New South Wales; by Capt. J. McArthur.
Launceston Mechanics' Institute. Jubilee of, 1892.
Leland Stanford Junior University. Tariff Controversy in the United States, 1789-1833; by Elliott.
Leland Stanford Junior University. Tariff Controvers:
Library Reports. Adelaide, South Australia, 1891–92.
Astor Library, New York, 1891.
Baillie's Institution, Glasgow, 1891–92.
                                                                                       Tariff Controversy in the United States, 1789-1833; by Elliott.
           Birmingham, 1891.
Borough of Leicester, 1891–92.
Borough of Portsmouth, 1891–92.
           Borough of Preston, 1891.
           Borough of Richmond, Surrey, 1891-92.
           Brighton, 1891.
           Buxton, 1891-92.
           Buxton, 1891–92.
Cambridge Public Free Library, 1890–92.
City of Norwich, 1891–92.
Clapham Public Library, 1890–91.
County Borough of Bolton, 1891–92.
County Borough of Cardiff, 1890–91.
County Borough of Plymouth, 1891–92.
           Launceston, 1891.
           Leeds Public Library, 1891-92.
Library Company of Philadelphia, 1892.
           Liverpool, England, 1891.
           Manchester, 1891-92.
           Newberry Library, 1892.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1890-92.
Parish of All Sairts, Poplar, London, 1891-92.
           Peabody Institute, Baltimore, 1892.
St. Helen's Free Public Library, 1890-91.
           St. Louis, United States, America, 1890-91.
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, 1891.
           St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, 1891.
Shakespeare Memorial Library, Stratford-upon-Avon, 1892.
           Sheffield, 1891-92.
           Stirling's and Glasgow, 1891–92.
Swansea, 1890–91.
           Twickenham, 1891-92.
           Victoria Public Library, 1891.
           Wolverhampton, 1892.
Linnean Society of New South Wales. Proceedings of. Vol. 6, Parts 2 and 4.

Proceedings of. Second series. Vol. 7, Part 1.

Liversidge, Prof. A. On some New South Wales and other Minerals.
           Report of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1890-91. Vols. 2 and 3. Royal Society of New South Wales: President's Addresses, 1886 and 1890.
           On the Presence of Magnetite in certain Minerals and Rocks.
Note on some Bismuth Minerals, Molybdenite and Enhydros.
           Examples of Pseudo-Crystallization.
           Notes on the Bingera Diamond-field.
           Stilbite, from Kerguelen's Island.
           Analyses of Queensland Soils.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Liversidge,
```

```
Liversidge, Prof. A. Rocks from New Britain and New Ireland.
On the Chemical Composition of certain Rocks, New South Wales.
        On the Bingera Meteorite, New South Wales.
       The Deniliquin or Barratta Meteorite.
        A Peculiar Copper Ore from Coombing Copper Mine, New South Wales.
        Notes on some New South Wales Silver and other Minerals.
        Metallic Meteorite, Queensland.
        On the Composition of some Pumice and Lava from the Pacific.
        Notes on some Rocks and Minerals from New Guinea.
        Map of the Minerals of New South Wales.
        Australian Meteorites.
        Notes on some Hot Spring Waters.
On the Removal of Gold from Suspension and Solution by Fungoid Growths.
Chalk and Flints from the Solomon Islands.

Madras Government. Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency, 1890-91.
        Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, 1890-91. achester Geological Society. Transactions. Vol. 22, Part 1.
Manchester Geological Society. Transactions. Vol. 22, Part 1.

Manchester Public Free Library. Address on the Moral Influence of Free Libraries; by A. Ireland. Marshall Bros. Ireland's Sorrows: the Cause and Remedy.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour. Twenty-second Annual Report, 1892.
Annual Statistics of Manufacture, 1891.
Maxted, E. Sketches of the Poor.
Milano R. Scuola Superiore d'Agricolture. Regolamenti e Programmi, 1891–92.
Milbourn, S., jun. The Yacht Club Mazurka.
        Eden Love Valse.
                                         "The Imperial," 1892.
 MacKinley and Co., A.
 Merryweather and Sons. The Fire Brigade Hand-book.
 Meyer, O. Case of the Prisoner Gardiner; by Henry Parkes.
Depression in the West Indies; by C. S. Salmon.
        Relations of Landlord and Tenant in England and Scotland; by W. E. Bear.
        Proceedings at Dinner of the Cobden Club, 1873.
      'The Three Panics; by R. Cobden.
The "Mission" of Richard Cobden; by Lord Hobart.
        History of Free Trade in Tuscany; by J. M. Stuart.
        The Land Question; by C. A. Fyffe.
Mr. G. Duff on the Teachings of Richard Cobden.
 Free Trade and English Commerce; by A. Mongredien.
The Creed of Free Trade; by D. A. Wells. (2 copies.)
Mueller, Dr. Bericht über die Verhandlungen der Zwanzigsten Versammlung der Dautschen Landwirth-
                schaftsraths.
 Municipal Association of N. S. Wales. Proceedings at the 10th Session, 1892.
 Murray, G. A. The Execution of Montrose; by Prof. Aytoun.
Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Mutual Life Chronicle, 1892.
         Twenty-third Annual Report.
 National Society for Women's Suffrage. Occasional Paper, 1892.

Neuman, J. O. Proceedings of the Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria. Vols. 1 and 2.

Masonic Guide for Victoria, 1889-90.
         Proceedings and Annual Reports of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, 1891-92.
         Proceedings and Annual Reports of the Grand Commandery of Michigan, 1891-92.
         Proceedings and Annual Reports of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, 1891.
        Proceedings and Annual Reports of the Grand Commandery of North Dakota, 1891.

Proceedings and Annual Reports of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, 1891.
 New Zealand Mines Department. Report on the Mining Industries of New Zealand, 1891. Norton, Hon. Dr. J. Sydney Punch, 1881–83. Oliver, A. Works of Jeremy Bentham. 22 vols. Page, T. Land Settlement.
  Palermo, Bibilioteca Nazionale di. Bollettino della, Aprile Settembre, 1891.
 Peace Society. The Herald of Peace, No. 519.

Peck, C. F. Eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of State of New York. (2 copies.)

Pitman and Sons, I. Pitman's Shorthand Weekly, 1892.

Plummer, J. New South Wales Railway Tourist's Guide, 1892.
 Plummer, J. New South Wales Railway Tourist's Guide, 1892.

Tasmanian Exhibition, 1891–92: Official Catalogue.

Polynesian Society. Journal of. Vol. 1, Nos. 1–3, 1892.

Poppenhagen, C. Northern Agricultural Association: Member's Pamphlet, 1892.

Publisher, The. The Sugar Journal.

The Insurance Agent. Vol. 27, No. 322.

The Weekly Times, No. 1,217.

Publishers of Engineering. Treatise upon Wire: its Manufactures and Uses; by Smith.

Publishers of Australian Pastoralists' Review. The Frozen Meat Industry.

Pulsford, E. Notes on Capital and Finance in Australasia.

Railway Institute. Redfern. New South Wales Railway Budget. Vol. 1, Nos. 1–3
  Railway Institute, Redfern. New South Wales Railway Budget. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-3. Registrar-General, New Zealand. New Zealand Official Hand-book, 1892.
  Rennie, E. A. Acts of Parliament of the Colony of Victoria, 1891.

Government Gazette of Victoria, 1891.
  Royal Institute of British Architects. Transactions. New series. Vol. 7.
         Kalendar, 1892-93.
  Royal Colonial Institute. Proceedings of. Vols. 22, 23.
Royal Society of New South Wales. Journal and Proceedings, 1891. Vol. 25.
Royal Society of South Australia. Transactions and Proceedings of. Vols 14, 15.
                                                                                                                                                                   Royal
```

Royal Society of Tasmania. Papers and Proceedings of, 1891.
Royal Society of Victoria. Transactions of. Vol. 2, Part 2, 1891.
Proceedings of. New series. Vol. 4, Parts 1 and 2.

Proceedings of. New series. Vol. 4, Parts 1 and 2.

Russell, H. C. President's Address, Royal Society of New South Wales.

St. Louis Mercantile Library. Catalogue. Section 1. English Prose Fiction.

Shillington, E. Investigations in the Theory of Reflected Ray Surfaces; by Rev. G. F. Childe.

On Related Caustics of Reflection, &c.; by Rev. G. F. Childe.

Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report, 1890.

Report of United States National Museum, 1889.

South African Philosophical Society. Transactions. Vol. 6, Parts 1 and 2, 1889-92.

Stephen, Sir A. Criminal Procedure: the Code, and Rules of Practice in British India; by Prinsep.

Cases and opinions on Constitutional Law. &c.: by Forsyth

Cases and opinions on Constitutional Law, &c.; by Forsyth.
Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code, Act XLV of 1860; by Mayne. Imperial and Colonial Constitutions of the Britannic Empire; by Creasy. Histoire des Colonies Pénales de l'Angleterre dans l'Australie; par Blosseville.

Sydney University. Calendar, 1891. Syme, D. The Age, 1892.

Tebbutt J. Results of Meteorological Observations made at Windsor, N.S.W., 1886-90.
Report of Mr. Tebbutt's Observatory for 1891.

Technological Museum. Raw Wools and Specimens, &c.; by Hawksworth.

A Bibliography of Australian Economic Botany. Part 1; by Maiden. Tepper, J. G. O. List of Named Insects in the South Australian Museum. 4th series.

Tucker, C. The Heretic. Nos. 1–8 and Supplement, 1886; also Vol. 2, No. 12, 1892.

Twynam, E. Postal Map of New South Wales, 1892.

Tyzack, T. W. Australian Poultry and Dog Gazette. Vol. 3, No. 7.

Under-Secretary for Mines. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of N.S.W. Palæontology, No. 5 and 8.

Records of Geological Survey of N.S.W. Vol. 2, Part 4, Vol. 3, Part 1.

Records of Geological Survey of N.S.W. Title-page and Index to Vol. 2, 1890–92.

Appeal Report of the Department of Mines and Agriculture, N.S.W. 1891

Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Agriculture, N S.W., 1891.
Under-Secretary for Works. Lithograph Copies of the Plans and Sections of the Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway, Contract No. 1.

Lithograph Copies of the Plans and Sections of the Cootamundra to Temora Railway, Contract No. 1. Lithograph Copies of the Plans and Sections of the Molong to Parkes and Forbes Railway, Contracts Nos. 1 and 2.

Victoria Institute. Journal of the Transactions of, Nos. 94-98, 100, 101.
Victoria Public Library. Catalogue of Newspapers, Magazines, &c.
Catalogue of the Oil Paintings, &c., in the National Gallery of Victoria. 2nd ed.

Vols. 1 and 2. Edited by Rev. D. Macdonald.

South Sea Languages. Vols. 1 and 2 Statistical Register of Victoria, 1890.

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Victoria, 1890–91. tern Australian Government. Western Australia in 1891; by F. Hart. (6 copies.)

Western Australian Government. Western Australia in 1891; by F. H. Winchell, N. H. Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota.

#### COPYRIGHT.

Angus and Robertson. Australia Felix; or, Sir Valiant Love. Address delivered by the Rt. Rev. J. S. White.

Register of Administrations of Anæsthetics, &c.; by G. L. Mullins.

Directory for the Public Worship of God in the Presbyterian Churches of Australia and Tasmania.

Account of the Duel between W. Bland and R. Case.

Australian Newspaper Co. The Star, 1892

Bennett, A. Town and Country Journal, 1892.

Blackmore, T. F. The Blue Mountain Guide, 1892–93.
Blackmore, T. F. The Blue Mountain Guide, 1892–93.
Bourne, F. C., and Co. The Australian Exchange and Mart. Vol. 4, No. 44.
Bruck, L. Australasian Medical Directory and Hand-book. 3rd ed. (2 copies.)
Bulletin Newspaper Company. Tales of the Convict System; by "Price Warung."
The Bulletin, 1891. (2 copies.)
Butler and McGirr. Freeman's Journal, 1892.
Cook and Co. The Protestant Standard, 1892.

Cook and Co. The Protestant Standard, 1892.

Dance, Dr. A. Dance's Veterinary Tablet.

Deslouis, C. Les Saules.

Duncan and Rouse. The Book of the Nineteenth Century.

Dunn, J. Lightning Timber Calculator, &c.; by J. Dunn.
Dymock, W. Felonry of New South Wales; by "An Old Identity."
Editor. The Bathurstian. Vol. 5, No. 8.
Edwards, Dunlop, and Co. The Kingswood Cookery-book; by H. F. Wicken.

Scenery of Shoalhaven: Fac-similes of Drawings, by S. Elyard.

Evans, D. F. Shipping Guide, 1892. Fairfax and Sons. The Sydney Mail, 1892.

don and Gotch. Australian Hand-book, 1892. Australian A.B.C. Guide, 1892. Gordon and Gotch.

Government Printer of New South Wales. Agriculture Gazette of New South Wales. Vols. 2 and 3. Department of Agriculture, New South Wales. Bulletin, No. 4.

Forage Plants of Australia; by F. Turner.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of New South Wales. Palæontology, No. 8.

Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales. Vol. 2, Part 4, and Vol. 3, Part 1.

Silos, Ensilage, and Silage; by J. A. Despeissis.

Government

```
Government Printer of New South Wales.
            Journal and Proceedings of the United Service Institution of New South Wales for 1891. Vol. 3. Comments on Cook's Log (H.M.S. "Endeavour," 1770); with Extracts, Charts, and Sketches, by the
                         Hon. P. G. King.
            Volunteer Act, Regulations, Orders of Dress, Alphabetical Key, &c.
Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, Sydney, Jan., 1892. New Monthly
            Series, Vol. 5, No. 4.
The Seven Colonies of Australasia.
            Statistical Register for 1890, and previous years. Part 8. Vital Statistics. Raw Wools, and Specimens to illustrate the Uses of Wool; by A Hawkesworth.
             Description of the Upper Ganges Canal, and other Systems of Irrigation in India; by F. A. Franklin.
           Description of the Upper Ganges Canal, and other Systems of Irrigation in India; by F. A. Franklin. Laws and Regulations to be observed in the Harbour of Port Jackson, New South Wales. Social, Industrial, Political, and Co-operative Associations in New South Wales; by E. W. O'Sullivan. Cases determined in the Land Court of New South Wales. Vol. 1, Parts 4, 5, and Vol 2, Part 4. List of Pastoral Leases, showing the dates upon which the Rents payable for the year 1892–93. The Drama and Music in New South Wales; by F. C. Brewer. Physical Geography, &c., of New South Wales; by H. C. Russell. 2nd ed. South Pacific and New Guinea, &c.; by the Rev. W. W. Gill. New South Wales State Children's Relief Department. Report for 1892. Marine Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales, &c.; by Philip Cohen. New South Wales Statistical Register for 1891, and previous years.
             New South Wales Statistical Register for 1891, and previous years. Report of Tasmanian Exhibition, 1891–92.
              Report of Department of Charitable Institutions, 1891.
              Bibliography of Australian Economic Botany; by J. H. Maiden. Part 1.
              Parliamentary Debates. Vols. 52-58. (2 copies.)
Marine Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales; by P. Cohen.
 Statutes of New South Wales, 1891–92.

Grimm, Rev. G. The unveiling of Africa, &c.; by the Rev. George Grimm.

Hardie and Gorman. Plan and Views of the Shoalhaven Estate, Numba Farms, &c.
             edie and Gorman. Plan and Views of the Shoalhaven Estate, Numba Farms, &c. wkins, S. Wagga Express, Riverine Directory for 1892.

Ves Bros. Bankruptcy Acts, 1887, 1888; with Rules, Forms, &c., by F. H. Salusbury. Index to the Statutes of New South Wales, 1892; by T. B. Clegg.

Manual of the Law of Real Property, &c.; by W. D. McIntyre.

New South Wales Weekly Notes. Vols. 6-8.

Bankruptcy Cases, New South Wales. Vols. 1, 2.

New South Wales Law Reports. Vol. 11, Parts 2-4, and Vol. 12, Parts 1-4.

Real Estate Acts of New South Wales, &c.; by John L. Watkins.

Trades Conciliation; by H. F. A. Davis.

Direct of Cases determined in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, 1884-9
  Hawkins, S.
  Hayes Bros.
               Digest of Cases determined in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, 1884-91; by H. M.
                             Cockshott and S. E. Lamb.
   Knaggs, R. C., and Co. Newcastle Nautical Almanac, Directory, &c., for 1893.
Leigh, S. T., and Co. Masonic Year-book and Directory of New South Wales, 1892.
Maclardy, W. M. The Horticulturist. Vol. 1.
Moffat, H. I. Daily Commercial News, 1892.
New South Wales Trade Protective Institute.
Trade Report, 1892.
   Oakman, J. C. Dr. Hall's Hygienic Treatment.

Pearse, A. List of Stockowners and Licensees in the Colony of New South Wales, 1891.

Proctor, R. The New Evangel, according to Richard Proctor, Christian Socialist.

Redman, F. W. Decay of the Teeth: its Cause, &c.; by F. W. Redman.

Ryan, Rev. J. The Australian Messenger of the Sacred Heart, January 1st, 1892.
   Ryan, Rev. J. The Australian Messenger of the Sacred Heart, January 1st, 1892.

Sands, J. Sands' Sydney and Suburban Directory, 1892.

List of Entries and Weights, Rosehill Races, 16th July, 1892.

Hawkesbury Race Club Official Programme, Spring, 1892, 1st and 2nd days.

Australian Jockey Club Programme, Spring Meeting, 1892, 1st, 2nd, and 4th days.

Rosehill Racing Club, Official Programme, November, 1892.

Rosehill Racing Club, Official Programme, November, 1892. 1st and 2nd days.
    Rosehill Racing Club, Official Programme, 3rd December, 1892.

Skinner, R. W. Materialism Vindicated; by "Veni."

Turner and Henderson. Sir Roger de Coverley: Selections from the "Spectator"; by A. B. Piddington.
                 Mathematical Papers set in the Sydney University Junior Examinations, 1884-91; by H. J. Carter. New South Wales Municipal Directory, 1892-93.

George Meredith, &c.: a Public Lecture; by Prof. M. W. MacCallum.
```

Mrs. Rawson's Australian Poultry-book.

Way, C. Squatter's and Sheep-breeder's Hand-book of the Merino Sheep, &c. White, C. and G. S. Early Australian History. Part 4. The Story of the Bushrangers; by C. White. Wimble, F. T., and Co. Official Newspaper Directory of Australasia. Wroblewski, C. Courrier Australian, from 7th Mai, 1892. Year-book of Australia and Publishing Company. Legal Year-book of Australasia, 1892.

Year-book of Australia, 1892.

#### APPENDIX H.

#### LIST of Books missing from the Lending Branch during 1892.

Author and Title of Book. No. Borrowed by 6.156 D—Lucas' Camp Life. A. J. Hamm, 1, Cumberland-st. 7.108 A—Domestic Medicine. J. Kniep, 3, Ivy-street, Darlington.

8.197 A.—Lavater's Physiognomy. Mrs. Cohn, 104, Underwood-street, Paddington.
10.90 A.—Bernstein's Five Senses of Man. W. Cranny, 99,

Bowman-street, Pyrmont.

13.47 H.—Table Talk of Napoleon Bonaparte. Mr. McHugh, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

13.171 B.—Kingston's Our Sailors. H. Stacey, Trafalgar-

street, Annandale.

16.125 H—Thackeray's Rose and the Ring. J. W. Rumpt, 91, Pitt-street, Redfern.

17.122, 123 D—Cumming's Hunter's Life. R. Power, 6, Queen's Place.

18.101 D-McClure's North-west Passage. G. G. Smith, 5,

Little Arthur-street, North Sydney.

19.118 H—Timbs' Clubs and Club-life in London.

Cassin, 35, Douglas-street, Redfern.

19.138 H—Greenwood's In Strange Company. Mrs

19.138 H—Greenwood's In Strange Company. Mrs. E. Vivian, 3, Purves-street, Forest Lodge.
 22.106, 107 D—Stanley's Through the Dark Continent. E. Ferris, Park-street Ashfield.
 23.168 B—Allison's Epitome History of Europe. E. Sawer, "Mascotte," Phillip-street, City.
 23.176 A—Bees, Silkworms, &c. A. E. Evans, 26, Parramatta Road, Forest Lodge.
 24.131 C—Gronow's Last Reminiscences. C. H. Dale, 179, Albion-street, Surry Hills.
 24.140 F—Molyneux's Reason and Faith. E. A. Bonham, Smith-street, Marrickville.
 27.2 H—Dicken's Barnaby Rudge. J. S. Birks, 57, Upper William-street South.
 27.6 H—Dickens' Christmas Stories. Miss D. Macinnes,

27.6 H-Dickens' Christmas Stories. Miss D. Macinnes, Jamieson-street.

Jamieson-street.

27.8 H—Dickens' Dombey and Son. Miss M. Barry, 29, Corben-street, Surry Hills.

27.11 H—Dickens' Hard Times. J. Carroll, 27, Clarence-st.

27.35 H—Marryat's Poacher. A. Pile, 101, Hargrave-street, Paddington.

27.63 H—Scott's Woodstock. B. Slator, 213, Clarence-st.

27.109 H—Curwen's History of Booksellers. H. Bickers, 216, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

29.57 H—Timbs' Things Not Generally Known. H. A. Cobbledick, 144, Wells-street, Redfern.

30.55 H—Thackeray's Barry Lindon. F. De Meur, 8, Riley-street.

street

street.
31.27 H.—Marsh's Adelaide Lindsay. D. De Meur, 8, Riley-st.
32.94 H.—Lytton's Falkland and Zicci. E. Felstead, Sir John Young's Crescent.
32.140 H.—Lytton's Eugene Aram. A. St. Clair, 133, Kent-st.
32.142 H.—Lytton's Night and Morning. W. R. Stirling, "Elsinore," Waverley Road.
34.158, 159 H.—Evans' Middlemarch. B. J. West, 47, Bathurst-street

34.158, 159 H—Eva Bathurst-street.

Bathurst-street.

36.155, 156 H—Scott's Heart of Midlothian. H. Black, 34, Henson-street, Pyrmont.

36.183, 184 H—Scott's Woodstock. W. Lithgow, 5, Kent-st.

36.192 B—Jenkinson's The Zulus. W. C. Hume, Ben Boyd Road, Neutral Bay.

40.2 B—Fitzpatrick's The Sham Squire. J. P. Dowling, 211, Catherine-street, Leichhardt.

41.37 D—Mark Twain's Tramp Abroad. R. W. H. Stone, London-street, Enmore.

43.93 B—Vizetelly's Berlin. J. Parsons, 272, Crown-street.

Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 43.142 A—Tanner's Jack's Education. G. Foster, 32, Wemyss-street, Surry Hills.
44.117, 118 C—Fitzgerald's Life of Garrick. H. G. Bain, Ridge-street, North Sydney.
45.1 C—Cochrane's Lives of Famous Travellers. A. Stephan, Kidman's Ruildings George-street.

45.1 C—Cochrane's Lives of ramous fraveners. A. Seephal, Kidman's Buildings, George-street.
45.107 B—Adams' Great Civil War. C. Morrow, 16, Liverpool-street, Paddington.
45.109 B—Voltaire's King of Sweden. M. J. McKenna, 49, High-street, North Sydney.
45.137 H—Beaconsfield's Coningsby. R. Halkett, 28, Elizabeth street

beth-street.

beth-street.
47.43 A—Penning's Engineering Geology. H. Leahy, Victoria Road, Marrickville.
49.130 H—Bret Harte's Works. Mr. Zwicker, Napierstreet, Paddington.
51.59 B—Benvenuti's French Revolution. P. L. Withers, William-street, North Sydney.
54.156 A—Fison's Kamilaroi. A. Liddell, The Avenue, Camperdown.
55.54 H—Only a Twelvemonth. J. B. Tooher, "Senga," Manly.

Manly. 82 G-Virgil's Poems. C. G. Monro, Mill-hill Road, 55.182 G-

Waveriey.
57.100 G—Bell's British Theatre. Miss M. Henry, Pelican-st.
57.123 A—Saward's Decorative Painting. Miss A. Kirby, Cambridge-street, Paddington.
58.195 B—Brewer's Henry VIII. J. Barton, 20½, Went-

worth Court.

59.108 H-Dickens' Sunday. P. Boeven, 142, Crown-st., City.
2 A—Pennell's Fishing Tackle.

City.
62.92 A—Pennell's Fishing Tackle. F. W. Smith, 152, Forbes-street.
62.152 H—Dykes' All round Sport. L. Cahill, Temple Court, Elizabeth-street.
67.100 B—McFarland's Mutiny of the "Bounty." J. Woodhill, 69, Sutherland-street, Paddington.
67.194 E—Guyot's Social Economy. F. C. Bevan, Botany

Road, Alexandria.

69.136 D—Stephen's Adventures of Six Young Men. J.
Mackenzie, William Henry-street, Ultimo.
70.75 G—Robinson's Tales of South India. C. Cahill, Temple

70.75 G—Robinson's Tales of South India. C. Cahill, Temple Court, Elizabeth-street.
70.97 D—Leonowen's Travels in India. C. G. Edmondson, Ebley-street, Waverley.
70.170, 171 C—Bourrienne's Napoleon Bonaparte. M. Montgomery, 64, Glenmore Road.
71.11, 12 C—Yates' Recollections. C. J. Nutt, Buckinghamstreet, Redfern.
71.58 A—Osborn's Ambulance Lectures. J. Rogers, 7, Dowling-street.
72.180 E—Walker's Political Economy. R. Walker, Erskinestreet.

street.
73.85 H—Dickens' Little Dorrit. A. Craig, Clarence-st., City.
74.20 H—Dagonet, the Jester. Miss J. Langham, 27, Lower Fort-street.

74.87 D—Thomas' Vagabond. 74.87 D.—Thomas' Vagabond. J. Weldon, Kent street. 77.49 H.—Poe's Tales and Writings. D. Campbell, 6, Glou-

77.49 H—Poe's Tales and Writings. D. Campbell, 6, Gloucester-street.
77.191 A—Hasluck's Mechanic's Workshop Handy-book. S. E. Crouch, 97, Young-street, Annandale.
78.51 H—Dasent's Popular Tales. M. Campbell, Gloucester-st.
80.31 C—De Quincy's Life and Writings. J. C. Dodwell, Newtown Road.
81.30 H—Sims' Theatre of Life. E. Sauphy, 195, William-st.

#### 1892.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 17 Vic. Ao. 2, scc, 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,-

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honor to submit to Your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this their thirty-eighth Annual Report.

- 1. The hours during which the Museum was open to the public were, as in previous years, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.; but in summer till 6 p.m., except on Sundays, when they were from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and on Mondays, when the Museum was closed for cleaning. The number of visitors in 1891 was 132,845, being an increase of 9,121. The largest attendance on any one week-day was 2,080, on Monday, 5th October. The largest Sunday attendance was 2,233, on 10th May. The average for the year was 296 on week-days, and 787 on Sundays.
- 2. The collections are still being steadily increased, although on account of the temporary disarrangement of the Museum for building purposes, the Trustees have continued to limit the acquisition of specimens. The principal purchases during the year have been:—

Casts of notable fossils in the British and other museums.

Two rare whales from New Zealand.

Skins and skeletons of Australian animals, including twenty Ceratodus forsteri, for exchanges.

Some rare New Guinea birds.

Ethnological specimens from Northern Queensland, the South Sea Islands, &c.

The most important acquisitions by exchange have been:—

Brazilian shells from Dr. Ihering.

A collection of Japanese Echinoderms, from Dr. Doderlein.

- 3. The Trustees are glad to report that the enlargement of the Museum was nearly completed before the end of the year.
- 4. The Committees of Trustees appointed for the investigation of duties and salaries of the officers and employees of the Museum, and for the revision of the Standing Rules and By-laws, have sent in their reports, which have been dealt with by the Board; and the By-laws and Regulations made thereunder have been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor for approval.
  - 5. The following publications have been issued during the year:-

Catalogue of Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, by Dr. E. P. Ramsay, part 3.

Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott, edited and revised by Mr. A. S. Olliff and Mrs. Forde, vol. 11, part 2.

Records of the Australian Museum, Nos. 6 to 10, forming completion of vol. 1.

The following works are in course of preparation:-

Catalogue of Australian Birds, parts 4 and 5, by Dr. Ramsay.

Catalogue of Shells, by Mr. Brazier.

Catalogue of Tunicata, by Professor Herdman, Liverpool, England.

Records of the Australian Museum, vol. II.

Catalogue of Australian Mammals, by Mr. Ogilby.

Catalogue of Reptiles and Batrachians, by Mr. Ogilby.

Australian Lepidoptera, vol. 11, part 3.

25-A

- 6. Full information with respect to the working of the institution will be found in the Curator's Report comprised in Appendix VII.
- 7. It is with feelings of deep regret that the Trustees have to record the death of C. S. Wilkinson, E.q., F.G.S., one of the elective Trustees, who occupied a seat on the Board from 1880 to 1891. The vacancy had not been filled by the end of the year.

The following Appendices are attached to this Report:-

I.—Annual Balance-sheet.

II.—Attendance of Visitors.

III.—Attendance of the Trustees.

IV.—Donations of Books to the Library.

V.—Donations of Specimens to the Museum.

VI.—Exchanges.

VII.—Curator's Report.

VIII.—Additions to the Library.

IX.—Publications of the Australian Museum.

The Common Seal of the Museum was hereunto affixed by order of the Board, this fifth day of July, 1892.

(Signed)

(L.S.)

(Signed)

S. Sinclair,

Secretary.

JAMES C. COX, M.D.,

Crown Trustee and Chairman.

APPENDIX I. STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1891.

Balance from last year— Endowment Fund. General Funds  From the Colonial Treasurer— Statutory endowment  Parliamentary appropriation— Salaries Contingencies  From sale of Publications— Coloured plates of eggs "Australian Lepidoptera" Miscellancous	2,751 0 n 3,900 0 0 0 4 13 9	1,698 12 4 1,000 0 0 6,651 0 0	Salaries— Curator Secretary Draftsman and lithographer Scientific assistants Skilled workmen Office staff Attendants Police, for night duty Expense of opening on Sundays  Purchase of specimens Collection of specimens Books  Show-cases Scientific catalogues, Museum records, and printing Specimen bottles and boxes Furniture and repairs Freights and travelling expenses	£ s. d.  600 0 0 400 0 0 225 0 0 1,060 4 0 791 7 6 182 7 10 597 17 2 255 10 0 250 0 0  536 15 10 128 14 5 414 7 3	£ s. d.  4,362 6 6  1,079 17 6 963 8 10  530 2 6 69 3 7 85 10 5 99 4 6
		9,373 4 1	Allowance to Curator in lieu of quarters  Miscellaneous expenses— Taxidermist's materials, stationery, and stores	71 8 1 49 3 10 65 7 6 21 13 0 22 17 6 16 17 6 0 18 0 	200 0 0  207 12 5  40 13 0 214 17 6  7,852 16 9  1,520 7 4  9,373 4 1

Sydney, 28th January, 1892.

Examined and found correct,—

ROBERT HUNT
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

APPENDIX II. ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING 1861.

					Week-days	Sundays	Totals.
January	• • •	•••	• • •		9,493	2,819	12,312
February	7	•••	•••		5,939	2,391	8,330
March		•••	•••	• • •	8,217	3,648	11,865
April	•••	• • •	•••	•••	7,731	$3,\!574$	11,305
May	•••	•••	•••	• • •	8,363	0,,02	14,125
June	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,843	<b>3,2</b> 09	$10,\!052$
July	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,268	$3,\!102$	11,370
August			•••	•••	6,322	4,665	10,987
Septemb	er	•••	•••		7,013	$3,\!056$	10,069
October	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,168	2,816	11,984
Novemb	e <b>r</b>	•••	•••	•••	6,088	$3{,}154$	9,242
Decembe	r	•••	•••	•••	8,465	2,739	11,204
Tota	al for	the year	r 1891	•••	91,910	40,935	132,845
Tota	al for	the year	r 1890	•••	87,900	35,824	123,724

APPENDIX

### APPENDÍX III.

### ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1891.

Crown Trus	stee.			
J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S	•••	•••	••• .	16
Official Trus	stees.			
His Honor the Chief Justice	•••	•••		0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary	• • •	•••	• • •	0
The Honorable the Attorney-General	•••	• • •	•••	0
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer	•••			0
The Auditor-General	• • •	•••		11
The Collector of Customs		•••		0
The President of the Medical Board	•••		•••	8
Elective Tru	stees.			
J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S		• • •	•••	9
A. Liversidge, Esq., M.A., F.R.S	•••	•••	•••	9
The Honorable Jas. Norton, M.L.C.,	LL.D.	•••	•••	15
Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., Knt.			•••	5
H. H. B. Bradley, Esq		•••		11
Robert Hunt, Esq, C.M.G		•••		14
Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.	•••			7
C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.				1
The Honorable P. G. King, M.L.C.		•••		12
W. D. Campbell Williams, Esq., L.R.				11
T. P. Anderson Stuart, Esq, M.D.	•••	•••	•••	3*
W. A. Haswell, Esq., D.Sc.	• • •		•••	$\dots 12$

* Granted leave of absence.

Number of Board Meetings during the year, 12 ordinary, 6 special.

### APPENDIX IV.

### DONATIONS OF BOOKS TO THE LIBRARY.

Presented by—	Books and Papers Presented.
	New South Wales.
Director of Agriculture  Department of Mines, Sydney	{ Agricultural Gazette, vol. ii, Nos. 1 to 11.  ''` { Hints for Collection and Preservation of Herbarium Specimens.    N.S.W., its History and Resources.  '`` } Annual Report, 1890.
Geological Survey of N.S.W	Records, vol. ii, Nos. 2 and 3.  Memoirs, Palæontology, Nos. 5 and 7.
Engineering Association of N.S.W. Commissioners of Fisheries, Sydney	Minutes of Proceedings, vol. iv Annual Report, 1890.
Linnean Society of N.S.W	Proceedings, vol. v, part 4; vol. vi, parts 1 and 2.  Abstracts of Proceedings.
Royal Society of N.S.W Field Naturalists' Society Australasian Association for the Adv ment of Science.	Journal and Proceedings, vol. xxiv, parts 1 and 2 Woolls—Plants indigenous in Sydney.
The Editors	Sydney Quarterly Magazine, 1891. The Spectrum, January, 1891.
Dr. J. C. Cox, Sydney	Catalogue of Australian Land Shells.  Exchange List of Land and Marine Shells.  Wilson—Comparative Methods of Digestion, &c.
Dr. E. P. Ramsay, Sydney	Sydney Technical College—Melbourne Centennial Exhibition. Manchester Museum and Owen's College Report. Geological Features and Mineral Resources of Mackay District. Selheim Silver Mines and Surrounding District. Geological Observations at the Heads of the Isaacs, Suttor, and Bowen Rivers.
Mr. J. F. Jackson (author), per Dr. Re	$\max_{i,j} \{ \text{Insects injurious to Drugs (extracts from } Pharmaceutical \} \}$
Mr. F. A. A. Skuse, Sydney Mr. A. J. North, Sydney The University, Sydney Free Public Library, Sydney Department of Public Instruction, Tecl Education Branch.	Australian Diptera, supplement 2 Butterflies and Moths, by Dr. Lucas Calendar for 1891 Annual Report, 1890.

Presented by—	Books and Papers Presented.
New \$	South Wales—continued.
echnological Museum	Catalogue No. 2, Raw Wools, &c. (2 extra copies).
The Government Printer	Official Report of the National Australasian Convention.
Railway Institute of N.S.W	The Brabourne Papers. Annual Report for 1891.
Irs. T. W. Edgeworth David	The Compleat Geographer, London, 1723.
fr. W. W. Froggatt, Sydney	New Genus and Two New Species of Tenthredinidæ.  Life History of certain Saw Flies.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Catalogue of Described Hymenoptera of Australia.
• •	Victoria
Mr. C. French, Melbourne	Handbook of Destructive Insects of Victoria.
A. A. I. D. J. D. G. E. I. G. M. II.	On the presence of Ciliated Pits in Australian Land Planarians Monograph of Victorian Sponges, part 1.
Ir. Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., F.L.S., Melbourne	On the Oviparity of Peripatus leuckartii.
The University, Melbourne	(Short Description of New Land Planarians. Calendar, 1891, 1892.
Royal Society of Victoria	Proceedings, vol. iii, new series.
ioyal Society of Victoria	Transactions, vol. ii, part 1; vol. iii, part 1.
Field Naturalists' Club, Melbourne	Victorian Naturalist, vol. vii, Nos. 8-12; vol. viii, Nos. 1-8 Report, 1890-91.
Baron F. Von Mueller, Ph.D., M.D.,	An Account of the Botanical Collection made in Kerguelen'
K.C.M.G., &c., Melbourne.	Land during the Transit of Venus Expedition.  Notes on Zoology of Houtman's Abrolhos.
Ir. A. J. Campbell, F.L.S., Melbourne	West Australian Zoology.
Fordon Technical College, Geelong	Annual Report, 1890.
Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery	Geelong Naturalist, Nos. 1 and 2. Report for 1890.
of Victoria	Rules and Regulations.
chool of Mines and Industries, Bendigo	Annual Report for 1890.
	TASMANIA.
Royal Society of Tasmania	Abstracts, April to September, 1891. Papers and Proceedings for 1877 and 1890.
	South Australia.
Field Naturalists' Section of Royal Society of S.A.	Proceedings, 1889–90.
Royal Society of S.A Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery	Transactions, vol. xiv, No. 1. Reports, 1889–90, 1890–91.
of S.A. Mr. J. G. O. Tepper, F.L.S., Museum,	Named Insects in the S.A. Museum.
${f A}$ delaide.	Reports on Coal-bearing Area in neighbourhood of Leigh Creek.
Government Geologist, Adelaide	Creek. Report of Geological Examination of Country in neighbour hood of Alice Springs.
Bovernment Resident, Palmerston	Government Resident's Report, 1890.
Adelaide Circulating Library	Report of the Committee, 1890-91. Appendix to Catalogue, No. 5.
	Description of a New Genus and Species of Marsuniali
Or. E. C. Stirling, Adelaide	Description of a New Genus and Species of Marsupial "Notoryctes typhlops."
•	Queensland.
Queensland Museum	Annals of the Queensland Museum, No. 1.
Royal Society of Queensland Department of Agriculture, Brisbane	Proceedings, vol. vii, Nos. 1 and 2; vol. viii, No. 1. Bulletin, Nos. 10 and 12.
> ODDER PRINCES OF AREST SOUTORED A THROUGHTO	Oysters and Oyster Fisheries of Queensland.
The Government Printer, Brisbane	
The Government Printer, Brisbane Parliamentary Librarian, Brisbane	Annual Report, British New Guinea, 1888-89.
The Government Printer, Brisbane	Annual Report, British New Guinea, 1888–89.  Coolgarra Tin-mining Report.
The Government Printer, Brisbane	Annual Report, British New Guinea, 1888–89.  Coolgarra Tin-mining Report.  Proposed Boring for Water at Brisbane.  Broken Hill, Notes on.
The Government Printer, Brisbane Parliamentary Librarian, Brisbane	Annual Report, British New Guinea, 1888–89.  Coolgarra Tin-mining Report.  Proposed Boring for Water at Brisbane.  Broken Hill, Notes on.  Paradise Gold-field.
The Government Printer, Brisbane Parliamentary Librarian, Brisbane  The Director, Geological Survey of Queens-	Annual Report, British New Guinea, 1888-89.  Coolgarra Tin-mining Report.  Proposed Boring for Water at Brisbane.  Broken Hill, Notes on.  Paradise Gold-field.  Geology of Cooktown District.
The Government Printer, Brisbane Parliamentary Librarian, Brisbane	Annual Report, British New Guinea, 1888–89.  Coolgarra Tin-mining Report.  Proposed Boring for Water at Brisbane.  Broken Hill, Notes on.  Paradise Gold-field.  Geology of Cooktown District.  Cape River Gold-field.  Mines near Cooktown.
The Government Printer, Brisbane Parliamentary Librarian, Brisbane  The Director, Geological Survey of Queens-	Annual Report, British New Guinea, 1888-89.  Coolgarra Tin-mining Report.  Proposed Boring for Water at Brisbane.  Broken Hill, Notes on.  Paradise Gold-field.  Geology of Cooktown District.  Cape River Gold-field.

Presented by—	Books and Papers Presented.
. Q	UEENSLANDcontinued.
	[ Progress Report, Pearl and Shell Fisheries, by W. Saville
Colonial Secretary, Brisbane	Kent, 1889-90.  Report Brisbane Fish Supply,  Food Fishes of Queensland,  Bêche-de mer and Pearl Shell Fisheries,  Pearl and Pearl Shell Fisheries,  Go.  Go.  Go.  Go.  Go.  Go.  Go.  Go
Royal Geographical Society, Queensland Branch.	Annual Report of British New Guinea, 1890–91. Proceedings and Transactions, vol. vi, parts 1 and 2.
,	New Zealand.
Mr. H. Suter, Christchurch Colonial Museum and Geological Survey of New Zealand.	Description of New Zealand Land and Freshwater Shells.  Twenty-fifth Annual Report.
Mr. Charles Chilton, M.A., Port Chalmers Mr. T. Kirk, F.L.S., Wellington	
Auckland Institute New Zealand Institute	Note on Eruptive Rocks of Bluff Peninsula.  Auckland Institute Report, 1890–91.  Transactions and Proceedings, vol. xxii.
Mr. T. W. Kirk, F.L.S., &c., Wellington	(Note on the Breeding Habits of the European Swallow.
,	England.
	[ Illustrations of Typical Specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera,
British Museum, Natural History Section	part 8. Systematic List of F. E. Edwards' Collection. Catalogue of Fossil Birds. Catalogue of Birds, vol. xix. Catalogue of Fossil Fishes, part 2. Catalogue of Fossil Cephalopoda, part 2.
Mr. Edgar E. Smith	Notes on some Shells recently received.  Description of three new Species of Helix from New Guinea.  List of Land and Freshwater Shells of Barbadoes.  Remarks upon the Genus Pythina.  On the Nomenclature of certain Genera of British Land and
Dr. P. H. Carpenter, Windsor Royal Colonial Institute, London Mr. F. P. Pascoe, London Royal Society of Literature, London Birmingham Natural History and Microscopical Society. University, Cambridge Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society Conchological Society, Leeds	Freshwater Shells.  Paper on some Points of the Morphology of the Cystidea.  Proceedings, vol. xxii.  The Darwinian Theory of the Origin of Species.  Report, 1890-91.  Midland Naturalist, 1890, November, December; 1891, January to November.  Sixth Annual Report of the Antiquarian Committee.  Fifty-eighth Annual Report.  Journal of Conchology, October, 1890; January, 1891; July,
Leeds Geological Association	1891. Transactions, part 6.
Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society	Annual Report, 1890-91.
Liverpool Biological Society Liverpool Geological Society	Collection of Ancient Marbles.  Proceedings and Transactions, vols. iv, v.  Proceedings, 1890–91, vol. vi, part 3.  (Fourth Annual Papert of the Puffin Island Biological Station
Professor Herdman, Liverpool	Fourth Annual Report of the Puffin Island Biological Station.  The Genus Ecteinascidia, &c.  Piological Popular of the Coming of the "Annua"
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.	(Biological Results of the Cruise of the "Argo."  Memoirs and Proceedings, 4th series, vols. i, ii, iii, and iv, parts 1 to 5.
Manchester Microscopical Society Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society.	Transactions and Annual Report, 1890. Annual Report and Transactions, vol. x, part 1.
Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.	Journal, vols. i, ii.
	Scotland.
Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh Royal Society, Edinburgh Highland and Agricultural Society, Edin-	Report of the Director for 1890. Proceedings, vol. xxiii, pp. 1-64. Transactions, 5th series, vol. iii.
burgh. Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh	Proceedings, Session 1889-90.

Presented by -	Books and Papers Presented.
	Score in a serious d
	Scotland—continued.
	Notes on the Marine Accumulations in Largo Bay, &c.
	Note on a recent exposure of a "Washout."
Mr. J. Bennie, Geological Survey, Ed	in- Note on a small Collection of Freshwater Ostracoda from Edinburgh district.
burgh.	On Things New and Old from the Ancient Lake of Cowdenglen.
Natural History Society, Glasgow	Proceedings and Transactions, vols. i, ii, and iii, part 1.
University of Glasgow	Calendar, 1891–92.
•	(Notes on Palæozoic Species in Lindley & Hutton's "Fossil Flora."
Mr. R. Kidston, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Stirli	Fructification, &c., of Carboniferous Ferns.
, , ,	Yorkshire Carboniferous Flora.  Fossil Flora of Staffordshire Coal-fields.
	(The Mucilage and other Glands of the Plumbaginese.
University of St. Andrews	Observations on the Fertilisation and Hybridisation of some Species of Albuca.
·	_
0.1	IRELAND.  Guide to the Museum, 2nd edition.
Science and Art Museum, Dublin	··· \ Reports of the Director for 1889 and 1890.
Professor Haddon, Dublin	Reports on Zoological Collections from Torres Straits (three
	pamphlets).
	United States.
Smithsonian Institution	Annual Report, 1888, 2 parts; 1889, part 1.
	Bulletin, No. 38.
U.S. National Museum	Proceedings, vol. xii, 1889.
II S Department of Agriculture	North American Fauna, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Bulletin, vol. iii, Nos. 11, 12, "Insect Life."
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Periodical Bulletin, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
	(Bulletins 58 to 61, 63, 64, 66.
U.S. Geological Survey	Monograph No. 1.
o.s. deological survey	Ninth Annual Report.
Professor Agassiz, Museum of Comp. Z	(Mineral Resources of the United States, 1888. oo- (Report, 1889–90.
logy, Harvard College, Cambrid Mass.	ge, { Bulletin, vol. xvi, No. 10; vol. xx, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; vol.
Meriden Scientific Association	( xxi, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Proceedings and Transactions, vol. iv.
Boston Society of Natural History	,, vol. xxiv, parts 3, 4.
Mr. James Terry, American Museum	of Sculptured Anthropoid Ape Heads.
Natural History.	( Forty-third Annual Report, State Museum.
New York State Library	Bulletins, State Museum, Nos. 2 to 10.
1.0 1012 State 2	State Library Bulletin, July-August, 1891.
American Museum of Natural History	Bulletin, vol. iii, pages 41-194.
American Ornithologists' Union	Seven Years' Retrospect.  (Transactions, vol. ix, Nos. 3 to 8, and Index.
	Annals, vol. iii, No. 13.
New York Academy of Sciences	, vol. iv, Nos. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, and Index.
	( ,, vol. v, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Mr. A. E. Foote, Philadelphia	Naturalists' Leisure Hour, Nos. 118-121.
New York Microscopical Society Bacteriological Laboratory, Academy	Journal, vol. vii, No. 4. of Reprints of three Editorials re Toxic Effect of Matter accom
Natural Sciences, Philadelphia	panying Tubercle Bacillus and its Nidus.
Zoological Society, Philadelphia	Nineteenth Annual Report.
Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelp	( ,, 1691, part 1.
Michigan State Board of Agriculture	Twenty-ninth Annual Report.  Index of Reports, &c.
Rochester Academy of Sciences	Proceedings, vol. i, pp. 1–100.
California Academy of Sciences	Occasional Papers, Nos. 1 and 2.
California State Mining Bureau Geological Survey of Illinois	Tenth Annual Report of the State Mineralogist Geological Survey of Illinois, vol. viii, Text and Plates.
Geological Survey of Ohio	First Annual Report (3rd organisation).
Mr. R. C. Orcutt, San Diego, California	West American Scientist—March to October, 1891.
Association Milweykoo	Cincinnati Museum Association Report, 1890.
Trustees, Public Museum, Milwaukee	Eighth and ninth Annual Reports. (The Ear of Man.
Mr. Howard Ayres, Milwaukie	Concerning Vertebrate Cephalogenesis.
The Authors	The Perisonic Plates of the Crinoids, by Chas. Wachsmuth and Frank Springer.

Presented by-Books and Papers Presented. CANADA, Sir J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. Burrows and Tracks of Invertebrate Animals in Palæozoic Rocks. Proceedings and Transactions, vol. i, part 4. vol. ii, parts 1, 3 and 4. vol. iv, parts 3 and 4. Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science ,, vol. v. ,, vol. vi. Natural History Society, Montreal Canadian Record of Sciences, 1891, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7. Hamilton Association Journal and Proceedings, part 7. McGill College and University, Montreal... Annual Calendar, 1891–92. Contributions to Canadian Palæontology, vol. i, part, 3. vol. iii. Catalogue of Canadian Plants, Polypetalæ: Acrogens. Geological Survey of Canada Canadian Hepaticæ. Royal Society of Canada ... Proceedings and Transactions, vol. viii. India, &c. Annual Report, 1889-90, 1890-91. Distant's Oriental Cicadidae. Indian Museum, Calcutta ... Indian Museum Notes, No. 5. Catalogue of Mammalia, part 2. Memoirs, vol. xxiii; vol. xxiv, No. 3. Records, vol. xxiii, No. 4; vol. xxiv, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Geological Survey of India Contents and Index to Records. Palæontologia Indica, S. 13, vol. iv, part 2. Government Central Museum, Madras Report, 1890-91. South African Museum Report of Trustees, 1890. FOREIGN. Dr. H. von Ihering, Brazil Four Pamphlets, Bergens Museum, Bergen ... Aarsberetning fur 1889. ... Société Entomologique de la Russe Horae, T. 25. Société Imperiale des Naturalistes, Moscow Bulletin 1890, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Société des Naturalistes, St. Petersburg ... Revue 1890, No. 9. Bulletin, T. 9, Nos. 7, 8. Mémoirs, T. 4, No. 2; 5 Nos. 1, 5; 10, No. 1; 8, No. 2. Comité Géologique, St. Petersburg Comision del Mapa Geologico de Espana, Memoirs. Descripcion de la Provincia de Soria Boletin, Tomo 16, Ano 1889. Madrid. Faune Crétacique du Portugal, Fas. 1, 2. Materiaux pour l'étude stratigraphique et palæontologique M. P. de Loriol, Geneva ... d'Angola. Études des Echinodermes. Imperial Ordnance relating to Elementary Schools. Tokyo Library, Japan General Regulations relating to Local Education. Extract of Annual Report, 1890.

Journal of College of Science, vol. 4, Nos. 1, 2.

Transactions, vol. xviii, part 2; vol. xiii, part 1. Imperial University, Japan Asiatic Society of Japan ... Memoria de la Secretaria de Gobernación Policil y Fomento, Museo Nacional de Costa Rico, San Jose. 1890. Antiguedades de Costa Rico, H. Polakowsky. On a Specimen of Pleurotomaria from Tobago. Mr. R. J. L. Guppy, Port of Spain, Trinidad Remarks on the Geological Position of the Polycistine Beds of Napanne. Revista del Museo de la Plata, T. 2, Ent. 1. Museo de la Plata .. K. K. Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft, Verhandlungen, Band 40. Vienna. K. Naturhistorisches Hofmuseum, Annalen, Bd. v., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Vienna. Ornithologischer Verein, Vienna Mittheilungen, 15th December, 1890 Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Trieste... Atti del Museo, vol. viii. 1889, No. 4; 1890, November, Bulletin International, Académie des Sciences, Cracovie ... December; 1891, January, February, March, July October. Böhmische Gesellschaft der Wissen-Sitzungsberichte, 1889, part 2; 1890, parts 1 and 2. schaften, Prague. Jahresbericht, 1889, 1890. Ungarische Geologische Gesellschaft Buda-Foldtani Kozloni, 1890, August to October; 1891, January to pesth. July. Société Royale de Malacologique, Brussels Procès Verbal des Séances, 1889, pages 133-215; 1890, pages 1.88.

Presented by—	Books and Papers Presented.
	Foreign—continued.
Feuille des Jeune Naturalistes	Revue Mensuelle, 1891. Catalogue, fas. 10, 11, 12.
Société Zoologique de France	Catalogue, 1as. 10, 11, 12.   Bulletin, vols. i to xiv, and 15, Nos. 1-10, and 16, Nos. 1 to 7.
/	( Memoires, vols. i, ii, iii, and iv, Nos. 1, 2.
Ecole d'Anthropologie, Paris	Revue Mensuelle, January to November, 1891.  Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft naturforschende Freunde,
Dr. Mobius, Mus. für Naturkunde Berlin	1, 2, 10, 1890.  Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift, 22 March, 1891.
Corollashoft für Anthonologi. Till all	Vogelleben von Ugogo
Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte, Berlin	Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, 1890, Hft. 5, 6; 1891, Hft. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Naturhistorischer Verein der Preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens.	Verhandlungen, Jahr. 47, part 2; Jahr. 48, Hal. 1.
,	Mathematische and naturwissenschaftliche Mittheilungen.
K. Preussiche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.	1890, Nos. 8, 9, 10; 1891, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Sitzungsberichte, 1890, Nos. 20-53.
	Phylogenese des terminalen Segmentes der Saugethier- Hintergliedmafsen, G. Tornier.
Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali, Milan	Atti della Società, vols. xxx, xxxi, xxxii, and xxxiii, parts 1 and 2.
K. zoologisches und anthropologisch- ethnographisches Museum, Dresden.	Amtliche Berichte, 1890, 1891.
Verein für naturwissenschaftliche Unterhaltung zu Hamburg	Verhandlungen, 1886-90.
Senkenbergische naturforschende Gesell-	_
schaft, Frankfurt am Main	Katalog der Vogelsammlung im Museum
Deutsche zoologische Gesellschaft, Leipzig	Verhandlungen, 1891.
·	Berichte uber die Zool. Abt. des Museums. Die Decapoden-Krebse des Strasburgischen Museums, 1 and 2.
Dr. Dodovloin Museum Streetham	Cephalopoden von Ceylon.
Dr. Doderlein, Museum, Strasburg	Bericht uber die von Herrn Dr. Doderlein in Japan gesammelten Pycnogonidae.
•	3 Pamphlets by Dr. Karsch.
Dr. W. Hein	1 Pamphlet by Dr. W. Weltner.
	Die Verwendung der Menschengestalt in Flechtwerken Geschichte Mittheilungen Reihe II., parts 1 and 2.
N-toolisterial on March 1 1	Afrikanische Fulgoriden, von F. Karsch. Neue West-Afrikanische, durch Herrn. Premier-Lieut. Morgen
Naturhistorisches Museum, Lubeck	von Kribi eingensendete Orthoptern, von F. Karsch
	Eine neue Stomatopoden Gattung Pterygosquilla von Hilgendorf
Director, Museum für Naturkunde	Führer durch die Samınlungen des Museums für Völkerkunde
	4te Auflage.  ( Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Singeikaden Afrika's und Mada-
Royal Museum of Natural History, Leyden	gascar's, von F. Karsch.
R. Instituo di Studi Superiori Practici e di	(Beknopt Verslag omtrent R. Mus. van Natural History. Publicazioni Sezione di Scienze Fisische, e Naurali, vol. i.
Perfezionamente in Firenzi. Prof. E. H. Giglioli	Primo Rosoconto de Resultati della Inchiesta Ornitologica in
R. Stazione di Entomologia Agraria, Florence.	Italia, part 3. Various Pamphlets, Reports, and Catalogues.
2101000	Diagnosis des Poissons nouveaux, 1890.
Drof D. Collett Christians	Sur Quelques Poissons de Madère.
Prof. R. Collett, Christiana	Norges Fauna nye Fugle fundne, 1887-9. Immigration of Syrrhaptes paradoxus into Norway.
<b>1</b> 5	Rugende Coloni of Larus, Spitsbergen.
Museum, Stavanger, Norway	Aarsberetnung for 1890.
de Norvege, Christiania	Enumeratio Insectorum Norvegicorum, Fas. 1, 3, 4, 5. Bidrag til Kundskaben von Norges Arktiske Fauna, No. 1.
,	•

# APPENDIX V. DONATIONS OF SPECIMENS TO THE MUSEUM.

Donor.	No. of Speci- mens.	Scientific Name.	Common Name.
		MAMMALIA.	
Mr. R. Bose	1	Hydromys chrysogaster	Golden-bellied water-rat.
Captain Carpenter	1		Blade of Baleen of a whale.
Mr. F. C. Chopin	1		. Flying squirrel.
Mr. Chas. Cross	1	Macropus ualabatus	
Mr. Thos. Illidge	1	Dasyurus maculatus &	
Mr. O. le Bon	1		. Kangaroo. . Rabbit rat.
Dr. Machattie	1	,	Albino Norway rat.
Mr. J. T. McMahon	$\frac{1}{1}$	Mus decumanus,  Dasyurus viverrinus	1 a
Mr. E. K. Moulder Mr. F. S. Nichols		Ornithorhynchus anatinus	1
Mr. F. S. Nichols Miss E. Oldfield	i -	Molossus australis	D-L
Mr. Rose	1 1	Hydromys chrysogaster	Q 17 1 13' 1 to to
Mr. B. Russell	1 7		Piece of Baleen.
Mr. F. B. Starky		Hydromys chrysogaster	
Mr. Henry Snell	1 -	Mus decumanus, variety	. Norway Rat.
Mr. O. B. West	<b>2</b>	Dasyurus viverrinus	. Native cats.
	A	Transpared Turner Negma AND	Face
		s, INCLUDING THEIR NESTS AND	.  Nest & Eggs of Lineated Acanthiza
Mr. Richard Brannon		Acanthiza lineata	Nankeen Kestrel.
Mr. W. C. Browne	$\frac{1}{2}$		Black-shouldered Kite.
(	1 1	Chalcites plagosus	Bronze Cuckoo.
Mr. Neville Cayley	-		Least Swamp Quail.
Mr. Richard Cockran Mr. S. B. Dav	1		. Rifle Bird.
Mr. S. B. Day	1		. Black-necked Swan.
Director Botanic Gardens	1	,, olor	. White Swan.
photoi Bomino sur III	1	~	Silver Pheasant (hybrid)
Mr. Hugh Dixon	1	Cuculus pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo.
Mr. H. J. Douglass			Australian Cormorant.
Dr. Edwards {	2		Jameson's Gulls.
Dr. Edwards	1		Giant Petrel.
Master Etheridge {	1		Brown Tree Creeper. White-throated Tree Creeper.
Ι,	1		To:
Miss M. Z. Flood	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	1 ~	Giant Petrel.
Dr. L. Holden	1 1	1	White Goshawk.
Mr. J. Humphries	î	Malurus lamberti ♀	Lambert's Superb Warbler.
i	1	" cyaneus o	Superb Warbler.
Dr. G. Hurst	1	Acanthiza pusilla o	Little Brown Acanthiza.
	1	,, nana ♀ ·	Little Yellow Acanthiza.
, (	2	Sericornis frontalis of and Q.	
Miss Jones	$\cdot \mid 1$		Painted Finch, mounted in 17 Little Yellow Acanthiza.
	1		Lineated Acanthiza.
	1 1	α 1" 1 1	Vallow warmed Coobacileus
1	1 1		Black and White Fantailed Fly
İ	1	- Sautopiosa includes	catcher.
_	1	Rhipidura albiscapa	White-shafted Fantail.
Mr. Ben. Lucas	1	Pachycephala gutturalis .	White-throated Thickhead.
-	1	Cacomantis flabelliformis ? .	Fan-tailed Cuckoo.
İ	1	Artamus sordidus o	Wood Swallow.
	1	_ mio mi	Frontal Shrike-tit.
Į	1		Lunulated Honey-eater. Eggs of Blue-mountain Lorikeet.
	$\frac{4}{2}$		D. T. C. Cucanon
	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	, ,	White-throated Tree Creeper.
ļ	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 24 4 4 4	Orange-winged Sittella.
Miss Edith Lucas	1	mm   1   7   7   7	Yellow Robin.
TIES DUINI DUOMS	3	1 30.43	Yellow-tufted Honey-eater.
	5		Fuscous Honey-eater.
	1	,, lewinii	Lewin's Honey-eater.
Mr. T. Martin	5	Leipoa ocellata	Eggs of Mallee Hen.
Messrs. Mathiews Bros	1		Spoon-Bill.
í	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$	Pachycephala xanthroprocta	Nest and three Eggs of Norfoll
•	<b>)</b>		Island Thickhead.
Dr. P. H. Metcalfe <	2	Petroica multicolor	Nestandone Egg of Norfolk Island

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Scientific Name.	•	Common Name.
		Aves—continued.		
	1	Rhipidura pelzelni	]	Nestand two Eggsof Pelzeln's Fan-
	2	Gerygone modesta		tail. Nestand two Eggs of Ashy-fronted
Dr. P. H. Metcalfe <	1 -	Symmorphus leucopygius		Gerygone. Nest and one Egg of White-rumped
	1	Zosterops tenuirostris		Symmorphus. Nest and three Eggs of Long-billed
	1	" albigularis		Zosterops.  Nest and one Egg of White-
Mr. J. Stuart Morrison	. 1	Graculus novæ-hollandiæ		throated Zosterops. Australian Cormorant.
Mr. H. Newcombe	. 1	Turnix melanotus ?		Small Black-spotted Turnix.
Mr. A. J. North {	$\begin{bmatrix} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Eopsaltria australis Ephthianura albifrons		Nest and two Eggs of Yellow Robin Nest and two Eggs of White- fronted Ephthianura.
4	(   i	Turtur suratensis		Indian Dove.
Hon. Jas. Norton, M.L.C.	1	Accipiter cirrhocephalus		Collared Sparrow Hawk.
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Strepera graculina	••••	Pied Crow Shrike.
Mr. A. A. Payten	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Ægialitis bicincta Pedionomus torquatus		Double-banded Dotterel. Collared Plain Wanderer.
MIT. II. II. Layton	i	Podiceps novæ-hollandiæ		Black-throated Grebe.
Mr. A. Rose {	5	Graculus stictocephalus		Small Black Cormorant.
Mr. W. E. Seccombe	1 1	Chalcites plagosus	•••	Bronze Cuckoo.
		Platycercus pennantii Callocephalon galeatum		Pennant's Parrakeet (albino). Gang-Gang.
Dr. Henry Sinclair	1	Poëphila mirabilis		Beautiful Grass Finch
Mr. C. B. Solomon	. 1	Biziura lobata		Musk Duck.
Mr. G. Streatfield Mrs. M. Thomas		Astur approximans Anas sp	•••	Australian Goshawk. Egg of a Duck, with smaller one inside.
1	1	Haleyon sanctus		Sacred Kingfisher.
	1	Amadina lathami	•••	Latham's Grass Finch.
	1	Excalfatoria australis Q	•••	Least Swamp Quail,
	1 1	,, ,, ,, (juv.) Platycercus pallidiceps		Least Swamp Quail. Pale-headed Parrakeet.
:	3	Manorhina melanophrys		Bell-bird.
	2	Ptilotis lewinii	•••	Lewin's Honey-eater.
·	2	Pachycephala gutturalis Eopsaltria australis	•••	White-throated Thickhead. Yellow Robin.
	1 1	Hirundo frontalis		Welcome Swallow.
	î	Rhipidura albiscapa	,	White-shafted Fantail.
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	1	Acanthiza lineata	·	Lineated Acanthiza.
111. 0. 11. Inospe	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	Collyriocincla harmonica Gerygone albigularis	• • •	Harmonious Thrush. White-throated Gerygone.
	1 1	Malurus cyaneus		Superb Warbler.
	1 1	Cacomantis pallidus		Pallid Cuckoo.
	1 1	Chalcites plagosus	• • • •	Bronze Cuckoo.
•	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	Pardalotus punctatus Pachycephala gutturalis		Spotted Diamond Bird. White-throated Thickhead.
	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	Eopsaltria australis		Nests and six Eggs of Yellow Robin.
	3	Glyciphila fulvifrons		Fulvous-fronted Honey-eater.
j	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	Pachycephala rufiventris Sittella chrysoptera		Rufous-breasted Thickhead. Orange-winged Sittella.
Mr. R. W. Turner		Platycercus personatus		Masked Parrot.
Dr. Ward {	1	Haliætus leucogaster		White-bellied Sea Eagle.
. (	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$	Podargus strigoides Diomedia exulans	•••	Tawny-shouldered Podargus. Wandering Albatross.
Mr. Wyburd Zoological Society of N.S.W		Diomedia exulans Ossifraga gigantea		C' D. I
		REPTILIA.		
Mr. P. T. Atkinson		Lialis burtonii		Lizard.
Dr. Clive Belisario		Pseudechis porphyriacus	• • •	Black Snake.
Mr. C. W. Berry Mr. Chas. Black	i	Enygrus sp. bibroni Hoplocephalus superbus	• • •	<b>=</b> 1 1 2 1
Mr. Chas. Black Mr. Henry Childs	1 - 1	Typhlops guntheri		D
Mr. J. Clarke	. 1	Vermicella annulata		Black and White-ringed Snake.
Mr. E. Cobcroft	. 1 1	Varanus varius		Lace Lizard.

or. A. B. Cox		mens.	·		
			Reptilia—continued.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		1	Vermicella annulata		Black and White-ringed Snak
Ir. George Emmanuel		ī	Morelia spilotes		Diamond Snake.
Ir. George A. Field		1 -	Amphibolurus muricatus		Prickly Lizard.
Ir. M. Fitzhardinge		1	Hoplocephalus curtus		Brown-banded Snake.
lev. A. C. E. Forrest		1	Dendrophis punctulata		Snake.
Ir. John Foster		1	Gymnodactylus platurus		Flat-tailed Gecko.
Ir. Harris		1	Lygosoma sp		Lizard.
fr. A. Hibbs		. 3	Typhlops nigrescens		Blackish Burrowing Snake.
Ir. D. C. Hollander		1	Typhlops sp		Burrowing Snake.
Ir. B. Holtermann		1	Hydrophis sp		Sea Snake.
Ir. A. Hunter	• • •		Acanthophis antarctica		Death Adder.
Or. Hurst			,,	1	Egg of a Lace Lizard.
Ir. Thomas Illidge		1	Varanus sp	• • • •	
Ir. S. A. Josephson	• • •	1	Gymnodactylus platurus	• • • •	Flat-tailed Gecko.
	ſ	1	Diemenia superciliosa	• • • •	
		1	Lygosoma decresiense		Lizard.
		1	Lygosoma decresiense	• • • •	Lizards.
	1	2	,, sp	• • • •	
	1	1	", sp	• • •	Lizard.
		1	Amphibolurus barbatus	• • •	Bearded Lizard.
Ir. H. J. McCooey	J	1	Lygosoma sp	• • • •	Lizard.
11. 11. 5. brococy	)	1	Hoplocephalus gouldi		
		2	Ablepharus boulengeri		Lizards.
	-	4	Lygosoma sp	• • • •	
	1	1	,, leseueri	• • • •	
	İ	3	Diplodactylus vittatus	• • •	
	1	1	Hyla sp	• • • •	
	l	1	Typhlops nigrescens	• • •	
Ir. E. J. McMaster	• • •	1	Typhlops nigrescens	•••	Blackish Burrowing Snake.
Mr. T. McNab	• • •		Typhlops guntheri	• • • •	Gunther's Blind Snake.
Ar. James Massingham	• • •		Lygosoma sp	• • • •	
Mr. J. Menzies	• • •		Hoplocephalus sp Typhlops sp	•••	Young Snake.
dr. E. A. Middleton	• • •		Typhlops sp	•••	
Mr. D. Moss	• • • •		Gymnodactylus platurus	• • •	Flat-tailed Gecko.
	[	2	Diplodactylus spinigerus	•••	Lizards, Pine Geckoes.
		4	" vittatus	• • •	Spotted Geckoes.
		2	Lygosoma labillardieri	• • •	Lizards.
		2	lesueuri	• • •	
		1	Amphibolurus barbatus	• • • •	Bearded Lizard,
F O M 35	- 1	$\frac{2}{2}$	Gymnodactylus miluisii	•••	District December of Caraba
Mr. C. T. Musson	}	2	Typhlops nigrescens	• • •	T:
	- 1	6	Egernia striolata	• • •	Lizards. Lizard.
		3	Lygosoma sp	•••	Lizard.
	ļ	1	,, sp	•••	Cooks
		1	Oedura lesueuri	• • • •	Gecko.
	ļ	1	Lialis punctulata	•••	Wasters to J. Classica
• W. A. T. Nowling	ſ	3	Gehyra variegata	• • •	1771 - 4 - 2 1 - 3 - C 1 - a
Mr. A. J. Newling Mr. A. J. North	• •		Gymnodactylus platurus	•••	Dlug ton and Linguid
Mr. A. J. North	٠.,		Tiligua scincoides Pseudechis australis	• • •	Oneman hallind Dunnin Spales
Mr. J. D. Ogilby	{	1		•••	Tames maded Chales
		1	Hoplocephalus superbus	• • •	D. J. L. T. J
Mr. A. Sidney Olliff Mr. E. G. W. Palmer	••	-	Amphibolurus muricatus	•••	Dlask Chales Vouna
F TT TO 1	• •	1	Pseudechis porphyriacus	•••	Charles
Mr. H. Parker	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Gymnodactylus miluisii	• • •	Flat tailed Cooks
Mr. A. R. Payten	{	i	Gymnodactylus platurus Platurus scutatus	•••	D:
Mr. A. G. Ralston		1 7		•••	1 (3) 7 377 (37 - 1)
Mr. J. S. Rodd		1 -	Pygopus lepidopus Typhlops nigrescens	•••	Blackish Burrowing Snake.
Mr. Percy Rose	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Delma fraseri	•••	Fraser's Slow-worm.
Mr. F. F. Row		1	Typhlops nigrescens		Blackish Burrowing Snake.
ALL: 1: 1: 100 H		1 1	Vermicella annulata		Ringed Snake.
	1	1	Holopcephalus sp	•••	
Mr. Thomas Russell	₹	$\frac{1}{2}$	", gouldii		Gould's Snakes.
	- 1	i	1 77 11 1		Clam Wown (Timond)
Mr. W. Skelton	(	`  -	Ablepharus boulengeri	• • • •	T:
Mr. E. Soane	••	1 -	Hoplocephalus pallidiceps		Dala handed Spoke
		4	Egernia cunninghami	···	1
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	{	1	Amphibolurus muricatus		TO 1 11 T' 1
Mr. E. J. Tritton	(	. 1	Gymnodactylus platurus	• • • •	1 753 1 23 1 20 1 1
Mr. H. Vaughan	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	٦.	Gymnodactylus platurus	• • •	Tilet letted Cooks

Donor.	No. of Speci. mens.	Scientific Name.	Common Name.
		REPTILIA—continued.	
Mr. S. Winter	[ 1	Brachysoma diadema	Scarlet-headed Snake.
Mr. M. W. Yeo	1	1 <del>-</del>	Lizard.
	1	Dendrophis punctulata	Green-tree Snake.
Or. J. Ziehlke	] 1	Vermicella annulata	Black and White ringed Snake.
	•	December	
	•	Pisces.	
Or. J. C. Cox	] 1	Trichiurus coxii	, Ribbon Fish.
Ir. S. R. Craddock	1	1	Long-nosed Coral-fish
Ir. E. H. K. Crawford	1		English Perch.
Deep-sea Trawling Syndica	te 6		Macleay's Sole.
resh Food and Ice Compa		· •	
Ir. H. W. Henderson	1		Butterfly Fish.
Ir. J. M. Hart	$\dots$ 1		
Ir. S. H. Hyams	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$		Box Fish.
	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1 a	Spotted False Surgeon Fish.
		Ostracion cubicus	Box Fish.
	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	Monacanthus sp	Leather Jacket.
•			File Fish.
An Taolom	4		•••{
1r. Iceley	$\begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$		•••
,			Camal First
	1	1MT	Coral Fish.
	1 1		Leather Jacket.
	3		Ded Dede Ced
	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$		Red Rock Cod.
Ir. W. Saville-Kent	$\left\{ \left  \begin{array}{c} z \\ 2 \end{array} \right  \right.$		•••
			···  -
	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$		···   Cardanaan
In Tomas Massingham	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$		Gudgeon.
Mr. James Massingham	$\frac{1}{1}$		Flying Gurnard.
	1	771	•••
		1 TT (1 )	Star cagor
Ar. T. Mulhall	$\begin{cases} 1 & 1 \end{cases}$	1	Star-gazer.
Ir. W. H. M'Donnell	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array}$	10	Black-tailed Flying Fish Pennant Fish.
Mr. A. M'Intosh	" 1	Prionurus microlepidotus	Fennant Fish False Surgeon Fish.
Ir. Parker	1	Ostracion lenticularis	Dow Elah
Ir. Puckeridge	1	10 11 1	Pennant Fish.
Ar. Samuel Reeves	1	l · ·	Sucking Fish.
Ir. W. Rogers	i	maining and a name of a	[F]
Ir. A. Rose	2	D	17. 11. 10
Ir. Terrance Ryan	1	0.1	Hammer-headed Shark.
Ir. P. Smith	1	Fistularia serrata	Pipe Fish.
Ir. John Thompson	î	Ostracion lenticularis	Box Fish.
Ir. William Walker	1	Trigla kumu	Flying Gurnard.
Dr. Ward	1	Trichiurus sp	Ribbon Fish.
Ir. R. H. D. White	1	1 221	Cox's Ribbon Fish.
r. Williams	î	Patæcus fronto	Frontal Fish, Blenny.
		Mollusca.	
or. C. Belisario	, 1		L Tand Shall
f T To .	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$	Helicarion strangei Limax maximus	Land Shell.
lr. J. Brazier Commissioners of Fisheries	.	Collection of Ostrea cucullata	Marine Shells (Oysters).
N.S.W.	$, \left\{ \left  \begin{array}{cc} \\ 4 \end{array} \right  \right.$	Stones with Ostrea cucullata	
ATING TT .	4	Vaginula plebius	,, ,, Land Shells.
	l	vaginula pieorus	Collection of land and fresh-wa
	1	Helix ericetorum	Shells. Land Shell
Or. J. C. Cox	$\begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$		
		Charopa morti Pupa strangei	,,
•		l d . T · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ,
	1		··· ,
Deep-sea Trawling Syndic		Papuina roliensis Fusus maximus	Marine Shell.
Mr. R. T. Etheridge	1 1	T	) T 10111
Mr. Hall	7	The state of the s	M
	1	Trochus pelluciaus	Marine Sheil.

Donor.	No. of Speci- mens.	Scientific Name.	Common Name.
		Mollusca—continued.	•
(	24	[	Species of land and fresh-water Shells
Mr. C. Hedley	$\frac{3}{\cdot 12}$	Vaginula hedleyi	Marine Shells. Land Shells.
	9		,,, ,,, ,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Messrs. Hedley and Musson	1 1	1 - • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Marine Shell Land Shell.
Mr. R. Helms	1	T !	Land Shell.
Mr. Hyam {	î	A	,,
	2		Marine Shells.
Ir. W. Saville-Kent	 3	omanulifora	,,
	1	"	··· ,,
)	î	Collection containing following	
		species :	,,
. [			"
-		*	•••
		" 1 11	,,
		", diemenensis	,,
		l	,,
Town Don Amshidasass		70	··
Very Rev. Archdeacon { King.		TO 1 11/1 2 1 1 2 14 2 12	,,
iring.	i	N	,,
		,, marmorata	,,
ļj			,,
11			,,
-		' "	,,
		Pupa nelsoni	,,
į į		1	·· ,,
Ir. S. W. Law	$\frac{2}{2}$	±	,,
Mr. John Mitchell	$rac{2}{2}$	TT .1'	,,
ii: John Mitchen	ĩ	TO 1 (* 3)	,,
	1		Collection of land and fresh-wate
	2	Limax maximus	Shells.
	3	" lævis	
Mr. C. Musson $\{ \mid$	3	" agrestis	
	1		} Land Shells.
	1 1	1 1 1.	
† 1	6	A "1"	
Mr. A. J. North	1		Land Shell.
Ir. E. P. L. A. Oam	1	Triton costatus	
Queensland Museum (per Mr.	149		Land Shells, Collection of
· C. Hedley). Ir. S. Sinclair	1	Limax maximus	Land Shell
Ir. D. Wall	1	8	
Mr. T. Whitelegge	6	Glaucus atlanticus	Oceanic Mollusca.
		Insecta.	
		Cole optera.	•
Ir. G. H. Barrow Iaster R. J. Etheridge	1	Lacon sp	Beetle. Small Miscellaneous Collection of
4. T. T	,	Callandas praetoreii	Coleoptera. Beetles.
Mr. L. Frank	$rac{4}{2}$	Calloodes mastersii Anoplognathus porosus	
Mrs. Hall	ĩ	Heteronyx sp	1 "
	4	Amarygmus sp	., ,,
$ \text{ faster F. Iredale } \dots \qquad \Big\{  \Big  $	$\frac{1}{1}$	Chrysolophus spectabilis	"
Mr. Alfred Koebele	$\frac{1}{14}$	Chrysolophus spectabilis Vedalia cardinalis	· ·
11. 1111100 11000010	1	Platysoma sp	15 "
1	1	Bostrichidae	Mr
Mr. S. W. Law	1	Curculionidæ	1 × 10
	1 1	Cybister scutellaris,	- Doomos
,			• •

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Scientific Name.	Common Name.
		Insecta—continued.	
(	26	Repsimus manicatus	Beetles.
Hon.James Norton, M.L.C. $\langle$	1	Chrysolophus spectabilis	Beetle.
(	1	Scaraphites Macleayi Pamborus viridis	,,,
Mr. A. J. North Mr. J. D. Ogilby	$\frac{1}{1}$	Lamprolina æneipennis	,,
in o. b. ognoy	i	Zopherosis georgii	··· ,,
Mr. E. Richards $\dots$ $\langle$	1	Dasygnathus dejeanii	··· ,·
	1	Spilopyra sumptuosa	••• ,,
Mr. F. A. A. Skuse Mr. W. Smart	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	Axionychus insignis Symphyletes nigrovirens	,,   Longicorn Beetle.
(	1 4	Chrysolophus spectabilis	Beetles.
$ ext{Mr. J. A. Thorpe} \qquad \ldots \Big\{$	1	Gonipterus sp	Beetle.
Mr. Thos. Whitelegge	. 1	Sosytelus sp	
		Diptera.	
(	1	Limnophila antiqua	] Crane Fly.
Mr. J. Brazier $\ldots$ $\left. \left\{ \right. \right.$	î	Rutilia splendida	Fly.
	1	Gynoplistia bella	Crane Fly.
<b>.</b>	1	Macrocera decorosa	Fungus Gnat.
	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 1\\2 \end{array}$	Culex vittiger Muscidæ	Musquito Flies.
$Mr. S. W. Law \dots $	l î	Asilus sp	Robber Fly.
	1	Asilidæ	Robber Fly.
	3	Dolichopodidæ	Flies.
Mr. A T No. 1		Syrphide	··· ;,
Mr. A. J. North Mr. J. A. Thorpe	1 7	Psilopus sydneyensis Asilidæ	Fly Robber Fly.
<del>-</del>	4	Macromastix costalis	Crane Flies.
Mr. Thos. Whitelegge		Ephydra sp	Puparium and imperfect imago of.
,		77	
M. W. Cillian	. 1	Hemiptera.	· Tand Dan
~ ~ ~~ ~	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Ploiaria, sp Cimex lectularius	Land Bug. Bed-bug.
3 F TT T 3 F (1)		Lygæidæ	Large number of.
70 70 10 1 1	1	Fam. Reduvidæ	Land Bug.
Mr. J. A Thorpe	$\{\mid  1 \mid$	Scutelleridæ	,
Mr. T. Whitelegge	1 4	Hebrus sp	Water Bugs.
	, 1	rieorus sp	Water Bugs.
		Homoptera.	
	1	~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Branch covered with scale insects.
TO TO CI	$egin{array}{ccc} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{array}$	Cicada	Call making Cassid
	$egin{array}{cccc} & 1 & 2 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	Brachyscelis duplex Jassidæ	Gall-making Coccid.
			····
Mr. K. H. Bennett	) 7	Hymenoptera.	L NT   C NY
	$\begin{vmatrix} \cdot \cdot \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	Icaria sp Pterygophorus cinctus	Nest of Wasp Saw-fly.
Mr. J. Brazier	$\{\mid \hat{i} \mid$	Thynnus wallisii	Wasp.
Mr. W. D. Filmer	3		Galls of.
	$\left  \begin{array}{cc} 1 \end{array} \right $	•	Small Wasp's Nests.
Mrs. Hall Mrs. Holding	$ \cdot $ $\frac{1}{9}$	•••••	Wasp's Nest.
<b>7.4</b> T TT T 1	2	Lestes bombylans	Wasps' Nests in clay Specimens of Carpenter Bee an
121. 0. 11. 0 0 1 ddin		Lestes bombylans	nest.
		Scolia sp	Wasp.
		Formica sp	Ant.
	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	Thynnide Formicide	Wasp's Nest. Ants.
Mr. S. W. Law		Apis mellifica	Ants. Honey Bee.
• • •	1	Formicidæ	Ants.
	1	Apidæ	Bees.
		Formicidæ	Ants.
	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	Ichneumonidæ Apidæ	Wasps. Bees.
77 T. T. T 37 37	C. 1	Apride	Nest of Wasp.
Hon. Dr. James Norton, M.L.			
Mr. A T No. L.	1	Sphegidæ (in mud nest) Chrysis sp	Immature Specimens.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Scientific Name.	Common Name.
		Insecta—continued.	
		$Lepidoptera. \  \  $	
Mrs. Anderson	1	Papilio erectheus	Butterfly.
Miss Banning	1	Cryptophasa sp	Larva of.
Mr. G. H. Barrow	1	Hypsa sp	Moth.
Mr. John Brazier	1	Diludia casuarinæ	Hawk Moth.
Mr. John Brazier	$\int   1 $	Fam. Noctuidæ	Moth.
	$\left\{\begin{array}{c c}1\end{array}\right\}$	Diludia casuarinæ	, , ,
Mr. J. J. Davis	$ \dots \mid 1 $	Charaxes sempronius	Butterfly.
Mr. David Edgar	i . i	Coequosa triangularis	Moth. Cases of the larvæ of Case Moths
Mr. W. D. Filmer	$ \begin{cases}   & 15 \\ & 12 \end{cases} $		Cocoons (moths).
Mr. Louis Frank	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mycalesis terminus	Butterflies.
Mr. S. H. Hyam	1	Antheræa eucalypti	Moth and Cocoon.
•		Agarista sp	Moth.
		Tineæ	Moths.
	1	Papilio sarpedon	Swallow-tail Butterfly.
		Agaristidæ	Moth.
	3	Noctuæ	Moths.
Mr. C W T	4	Tineæ	"
Ir. S. W. Law	$\begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$	Bombycidæ	··· " o
	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & \end{vmatrix}$	Pyralididæ	Small Moths.
			Small collection—Butterflies ar Moths.
		***************************************	Small collection of Insects.
	$\lfloor                                    $	Darala sp	Moth.
Mr. John M'Ghu	1	Antheræa eucalypti	,
Ar. D. McQueen	1	Diludia casuarinæ	Hawk Moth.
A. A. T. Namelle	$\left  \begin{array}{cc} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right $	Doratiophora pungens	Moth.
Mr. A. J. North	1	Pieris nigrina:. Trichetra stibosoma	Butterfly Moth.
Hon. James Norton, M.L.	V 1	Antheræa	Moth Cocoon of.
. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ . ′	Î	Chærocampa oldenlandia	Hawk Moth.
	1	Cœquosa triangularis	Caterpillar of.
Master N. Podmore	1	Cœquosa australasiæ	Hawk Moth.
Mrs. Powne	1	Cœquosa triangularis	Caterpillar of.
Hiss and Master E. H. P.		Loxostoma sp	Moth.
Ramsay. Ar. Richards		Papilio macleayanus	Swallow-tail Butterfly.  Moth.
V	1	Endoxyla liturata Liparidæ	O-4: 11 f - M-41.
ar no mar on	1	Antheræa eucalypti	Moth.
F TTT ~ .	9	Chelepteryx collesi	Cocoons of.
Aiss Sparkes	1	Cœquosa triangularis	Hawk Moth.
	1	Cœquosa australasiæ	,,
	1	Danima banksiæ	Moth.
	1	Attacus cynthia	,,
	! 1	Antheræa eucalypti	··· ,,
	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Spilosoma obliqua	,,
Ir. Ed. Whitney	1	Zeuzera sp	! ,,
		Neuroptera.	
Mr. J. Brazier	$\ldots \mid 1$	Chrysopa sp	Lacewing.
	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	Termites sp	White Ants.
Ir. S. W. Law	$\left\{ \left  \begin{array}{cc} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right  \right.$	Phryganidæ	Caddis Fly.
r - 37	( 1	Agrionidæ	Dragon Fly.
Ir. Vernon	•••	Termites	A piece of floor skirting showing the work of White Ants, from the Court-house at Coonamble.
		Orthop tera.	
	] 1	Acripeza reticulata	Grasshopper.
	2		Egg Cases of Mantis.
	1	1 11	Egg nest of Praying Mantis.
	1	Acrophylla titan	Phasma.
- TTT (V T) 1	$\begin{array}{c c} \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 \end{array}$	Extatosoma tiaratum Phancoptera	Young Grasshopper.
r o mini	1	Phancoptera Acrophylla titan	Phasma.
C TT () TO ()	i	Acripeza reticulata	Grasshopper.
e , T. (T)	$\ddot{1}$	Tropidoderus childrenii	Phasma.
	1	Blattidæ	Cockroach.
Ir. J. A. Thorpe			

Donor.	No. of Speci- mens.	Scientific Name.	Common Name.
		Arachnida.	
Mr. W. Barrett	1	Lycosidæ	Spider.
Mr. Samuel Bidwell	1	Chiefly Epeiridæ	Spiders.
Mr. A. Dickson Mr. W. D. Filmer			Spider.
Mr. W. D. Filmer Mr. Chas. Forrest		Epeira biapicata	Spiders' Egg Cases.
Mrs. Holding	1 -	Philadramaidea	Spider.
Mr. J. Irving			Spider and Nest.
Mr. S. W. Law {	2	Epeiridæ	Spiders.
Mr. T. W. Miller	1	Epeiridæ	Spider.
(	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	Tityus marmoreus	Scorpions.
Mr. C. T. Musson {	4	Tityus marmoreus Opistophthalmus sp	Georpions.
Mr. W. J. Rainbow			Spider.
Mr. E. A. Rennie		Gasteracantha sp	,,
Mr. W. R. Roach Dr. Sinclair	l	Trombidium sp	Harvest mite.
,	l	Epeira sp	Spider.
Mr. J. A. Thorpe $\dots$	1	Hypoderas sp	Subcutaneous Mites.
Dr. Williams	1	Hypoderas sp	Spider.
	•	- Myriopoda.	1 1
Mn I C Danalas	, ,	. TT	
Mr. J. G. Douglas Mr. Frank Lotze	$\stackrel{ }{1}$		Centipede.
Mr. Samuel Milgate		Julus sp Heterostoma sulcidens	
Mr. C. T. Musson	$1  2\overline{5}$	Myriopoda	<b>1</b> = <b>±</b>
Master F. R. Parker	1	Heterostoma sulcidens	
Mr. E. Richards		Glomeridæ-Sphæropæus sp	_ <b>-</b>
Mr. Thomas Russell Mr. F. A. A. Skuse		p. , sp	**
Mr. W. T. Wait		Polyxenus sp Julus sp	
	( 1	Julus sp	Millepede.
		CRUSTACEA.	
Mr. J. Arnold Dr. J. C. Cox	1 1	Ibacus peronii	Crab.
Dr. J. C. Cox Mr. H. D'Ardier		Matuta picta Palaemon ornatus	TD
1	1 4	Pagurus striatus	TT U.O. I
Deep-sea Trawling Syndi-		Balanus trigonus	Barnacle.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Alepas pedunculata	,,
New South Wales Fresh Food and Ice Company.	1	Squilla lævis	Mantis-Crab.
Mr. S. W. Law	1	Ocypoda macleayana	C
Mr. T. Mulhall	i	lati.	Crab. Crested Crab.
····	6	Astacopsis bicarinatus	Freshwater Crayfish.
Mr. C. T. Musson	24	Palæmon danæ	Prawns.
)	14	Hymenicus sp	Crabs.
Mr. W. Myring	11 1	Pinnotheres pisum Squilla lævis	_
· -	1		Smooth Mantis Crab. Crab.
Or. E. Sinclair {	î	Hyastenus diacanthus	~ ;
$\mathbf{M}$ r. Thos. Whitelegge $\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{M} \end{array} \right\}$	4	Balanus tintinnabulum	Barnacles.
in Inos. Whitelegge	23	Catophragmus polymerus	"
		VERMES.	
Ir. F. Townshead	1	Gordius aquaticus	Wire Worm.
Or. Ward	1		Planarian Worm.
Ir. Thos. Whitelegge	12		Polyzoa.
		Echinodermata, &c.	
lrs. Canxpey	1 [	Dealt	Rameav's Sand ston
Ir. A. J. Coates	1	Tripneustes angulosus	Ramsay's Sand-star. Sea Egg (rare on N.S.W. Coasts)
Or. J. C. Cox	î	Echinometra oblonga	Sea Egg.
Or. J. C. Cox	4	Echinoneus cyclostomus	Sea Eggs.
(	10	Strongylocentrotus erythrogram-	" "
loyal Society of N.S.W.	1	mus.	
·	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	Centrostephanus rodgersii Asterina calcar	", ", Spurred Star-fish.
		Asterina carcar	COUNTRY OF STREET

Donor.	No. of Speci- mens.	Scientific Name.	Common Name.
	-	Echinodermata, &c.	
	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	Asterina gunnii Asterias calamaria	Gunn's Star-fish. Star Fishes.
Royal Society of N.S.W.	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	Stichaster polyplax Ophionereis schayeri Ophiactis resiliens Ophiothrix fumaria	Brittle Stars.
Deep-sea Trawling Syndicat	$egin{array}{cccc} 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1$	" caespitosa Amphiura sp Antedon macronema Antedon macronema	", ", ", Feather Star.
Mr. Thos. Whitelegge	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\1\\8 \end{bmatrix}$	Strongylocentrotus tuberculatus Centrostephanus rodgersii Strongylocentrotus erythro- grammus	Sea Egg. "" Sea Eggs.
·	,		
Dr. J. C. Cox Deep-sea Trawling Syndicat Miss King Mr. W. Saville-Kent Department of Mines, Sydne "L E.H.," Wentworth	. 1 . 1 y 66	Hydractina lævis Thorecta freija	Alcyonarian Coral. Zoophyte. Sponge. Collection of Corals (38 species). Specimens of recent Corals. Freshwater Sponge.
		ETHNOLOGICAL.	
Mr. Edward Bright Rev. R. Copland King			Stone Axe-head. Fishing-net, with Shell Sinkers and Wooden Floats.
Mr. H. J. M'Cooey	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bison americanus	Pair Buffalo Horns. Stone Axe. Maori Bags. Wooden Musical Implements.
		OSTEOLOGICAL, &C.	
Mr. O. le Bon	1 1 1	Phlogænas cruentata  Histiophorus sp.?	Portion of Skull of Aboriginal. Skeleton of Bleeding Heart Dove. Bone—Left Femur of very old Draught Horse. Skeleton of Sword-fish.
Mr. James Dall		illisuopitorus sp. :	.,
British Museum	1	Fossils.	Last Lower Molar, with portion of
Mr. C. Hedley	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$	Helix samsoniana Helix gunni	Mandible of. Fossil Shell.
Mr. S. P. Hitchcock .	1		Internal Cast of a Shell from Permo- Carboniferous Rocks of Wollongong.
Royal Society of N.SW.	$\left\{ \left  \begin{array}{c} 59 \\ 37 \\ 2 \end{array} \right  \right.$		Univalves Bivalves Corals  Miocene, Bordeaux.
Mr. J. A. Wall Mr. S. H. Wintle	$ \begin{cases} 2 \\ 50 $	Rhyzophyllum australe interpunctatum	Specimens, Fossils, Post Tertiary Tertiary, Carboniferous, and Silurian.
Mr. C. Wolstenholme	1	Echinoconus	Echinoid.
		Minerals.	
Mr. John Bliss			Piece of Asbestos Ore from Bathurs District. Blue Sapphire.
Mr. J. Crook Mr. J. Wilson			Large piece of Dark Crystal of Sapphire. Piece of Waterworn Sandstone.
		Applications and the state of t	

Donor.	No. of Speci- mens.	Scientific Name.	Common Name.
		Miscellaneous.	· ·
Mr. G. H. Barrow	1		Book, entitled "The Office of the Holy Week, according to the Roman Missal and Breviary." Printed at London in the year 1688.
Corporation of the City of London.	1		Bronze Medal in commemoration of the 700th anniversary of the Mayoralty of the City of London, 1889.
Mr. F. Jackson	9		Coins and Tokens. Photo of Oysters.
Mr. W. Saville-Kent {	1		Photo of Split-paling Oyster Collectors, coated with young brood of oysters.

## APPENDIX VI. EXCHANGES.

```
Specimens forwarded.
                 Specimens received.
                                    Bondi Aquarium, Sydney. (26.)
Mammal:-1 species-1 specimen.
                                                          Birds: 8 species-8 specimens.
                                                          Ethnological:—12 specimens.
                                   Mr. J. H. Brady, Cape Town. (11.)
Insects: -96 species -385 specimens.
                               Clergy Daughters' School, Waverley. (24.)
                                                          Porifera:—4 species—4 specimens.
                                                          Hydroida :—2 species—2 specimens.
                                                          Corals: 4 species 4 specimens.
                                                          Echinodermata:—6 species—7 specimens.
Crustacea:—2 species—3 specimens.
                                                          Polyzoa:—3 species—3 specimens.
                        Church of England Grammar School, North Sydney. (37.)
                                                          Mollusca: 54 species 129 specimens.
                            - Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, N.Z. (31.)
Birds: -2 species -2 specimens.
                                 Mr. Jas. Dall, Collingwood, N.Z. (30.)
                                                          Birds:—15 species—26 specimens.
Mammals:—1 species—3 specimens.
                                 Geological Survey of N.S.W. (27, 32.)
                                                          Books: 22 vols.
Minerals:-132 specimens.
Books:—17 vols. and some unbound papers.
                                 Hawaiian Legation, Sydney. (17.)
                                                          Minerals :- 6 specimens.
                                       Dr. H. von Ihering, Brazil. (6.)
Mollusca:—23 species—100 specimens.
                                                  . |
                                    Miss Jelly, Surrey, England. (13.)
                                                          Bryozoa, &c.:—11 species—21 specimens.
                                    Mr. W. Kershaw, Melbourne. (39.)
21 Moths and Butterflies.
                                                          Insects—33 species.
                                 Mr. T. M'Ilwraith, Hamilton, Ont. (22.)
                                                          Birds: 48 species 83 specimens.
Birds: -44 species-60 specimens.
                                  Mr. F. M'Knight, Melbourne. (22.)
s. | Casts of Fossils:—1 species—1 specimen
Fossils:—11 species—33 specimens.
                                                          Fossils:—6 specimens.
                                       Prof. Newton, Cambridge. (40.)
Birds:—10 species—19 specimens.
Mammals:—1 species—1 specimen \} in spirits.
```

```
Specimens received.
                                                                  Specimens forwarded.
                                   Mr. G. D. Nesbit, Adelaide.
                                                                (35.)
                                                        Foraminiferous Sand :- 6 specimens.
                                    Mr. A. S. Olliff, Sydney.
                                                         Book :-- l'vol.
Book:—1 vol.
                        Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of S.A. (18.)
                                                         Birds: 103 species 174 specimens.
                                                        Photographs:—16.
                               Royal Zoological Museum, Florence. (14.)
Fishes: -60 species -105 specimens.
                                       Strasburg Museum. (31.)
Echinodermata:—15 species—33 specimens.
Crustacea: 29 species 62 specimens.
                                     Mr. F. Stringer, Sydney. (36.)
Birds:—10 species—31 specimens.
                                 Mr. H. Suter, Christchurch, N.Z. (29.)
                                                        Mollusca: 6 species 23 specimens.
Mollusca:—8 species—53 specimens.
                                 Mr. H. de Saussure, Neuchatel. (38.)
Insects:—21 species—37 specimens.
                  Swedish Consul, Sydney. For the Royal College at Stockholm.
                                                        Mammals:—26 species—30 specimens.
                                                        Insects:—80 species—141 specimens.
                                Prof. Baldwin Spencer, Melbourne. (5.)
ens. Zoophytes:—2 species—8 specimens
Zoophytes: 2 species 2 specimens.
                                  Tasmanian Museum, Hobart. (1.)
| Fishes:—1 species—2 specimens.
                                                        Ethnological:—4 specimens.
                                  United States Consul, Sydney.
                                                                 (12.)
                                                        Casts of Nuggets:—7 specimens.
                                United States Geological Survey. (28.)
                                                        Minerals: 66 specimens.
                               United States National Museum.
                                                                (8, 20.)
Mammals: 2 species 3 specimens.
                                                         Echinodermata: 25 species 64 specimens.
                                                         Birds:—90 species—133 specimens.
Fishes:—1 species—1 specimen.
                                                        Mammals:—29 species—34 specimens.
                                                        Fossils:—6 specimens.
                               Mr. J. Whitehead, Kent, England. (19.)
Birds:—2 species—4 specimens.
Birds:—4 species—4 specimens.
                                   Zoological Society, London
                                                               (34.)
                                                        Reptiles:—1 species—3 specimens.
```

#### APPENDIX VII.

CURATOR'S REPORT TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum.

Gentlemen.

I have the honor to submit herewith Reports of the different Departments for the year 1891.

The alterations to the Museum being still incomplete, those portions of the collections withdrawn from public exhibition, viz., the foreign mammals, the minerals and the fossils, remain housed in temporary

The new portion of the Museum destined for offices and workrooms was so far completed as to permit of occupation about the beginning of December, and although the work of moving into it was not completed by 31st December, this will be a convenient time to report the allocation of the different rooms.

On the Basement:—Store-room, strong-room, kitchen, bathroom, and lavatories.

On the Ground Floor:—Board-room and Secretary's offices, Curator's rooms, and Ornithological scientific work-room.

On the First Floor:—Library, and Ornithological cabinet rooms. On the Upper Floor:—Scientific work-rooms, viz., Conchology, Entomology, Marine Invertebrata, and the registration of specimens, and Draftsman.

The suite of rooms under main staircase formerly occupied by the Entomologist and the Draftsman is being renovated and will be allotted to the Paleontologist

The portion of the new buildings intended for exhibition of specimens is not yet ready.

MAMMALS.

Mammals.—The specimens acquired and registered in this department during the year are -50 specimens, purchased; 113 specimens, collected; 8 specimens, received by exchange; 16 specimens, presented. The most noteworthy have been two rare whales from New Zealand.

The foreign mammals have been, as already intimated, withdrawn from exhibition owing to the building alterations, but the Australian mammals are on view as usual in the north end of the ground floor. catalogue of the Australian mammals by Mr. J. D. Ogilby is now in the press and will be issued in the coming year (1892). A paper on a new species of Pteropine Bat from the New Britain Group was published in the "Records" in March, 1891.

Birds (Mr. A. J. North).—During the year 575 specimens of birds' nests and eggs have been registered, viz., 203 specimens, purchased; 113 specimens, collected; 101 specimens, received by exchange; 158

specimens, presented.

The principal acquisition consists of a number of additional species of Birds of Paradise, among them being examples of Astrapia nigra, Epimachus maximus, Lophorina atra, and Paradisea rubra, making the already fine collection of Paradiseidæ nearly perfect. Opportunities for an occasional day's collecting near Sydney have occurred, of which advantage has been taken to fill up gaps in the Reference Collection, and to replace with fresh specimens many of the exhibits in the Old Collection on view in the cases.

The new wall cases in upper floor of the Museum, referred to in my last year's report, for the reception of the mounted collections of birds, are now completed, and are being filled with birds mounted in groups to show the male and female, young, nests, eggs, and habits of the family, as far as it is possible to do so.

Mr. A. J. North, who was formerly engaged to assist in the preparation of the catalogues of Australian birds, has now been appointed on the staff as "Assistant in Ornithology." Since his appointment I have put the Ornithological Registers under his charge, and he has been engaged in registering the specimens and looking after the collections of birds.

- Mr. North has published the following papers during the year in the "Records":—
  (1) Supplement to the Catalogue of "Nests and Eggs of Birds found breeding in Australia and Tasmania."
- (2) Note on the Nidification of Plotus novæ-hollandiæ, Gould.
  (3) Note on the Nidification of Edoliisoma tenuirostre, Jard.
  (4) Note on the Nidification of Turnix melanotus, Gould.

A specimen of the rare *Pediononus torquatus* having been sent to the Cambridge University to be worked out, the result has been a valuable paper in the "Records" by Dr. Hans Gadow, on its structure with regard to its systematic position; and a very useful paper was also published in the "Records," by the late Mr. K. H. Bennett, on the "Disappearance of certain species of Birds in the Lower Lachlan district."

Work has been continued at the Catalogue of Australian Birds. Part III, Psittaci, has been issued, and parts IV and V are in preparation.

REPTILES, BATRACHIANS, AND FISHES.—In the present condition of the Museum buildings, already referred to, not much new work has been attempted during the year, but the collections have been gone over, as usual, and carefully attended to.

The acquisitions registered have been:—(Reptiles and Batrachians) 59 specimens purchased; 111 specimens presented. Fishes. -- 67 specimens purchased; 106 specimens received by exchange; 53 specimens presented; total, 396.

The new work in this department is mainly represented by the following papers in the "Records," by Mr. J. Douglas Ogilby :-Description of a new Fish from Lord Howe Island.

Descriptions of three new Papuan Snakes.

Mollusca.—(Mr. J. Brazier and Mr. C. Hedley.) The acquisitions registered have been—83 specimens purchased; 53 specimens received by exchange; 1,742 specimens presented.

The purchases include 62 species of land and marine shells from Mauritius, Southern India, The purchases include 62 species of land and marine shells from Mauritius, Southern India, Mexico, California, Japan, Philippine Islands, Borneo, and North-western Australia, and fill up some gaps in the general collection. The exchanges consist of species received from Brazil, New Zealand, and New Guinea, for which suitable returns of Australian shells are being sent. The presentations comprise 264 species, mostly from Australia and British New Guinea. The most important acquisitions are some of the original type-specimens described and figured by Dr. J. C. Cox, F.L.S., in his "Catalogue of Australian Land Shells," 1864, and "Monograph," 1868, presented by the Rev. R. L. King.

The work of this department is so great that in the beginning of the year the Trustees decided that for a time it should be divided, and in April, 1891, Mr. C. Hedley, late on the Scientific Staff of the Queensland Museum, was engaged. To him was assigned the duty of unpacking, naming, arranging, and cataloguing the land and fresh water shells, commencing with those illustrating the fauna of Australia, Papua, and Polynesia. A large proportion has been determined, named, and mounted.

Papua, and Polynesia. A large proportion has been determined, named, and mounted.

Mr. Brazier has been occupied during the greater part of his time in determining, naming, and cataloguing the marine shells of Australia and Tasmania, of which catalogue Part I, Cephalopoda, and Part II, Pteropoda, are ready, and will be issued early in 1892, while Part III, Muricidae, is in a forward state, and will soon be in the printer's hands.

Publications of this Department have been-by Mr. C. Hedley, in the "Records of the Australian Museum"

(1.) The Land and Freshwater Shells of Lord Howe Island.

(2.) On Hadra gulosa, Gould.

INSECTS—(Mr. F. A. A. Skuse).—During the year about 500 specimens have been acquired from various sources outside the Museum, besides a large number collected by Mr. Skuse, but not registered. The particulars of these, as registered, are: 155 specimens purchased; 422 specimens received by exchange; 244 specimens presented. Among the purchases were 60 specimens, including 34 species, from the interior of New South Wales, and 93 specimens (29 species) from New Britain. The most interesting exchanges were a collection of 21 species of Orthoptera, solely grasshoppers, from Mr. H. de Saussure, Geneva.

Mr. Skuse has devoted a considerable amount of his attention to the preparation of specimens to be

placed on exhibit in the new gallery when ready for their reception.

Owing to press of other duties, only one entomological paper has been prepared and published in the "Records," viz. :- Description of a new Pelagic Hemipteron from Port Jackson. .

MARINE INVERTEBRATA—(Mr. T. Whitelegge).—The accessions to this Department amount to 379 specimens, representing 149 species, of which 250 specimens were presented, and the remainder were obtained by purchase and exchange. The different sections are represented as follows:—

Myriopoda	27 specimens presented.
Crustacea	13 specimens purchased.
,,	62 ,, received in exchange.
,,	67 ,, presented.
Vermes	7 specimens purchased.
44	3 ,, presented.
Echinodermata	4 specimens purchased.
,,,	33 , received in exchange
,,	50 ,, presented.
Coelenterata	8 specimens purchased.
33	2 , received in exchange
,,	103 " presented.
Total	379

Among the interesting additions made during the year may be mentioned a collection of corals from the Barrier Reef, including several type specimens, presented by W. Saville-Kent, Esq., and a large series from Lord Howe Island, presented by the Department of Mines.

Owing to the vacant position of Assistant in Zoology (for Fishes and Reptiles) not being yet filled up, the whole of the spirit specimens have been placed in Mr. Whitelegge's charge, and his time has been fully occupied in attending to the identification, registration, and preservation of the collections in these Departments as well as in his own.

In April, 1891, Mr. Whitelegge, was instructed by the Trustees, at the request of the Commissioners for Fisheries, to investigate and report upon the cause of the discolouration of the waters of Port Jackson for Fisheries, to investigate and report upon the cause of the discolouration of the waters of Port Jackson in the early part of the year. The results were embodied in a Report enumerating 30 species of Protozoa, 29 being additions to the fauna of Port Jackson, and one being described as new. This was published in the "Records of the Australian Museum." Other publications in the "Records" relating to this Department were:—By W. Saville-Kent, Esq., "Notes on new and little-known Australian Madroporacea"; by Chas. Chilton, Esq., "On a new and peculiar Fresh-water Isopod from Mount Kosciusko."

PALÆONTOLOGY—(Mr. R. Etheridge, jun.)—The specimens registered during 1891 numbered 684, comprising as follows:—64 specimens purchased; 13 specimens collected; 37 specimens received in exchange; 220 specimens presented; 349 specimens from old collections.

The difference in the total number between last and previous years is naturally accounted for by the entire inaccessibility of the collections during the greater part of the year, owing to the alterations to that

entire inaccessibility of the collections during the greater part of the year, owing to the alterations to that portion of the building in which the Geological Hall is situated, and also by the small number of specimens received from extraneous sources.

The chief presentations consisted of a part of the *Elephas hysudricus*, F. & C., from the Siwalik Hills, India, presented by the Trustees of the British Museum; Miocene Fossils, from Bordeaux, presented by the Royal Society of N. S. Wales; and miscellaneous Victorian Fossils, presented by Mr. S. H. Wintle, of Melbourne.

The most important exchange was with Mr. F. M'Knight, of Melbourne, by which a small collection of Graptolites, very much wanted in the Museum, was obtained.

Those portions of the Old Collection registered consisted chiefly of Permc-Carboniferous and Coal-Measure fossils of New South Wales.

The following papers were published in the "Records" by Mr. R. Etheridge:-

- 1. Further Descriptions of Upper Silurian Fossils from the Lilydale Limestone, Upper Yarra District,
- 2. A Much-thickened Variety of *Bulimus bivaricosus*, Gaskoin, from Lord Howe Island. 3. Notes on "Rock-Shelters" or "Gibba-Gunyahs" at Deewhy Lagoon.

4. On the Occurrence of the Genus *Palgaster* in the Upper Silurian Rocks of Victoria.

5. The Operculate Madreporaria-Rugosa of New South Wales.

MINERALS. -- Owing to the Mineral Specimens being almost entirely stored away on account of the alterations to the building, it was not deemed necessary to appoint a successor to the late Assistant in The additions to the Collections in this Department have been—1 specimen purchased; 132 specimens received by exchange; 72 specimens presented.

ETHNOLOGICAL, NUMISMATICAL, AND HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.—These were formerly under the charge of Mr. Brazier; but to give him more time to push on with the Catalogue of Shells, they have, for the present, with the registers, been handed over to Mr. North. The Ethnological Specimens registered in 1891 were 53, viz.:—31 specimens purchased; 15 specimens collected; 7 specimens presented. These came from the following localities:—From New Britain, 4; New Zealand, 2; Queensland, 14; New South Wales, 31; North America, 1; New Guinea, 1.

The most interesting acquisitions are a series of fifteen portions of trunks of trees with aboriginal carvings, from near Dubbo, N.S.W.; some aboriginal shields, wooden swords, large stone axe-heads, and skulls of aborigines from Bussell Biver North-eastern Oueensland; and a very rare fish-hook said to be

skulls of aborigines, from Russell River, North-eastern Queensland; and a very rare fish-hook, said to be

made of human bone, and used by the Maoris as a charm when fishing.

Only 2 Numismatical and Historical Specimens have been received during the year, viz., a bronze medal, struck in 1889 in commemoration of the 700th anniversary of the Mayoralty of the City of London, and presented by the Corporation of the City of London; and a copy of "The Office of the Holy Week, according to the Roman Missal and Breviary, Printed by Henry Hills, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for his Household and Chappell, and Sold at his Printing House, on the Ditch-side, in Black-Fryer, 1688," presented by Mr. G. H. Barrow.

Ι	have,	&c,	
	E.	Ρ.	RAMSAY,
			Čurato

### APPENDIX VIII.

### ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Reg. No.	Book.
5200 5201	Bergens Museum. Aarsberetning fur 1889. 1 vol. 8vo. Bergen, 1890. Blanchard (Raphael). Notice sur les Titres et Travaux Scientifiques. 1 vol. 4to. Lille, 1890.
5202	PASCOE (FRANCIS P.) The Darwinian Theory of the Origin of Species.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
5203 - 4	Geological Survey of Illinois. (A. H. Worthen, Director), Vol. VIII: Geology and Palæontology, edited by Joshua Lindahl. Geology by A. H.
•	Worthen; Palæontology, by A. H. Worthen, Chas. Wachsmuth, Frank Springer, E. O. Ulrich, and Oliver Everett. 1 vol. text; 1 vol. plates. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. Illinois, 1890.
5205	ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Minutes of Proceedings of the. Vol. IV. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1889.
5206	LIVERPOOL BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Proceedings and Transactions, vol. IV. Session, 1889–90. 1 vol. 8vo. Liverpool, 1890.
5207	NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM. Forty-third Annual Report of the Regents, for the year 1889. 1 vol. 8vo. Albany, 1890.
5208-10	Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science. Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. I, part 4 (1865-6). Vol. II, parts 1, 3, 4 (1867-70). Vol. IV, parts 3, 4 (1876-78). Vol. V (1879-82). Vol. VI (1883-86). 3 vols. 8vo. Halifax, 1865-86.
5211	Mojsisovics (E. v.) und Neumayr (M.). Beitrage zur Palaontologie Österreich-Ungarns und des Orients, Band VIII. Heft, 1, 2, 3, 4. 1 vol. 4to. Wien, 1891.
5212	Supplement to the Code of Nomenclature and Check-list of North American Birds. Bound with 2499. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1889.
5213	GREGORY (AUGUSTUS CHARLES) and GREGORY (FRANCIS THOMAS). Journals of Australian Explorations. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1884.
5214	LANDSBOROUGH (W.) Exploration of Australia from Carpentaria to Melbourne. Edited by James Stuart Laurie; with systematic arrangement of Carpentarian Plants by F. Mueller. I vol. 8vo. London.
5215	Landsborough (W.) Journal of Landsborough's Expedition from Carpentaria in search of Burke and Wills. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1862.
5216	Hodgson (Chris. P.) Reminiscences of Australia, with Hints on the Squatter's Life 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1846.
5217	WARBURTON (P. E.) Journey Across the Western Interior of Australia; with Introduction and Additions by C. H. Eden. Edited by H. W. Bates 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1875.
5218	Coues (Professor Elliott). Handbook of Field and General Ornithology:  A Manual of the Structure and Classification of Birds, with instructions for collecting and preserving specimens. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
5219	Munro (Robert). The Lake Dwellings of Europe.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
5220-22	Societa Italiana di Scienze Naturali. Atti. Vol. XXX, Anno 1887; Vol. XXXI, Anno 1888; Vol. XXXII, Anno 1889. 3 vols. 8vo. Milan, 1887–89.
5223	Königliche Museen zu Berlin. Führer durch die Sammlungen des Museums für Volkerkunde. Vierte auflage.
5224	1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1890.  SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vol. XII (1889).
5225	1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1890.  Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burmah. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T. Blandford. Birds, Vol. II; by Eugene W. Oates.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
5226	PREUSSISCHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN. Mathematische und naturwissenschaftliche Mittheilungen aus den Sitzungsberichten der königlichen preussisschen Akademie, &c. Jahrgang, 1890.  1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1890.
5227	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale in Trieste. Atti. Vol. VIII. (Vol. II. della serie nuova). 1 vol. 8vo. Trieste, 1890
5228	AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM. Catalogue No. IV. Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, Part 3: Psittaci; by E. P. Ramsay.  1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891.
5229	Australian Museum. Catalogue No. X. Echinodermata in the Australian Museum; Part 1: Echini., Desmosticha, and Petalosticha; by E. P. Ramsay. (Second Edition). 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891.
3220	Australian Museum. Hints for the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History; by E. P. Ramsay. (Fourth Edition). 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1890

	·
Reg. No.	Book.
5230	of the Second Meeting, held at Melbourne, Victoria, in January, 1890.
5231	LINNEAN SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Proceedings of. (Second Series.) Vol. V, for the year 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891.
5232	THE AUK. A Quarterly Journal of Ornithology. Vol. VII.  1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1890.
5233	DEUTSCHE ENTOMOLOGISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT. Jahrgang, 1890. 1 und 2 heft. Bericht über die wissenschaftlichen Leistungen im Gebiete der Entomologie während des Jahres, 1889. Von Dr. Ph. Bertkau.  1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1890.
5234	
5235	COMPTES RENDUS Des Séances de l'Academie des Sciences. Tome, CXI.  1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1890.
5236	Handbuch der Palæontologie. Unter Mitwirking von W. Ph. Schimper, A. Schenk, und Karl A. Zittel. I. Abtheilung, Palæozoologie von Karl A. Zittel. III. Band, Vertebrata (Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves). 1 vol. 8vo. München und Leipzig, 1887–1890.
5237-9	
5240-1	Philippi (Rudolpho Amando). Fauna Molluscorum viventium et in tellure tertiaria fossillium regni utriusque Siciliæ. Enumeratio Molluscorum Siciliæ cum viventium tum in tellure tertiaria fossilium.  2 vols. 4to. Berolini, 1836, and Halis Saxonum, 1844.
5242 - 3	NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF GLASGOW. Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. I (New Series), 1883-6; Vol. II (New Series), 1886-8.  2 vols. 8vo. Glasgow, 1887-90.
5244	BUCKTON (GEORGE BOWDLER). Monograph of the British Cicadæ or Tettigidæ. Vol. I. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
5245	Zoologische Station zu Neapel. Mittheilungen. Neunter Band. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1889–91.
5246	California Academy of Sciences. Occasional Papers, No. 1. A Revision of the South American Nematognathi or Cat Fishes; by Carl H. Eigenmann and Rosa Smith Eigenmann.  1 vol. 8vo. San Francisco, 1890.
5247	California Academy of Sciences. Occasional Papers, No. 2. Land Birds of the Pacific District, by Lyman Belding.  1 vol. 8vo. San Francisco, 1890.
5248	Boston Society of Natural History. Proceedings of the. Vol. XXIV.  1 vol. 8vo. Boston, 1890.
5249	AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK SHIPPERS' AND IMPORTERS DIRECTORY AND BUSINESS GUIDE FOR 1891. Published by Gordon and Gotch.
5250-2	1 vol. 8vo. London, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, 1891.  TASMANIAN JOURNAL OF NATURAL SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS, &c.  Vol. I, incomplete; Vol. II, incomplete; Vol. III.  3 vols. 8vc. Hobart Town, 181849.
5253	UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Monographs. Vol. I. Lake Bonneville; by Carl Grove Gilbert. 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1890.
5254	UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Ninth Annual Report of the, to the Secretary of the Interior; by J. W. Powell, Director (1887-88).  1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1889.
5255	DAY (DAVID T.) Mineral Resources of the United States. Calendar Year 1888. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1890.
5256	Senkenbergische naturforschende Gesellschaft in Frankfurt am Main. Katalog der Vogelsammlung im Museum der, Von Ernst Hartet.  1 vol. 8vo. Frankfurt am Main, 1891.
5257 - 70	Societe Zoologique de France. Bulletin de la, pour les Années 1876–89.  Vols. I to XIV. 14 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1876–89.
5271-3	Societe Zoologique de France. Memoirs de la, pour les Années 1888-90. Vol. I, II, III. 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1888-90.
5274	Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge. Bulletin of the. Vol. XX. 1 vol. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1890-91.
5275	AMERICAN NATURALIST. An Illustrated Magazine of Natural History. Vol. XXIV. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1890.
5275	ROYAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA. Proceedings of the. Vol. III. (New series.)  1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne. 1891.
5276	Woolls (W.) Plants Indigenous and Naturalised in the Neighbourhood of Sydney; arranged according to the System of Baron F. Von Mueller.  1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891.

Reg. No.	Book.
5277	Morphologisches Jahrbuch. Eine Zeitschrift für Anatomie und Entwickelungsgeschichte. Herausgegeben von Carl Gegenbaur. Band XVI.  1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1890.
5278	Daniel. South Africa. Native Tribes, Animals, Scenery, &c. 48 plates,
5279	New South Wales. Official Report of the National Australasian Convention Debates. Sydney, 2nd March to 9th April, 1891.
5280-1	1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891.  Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Zoologie et Paléontologie. Tomes IX et X. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1890.
5282	JOURNAL DE CONCHYLIOLOGIE. 3me. Série. Tome. XXX. [Vol. XXXVIII.]  1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1890.
5283	Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Band LI. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1891.
5284	Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. Organ der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte. Band XXII.  1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1890.
5285	WILSON (J. BRACEBRINGE). Comparative Methods of Digestion, Circulation, and Respiration in Fishes, Amphibia, and Mammals.  1 vol. 8vo. Geelong, 1891.
5286	Comision del mapa Geológico de Espana. Boletin. Tomo XVI. [Año 1889.]
5287	THE COMPLEAT GEOGRAPHIST; or the Chorography and Topography of all the known Parts of the Earth. To which is premised an Introduction to Geography, and a Natural History of the Earth and the Elements.
5288	(Fourth Edition.)  1 vol. fol. London, 1723.  HUXLEY (THOS. HENRY.)  An Introduction to the Classification of Animals.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1869.
5289	MIVART (St. George). The Cat: An Introduction to the Study of Backboned Animals, especially Mammals. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1881.
5290	Sydney (Samuel). The Three Colonies of Australia—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia; their Pastures, Copper-mines, and Gold-fields.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1852.
5291	HARGRAVES (EDWARD HAMMOND). Australia and its Gold-fields: A Historical Sketch of the Progress of the Australian Colonies, present Gold Discoveries, and Observations on the Land Question. Notices on the Use and Working of Gold. Examination of the Theories as to the Sources of Gold.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1856.
5292	MILLETT (MRS. EDWARD). An Australian Parsonage; or The Settler and the Savage in Western Australia. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1872.
5293	Breton (Lieut.) Excursions in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Van Dieman's Land, during the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1833.
5294	
5295	Loudon (J. W.) Encyclopædia of Plants in Britain. Edited by Mrs. Loudon, assisted by Geo. Don and David Wooster. (New Impression.)  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1880.
5296	QUEENSLAND. Annual Report of British New Guinea, from 4th September, 1888, to 30th June, 1889. 1 vol. fol. Brisbane, 1890.
5297-8	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
5299	
5300	Buttikofer (J.) Reisebilder aus Liberia. 1879-1882 und 1880-1887.  Band II. 1 vol. 8vo. Leiden, 1890.
5301-8	Heer (Dr. Oswald.) Flora Fossilis Arctis. Die Fossile Flora der Polarländer. 7 vols. 4to. as under:—
	Band I. Von Dr. Oswald Heer. Fossile Hölzer der Arctischen Zone. Von Dr. C. Cramer. 1 vol. 4to. Zürich, 1868. Band II. Fossile Flora der Bären Insel. (K. Svenska Vet-Akad. Handl. Bd. IX, No. 5, 1871.) Fossile Flora von Alaska. (K. Svenska Vet-Akad. Handl. Bd. VIII, No. 4, 1869.) Miocene Flora und Fauna Spitzbergens. (K. Svenska Vet-Akad. Handl. Bd. VIII, No. 7, 1870.) Contributions to the Fossil Flora of North Greenland; being a Description of the Plants collected by Mr. S. Whymper during the Summer of 1867. (Phil. Trans., 1869.) 1 vol. 4to. Winterthur, 1871. Band III. Steinkohlenflora der arctischen Zone. (K. Svenska Vet-
•	Akad. Handl. Bd. XII, No. 3, 1874.)

Reg. No. Book. HEER (DR. OSWALD)-continued. Die Kreideflora der arctischen Zone. (K. Svenska Vet-Akad. Handl. Bd. XII, No. 6, 1874.) Nachträge zur miocenen Flora Grönlands. (K. Svenska Vet-Akad. Handl. Bd. XIII, No. 2, 1874.) Uebersicht der miocenen Flora der arctischen Zone. Zürich, 1874. 1 vol. 4to. Zürich, 1876. Band IV. Fossile Flora von Spitzbergens. (K. Svenska Vet-Akad. Handl. Bd. XIV, No. 5, 1876.)
Geologie des Eisfjordes und des Bellsundes. Von Prof. A. E. Nordenskiöld. (K. Svenska Vet-Akad. Handl. Bd. XIV, No. 5. 1876.) Jura-Flora Ostsibiriens und des Amurlandes. (Mem. Acad. Imp. Sc. St. Pet. Ser. VII. T. XXII, No. 12, 1876.) Pflanzen-Versteinerungen von Andö in Norwegen. 1 vol. 4to. Zürich, 1877. Band V. Miocene Flora des Grinnell-Landes. Von Cap. H. W. Feilden und Dr. E. Moss. Zürich, 1878. Fossile Flora Sibiriens und des Amurlandes. (Mem. Acad. Imp. Sc. St. Pet. Ser. VII, T. XXV, No. 6, 1878.)

Miocene Flora der Insel Sachalin. (Mem. Acad. Imp. Sc. St. Pet. Ser. VII, T. XXV, No. 7, 1878.) Miocene Flora von Sachalin. (K. Svenska Vet-Akad. Handl. Bd. XV, No. 4, 1878). Fossile Pflanzen von Novaja Sermija. (K. Svenska Vet-Acad. Handl. Bd. XV, No. 3, 1878.) 1 vol. 4to. Zürich, 1878. Band VI. Nachträge zur Jura-Flora Sibiriens. (Mem. Acad. Imp. Sc. St. Pet. Ser. VII. T. XXVII, No. 10, 1880.)

Nachträge zur fossilen Flora Grönlandes. (K. Svenska Vet-Acad Handl. Bd. XVIII, No. 2, 1880.) Miocene Flora von Nord Canada. Untersuchung über fossile Hölzer aus der arctischen Zone.  $\mathbf{Von}$ C. Schreeter. Zürich, 1880. Fossile Flora Grönlands. Theil J. Zürich, 1882. 1 vol. 4to. Zürich, 1880-82. Band VII. Fossile Flora Grönlands. Theil II. 1 vol. 4to. Zürich, 1883. Le Terrain Houiller du Nord de 5308 Boulay (Abbe N.) Thèse de Géologie. la France et ses Végetaux Fossiles. 1 vol. 4to. Lille, 1876. ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. 5309 Transactions of the, for the Year 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890. 5310 ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the, for the Year 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890-91. 5311 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA. Contents and Index of the first twenty volumes of the Records, 1868 to 1887. 1 vol. 8vo. Calcutta, 1891.
British Museum. Catalogue of the Fossil Fishes in the British Museum. 5312Part 2; by Arthur Smith Woodward. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891. 5313 British Museum. Catalogue of the Fossil Cephalopoda in the British Museum. Part 2; by Arthur H. Foord. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891. 5314LINNEAN SOCIETY. Journal: Botany. Vol. XXVII. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891. 5315 University of Sydney. Calendar for 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891. Dendy (Arthur). Monograph of the Victorian Sponges, Part I: July 1891. (From Trans. Royal Soc. Vict., vol. III.) 5316 1 vol. évo. Melbourne, 1891. 5317 ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY. Fifty-eighth Annual Report, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Falmouth, 1890. 5318 French C. Handbook of the Destructive Insects of Victoria, with Notes on the methods to be adopted to check and extirpate them: Part I. 1 vol. Ŝvo. Melbourne, 1891. NATURE. Vol. XLIII. 1890-91. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1891. Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Memoirs and Proceedings of the. (Fourth series). Vol. 1 (1887–88). Vol. II (1888–89). Vol. III (1889–90). 3 vols. 8vo. Manchester, 1888–90. 5320-225323VICTORIAN NATURALIST. Vol. VII (1890-91). 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1891. 5324 Stirling (E. C.) Description of a New Genus and Species of Marsupialia (Notoryctes typhlops). (From Trans. Royal Soc. of S.A.) 1 vol. 8vo. Ádelaide, 1891. WATERHOUSE (CHAS. OWEN). Aid to the Identification of Insects. Edited by Charles Owen Waterhouse; lithographs by Edwin Wilson. Vol II. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1892,

Reg. No.	Book.
5326	HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND. Transactions. (Fifth series). Vol. III. 1 vol. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1891.
5327	RAY SOCIETY. Vol. for 1890: The Larvæ of the British Butterflies and Moths; by the late Wm. Buckler; edited by H. T. Stainton. Vol. IV; First Portion of the Noctuæ. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891.
5328	YEAR BOOK OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1890. Eighth Annual Issue. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891.
5329	PALEONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Vol. XLIV (for 1890), containing— The Stromatoporoids. Part 3. By Prof. Alleyne Nicholson. Six plates. The Cretaceous Echinodermata (Asteroidea.) Vol. II, part 1. By Mr. W. Percy Sladen. Eight plates. The Inferior Oxolite Ammonites. Part 5. By Mr. S. S. Buckman. Eight plates. The Devonian Fauna of the South of England. Part 3. By the Rev.
	G. F. Whidborne. Nine plates.  Title-pages for the Supplement to the Fossil Corals. By Prof. Duncan.  1 vol. 4to. London, 1891.
5330	Societe Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou. Bulletin Année 1890.
5331	Geologists' Association. Proceedings. Vol. XI (1889-90).
5332	MANCHESTER MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY. Transactions and Annual Report, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Manchester, 1891.
5333	Primo Resoconto de Resultati Della Inchiesta Ornitologica in Italia.  Part III. Notizie d'Indole generale, Migrazioni, Nidificazione, Alimentazione, &c. Compilato dal Dr. E. H. Giglioli.  1 vol. 8vo. Firenze, 1891.
5334	ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA. Papers and Proceedings for 1890.  1 vol. 8vo. Tasmania, 1891.
5335	NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE. Transactions and Proceedings, 1890. Vol. XXIII. (Sixth of new series.) 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1891.
5336	GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA. Special Record of the Proceedings of the, in fitting out and starting the Exploratory Expedition in New Guinea, July, 1885.  1 vol. 8vo Sydney, 1885.
5337	LIVERSIDGE (A.) The Minerals of New South Wales. (Royal Society of New South Wales, 1874.)  1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1874.
5338	Cox (James C.) Catalogue of the Specimens of the Australian Land Shells in the Collection of. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1864.
5339	Cox (James C.) Exchange List of Land and Marine Shells from Australia and the adjacent Islands. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1868.
5340	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Annual Report of the Board of Regents to July, 1888. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1890.
5341	SMITHONIAN INSTITUTION. Report of the United States National Museum. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1890.
5342	ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES. Proceedings of the, 1890.  1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1891.
5343	NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Transactions of the. Vol. IX. Oct., 1889, to June, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1890.
5344	Meriden Scientific Association. Proceedings and Transactions of the Vol. IV., 1889-90. 1 vol. 8vo. Meriden, Conn., 1891.
5345	Kön. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Sitzungsberichte der. Jahrgang, 1890. 1st Halb. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1890.
5346	Kais-Kön. Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft in Wein. Verhandlungen der. Jahrgang, 1890. Band XI. 1 vol. 8vo. Wein, 1890.
5347 5348-9	LA NATURE 1891. 1 vol 4to. Paris, 1891. CALIFORNIAN STATE MINING BUREAU. Tenth Annual Report of the State Mineralogist, W. Irelan, jun., for 1890, with maps. 2 vols. 8vo. Sacramento, 1890.
5350 5351	Melbourne University. Calendar, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1890. Publicazioni Del R. Istituto di Studi Superiori Pratici e di Perfezionamento in Firenze. Sezione di Scienze fisische e naturali. Vol. I.  1 vol. 8vo. Firenze, 1877.
5352	the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract o
5353	
5354	
5355	BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. Report of the .60th Meeting, Leeds, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891.
5356	
•	. 2 101. Ott. Limitatospina, 1000.

Reg. No. Book Tyron (Geo. W., jun.) and Pilsbry (Hy. A.) Manual of Conchology: Structural and Systematic. (Second Series.) Pulmonata: Vol. VI. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1890. - Helicidæ, vol. IV. 5358-60 Brown (Dr. H. G.) Klassen und Ordnungen des Thier-Reichs, wissenschaftlich dargestelt in Wort und Bild. Fortgesetzt von C. K. Hoffmann. Band VI, Abt. III, Reptilien. 1. Schildkröten. 2. Eidechsen und Wasserechsen. 3. Schlangen und Entwicklungs geschichte der Reptilien. 3 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1890. 5361 OGLE (NATHANIEL). The Colony of Western Australia. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1839. WILLS (WILLIAM JOHN). A successful exploration through the interior of Australia from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria; from the journals and letters of William John Wills. Edited by his father William Wills. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1863. Bornemann (Joh. Georg.) Die Versteinerungen des cambrischen Schichtensystems der Insel Sardiniens. Zweite Abtheilung, (Nova Acta der K. Leop. Car. Deuts. Akad. Bd. LVI. No. 3.) 1 vol. 4to. Halle, 1891. Fas. I. Catalogum Hemipte-5364-5 Enumeratio Insectorum Norvegicorum. rorum, et Orthopterorum continens, by H Siebke, 1874. Fas. III: Catalogum Lepidopterorum continentem; by H. Siebke; edited by J. Sparre Schneider, 1876. Fas. IV: Catalogum Dipterorum continentem; by H. Siebke; edited by J. Sparre Schneider, 1877. Fas. V: Catalogum Hymenopterorum continentem, part 1 by H. Seibke; edited by J. Sparre Schneider, 1880. 2 vols., 8vo. Christiana, 1874-80. BIDRAG TIL KUNDSKABEN OM NORGES ARKTISKE FAUNA. J. Molluska 5366 regionis Arciticæ Norvegiæ, oversigt over de i Norges Arktiske Region forekommende Bloddyr. Dr. G. O. Sars. 1 vol 8vo. Christiania, 1878. Calendar for the year 1891-92. GLASGOW UNIVERSITY 1 vol. 8vo. Glasgow, 1891. Annual Calendar, 1891–92. McGill College and University Montreal. 5368 1 vol. 8vo. Montreal, 1891. 5369 ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY. Fifty-eighth Annual Report, 1890.1 vol. 8vo. Falmouth, 1890. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by Dr. 5370 Edited by Dr. Vol. Ill, part 1. E.--Every, by Henry Bradley. Jas. A. H. Murray. 1 vol. 4vo. London, 1891. 5371 Taylor (J. Scott). Descriptive Handbook of Modern Water-colours. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1887. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Technical Education Series, No. 6. Wattles and Wattle Barks, being hints on the Conservation and Cultivation of Wattles, together with particulars of their value; by J. H. Maiden. (Second edition.) 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891. An Account of the Botanical Collection made in Kerguelen's Land, during 5373 the Transit of Venus Expedition in the years 1874-75. (From the Phil. Trans. vol. 168, extra vol. 1879.)

DEPARTMENT OF MINES. Annual Report for 1890. 1 vol. fol. Sydney, 1891. 5374 PHYLLOXERA and other Diseases of the Grape Vine. Correspondence and Extracts, reprinted for public information. Compiled in the Department 5375 of Agriculture. 1 vol. 8vo. New Zealand, 1891. ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE. Proceedings Vol. XXII. (1890–91). 5376 1 vol. 8vo. Londón, 1891. The Ibis. Index of Genera and Species referred to, and an Index to the Plates in the Ibis, 1859-76. Edited by Osbert Salvin. 5377 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1879. ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA. Proceedings and Transactions for the year 53781890. Vol. VIII. 1 vol. 4to. Montreal, 1891. REPRINTS of Three Editorials regarding the priority in demonstrating the Toxic Effect of Matter accompanying the Tubercle Bacillus and its Nidus. 1 vol. 8vo. 5380 - 1MURRAY (JAMES A.) Avifauna of British India and its Dependencies. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1888-90. PARKER (W. K.) On the Morphology of the Duck and the Auk Tribes. (Royal Irish Acad., Cunningham Memoirs, No. 6.) 1 vol. 4vo. Dublin, 1890. ORMEROD (ELEANOR A.) A Manual of Injurious Insects, with methods of 5383 Prevention and Remedy for their attacks to Food Crops, Forest Trees and Fruit. (Second edition). 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890. HEILPRIN (ANGELO). The Bermuda Islands. A contribution to the Physical 5384 History and Zoology of the Somers Archipelago, with an Examination of the structure of Coral Reefs. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1889.

<del></del> ;	
Reg. No.	Book.
5385	Waterhouse (J.) Practical Notes on the Preparation of Drawings for Photographic Reproduction. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
5386	COOKE (M. C.) Introduction to Freshwater Algæ, with an enumeration of all the British species  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
5387	Poulton (Edward Brenall). The Colours of Animals, their Meaning and Use.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.  Hunny (T. H.) assisted by Manyay (H. N.) A Course of Florenteers.
5388	HUXLEY (T. H.) assisted by MARTIN (H. N.) A Course of Elementary Instruction in Practical Biology. Revised edition; extended and edited by G. B. Howes and D. H. Scott.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1889.
5389	JOURNAL DE CONCHYLIOLOGIE. Index général et Systématique, 1850-1872. (Vols. I-XX). 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1878. FLOWER (W. Hy.) AND LYDEKKER (R.) An introduction to the study of
5390	Mammals, living and extinct. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891.  Sundevall (C. J.) On the Wings of Birds. (Ibis, Oct., 1886.)
5392	1 vol. 8vo. London, 1886. Seebohm (Henry.) The Birds of the Japanese Empire.
5393	1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890. Cunningham (J. T.) A Treatise on the Common Sole (Solea vulgaris),
5394	considered both as an Organism and as a Commodity.  1 vol. 4to Plymouth, 1890.  JAN (PROFESSEUR.) Prodrome d'une Iconographie descriptive des ophidiens et Description sommaire de nouvelles espèces de serpents venimeux.
5395	BAILY (WILLIAM HELLIER.) Figures of Characteristic British Fossils, with Descriptive Remarks. Vol. I: Palæozoic. (All published.)  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1875.
5396	QUATREFAGES (A. DE.) Hommes Fossiles et Hommes Sauvages. Études d'Anthropologie. 1 vol. 8vo Paris, 1884.
5392-3	Godron (D. A.) De l'Espèce et de Races dans les Êtres organisés et spécialment de l'Unité de l'Espèce humaine. (Deuxième édition.)  2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1872.
5394	
5396	DAINTREE (RICHARD). Queensland, Australia: Its Territory, Climate, and Products, Agricultural, Pastoral, Mineral, &c.
5397	Bericht über die senckenbergische naturforschende Gesellschaft. 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Frankfurt, A. M., 1891.
5398	Verhandlungen des Vereins für naturwissenschaftliche Unterhaltung zu Hamburg, 1886-90. Bd. VII. 1 vol. 8vo. Hamburg, 1891.
5399	Internationales Archiv fur Ethnographie. Band III. 1 vol. 4to. Leiden, &c., 1890.
5400	SAVIGNY (J. C. DE.) Iconographie des Echinodermes, Polypes et Zoophytes de l'Egypte [Plates only]. 1 vol. Imp. fol.
5401–6	liche Résultate. Band II. Malacologische Untersuchungen, von Rud. Bergh. Band III. Land-Mollusken.
	Band IV. Abt. 1. Die Sipunculiden, von Dr. Emil Selenka, Dr. J. G. de Man, Dr. G. Bülow. (1883–84.) Abt. 2. Die Landdeckelschnecken, von Dr. W. Kobelt. (1886.) Abt. 3. Die Seewalzen (Holothuroidea), von Dr. Kurt. Lampert. (1885.) Band V. Die Tagfalter-Rhopalocera, von Geo. Semper.
5407-9	6 vols. 4to. Wiesbaden, 1870–86.
$5410 \\ 5411-12$	2 vols. 4to. and 1 vol. Imp. fol.  Wagler. Monographia Psittacorum. 1 vol. 4to. Munchen, 1835.  Zoologische Jahrbucher. Abtheilung für Anatomie und Ontogenie der Thiere. Band III, 1888-89; IV (1889-91.)
5413	2 vols. 8vo. Jena, 1889–91.  ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. General Index to the first thirty-four volumes of the Transactions (1783–1888). 1 vol. 4to. Edinburgh, 1890.
5414	
5415-16	Zoological Society of London. Index (1830–47 and 1848–60).  2 vols, 8vo. 1866 and 1863.
5417	R FRIEDLANDER UND SOHN. Bibliotheca Historico-Naturalis et Mathematica Lager-Catalog. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1886.
5418	R. FRIEDLANDER AND SOHN. Verlags Catalog (1830–1890.) 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1891.

LIVERPOOL BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Proceedings and Tran (Session 1890–91). 1 vol., 8vo.  5421 LEEDS GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION. Transactions. Part 1 vol., 8  5422 BRITISH MUSEUM. Illustrations of Typical Specimens Heterocera in the Collection of the British Museum. Lepidoptera Heterocera of the Nilgiri District. B Hampson. 1 vol. 4t  5423 BRITISH MUSEUM. Systematic List of the Frederick E. E of British Oligocene and Eocene Mollusca in the Briti Richard Bullen Newton. 1 vol. 8v.  5424 BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the Fossil Birds in the By. R. Lydekker. 1 vol. 8v.  5425 BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the Birds in the Britis XIX: Picariæ, Scansores, and Coccyges, contain Rhamphastidæ, Galbulidæ, and Bucconidæ, by P. L. families Indicatoridæ, Capitonidæ, Cuculidæ, and Muso Shelley. 1 vol. 8v.	Liverpool, 1891. VI. 1890-91. Svo. Leeds, 1891. s of Lepidoptera Part VIII: The y George Francis o. London, 1891. dwards' Collection tish Museum. By o. London, 1891. e British Museum. o. London, 1891. h Museum. Vol. hing the families Sclater; and the ophagidæ, by G. E. o. London, 1891. Melbourne, 1891. ogy. A descriptive
LIVERPOOL BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Proceedings and Tran (Session 1890-91). 1 vol., 8vo.  5421 LEEDS GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION. Transactions. Part 1 vol., 8  5422 BRITISH MUSEUM. Illustrations of Typical Specimens Heterocera in the Collection of the British Museum. Lepidoptera Heterocera of the Nilgiri District. B Hampson. 1 vol. 4t  5423 BRITISH MUSEUM. Systematic List of the Frederick E. E of British Oligocene and Eocene Mollusca in the Brit Richard Bullen Newton. 1 vol. 8v.  5424 BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the Fossil Birds in the By. R. Lydekker. 1 vol. 8v.  5425 BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the Birds in the Britis XIX: Picariæ, Scansores, and Coccyges, contain Rhamphastidæ, Galbulidæ, and Bucconidæ, by P. L. families Indicatoridæ, Capitonidæ, Cuculidæ, and Muso Shelley. 1 vol. 8v.  5426 Melbourne University. Calendar, 1892. 1 vol., 8vo.  5427-8 Sclater (P. L.) and Hudson (W. H.) Argentine Ornithol Catalogue of the Birds of the Argentine Republic. With Notes on their Habits. By W. H. Hudson.  2 vols. 8vo.  Pollen (Francois P. L.), and Van Dam (C. C.) Recherch Madagascar et de ses Dépendances. 1re. Partie	Assoctions. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. 1890–91.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Melbourne, 1891.  Nov. A descriptive
LIVERPOOL BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Proceedings and Tran (Session 1890–91). 1 vol., 8vo.  5421 LEEDS GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION. Transactions. Part l vol., 8  5422 BRITISH MUSEUM. Illustrations of Typical Specimens Heterocera in the Collection of the British Museum. Lepidoptera Heterocera of the Nilgiri District. B Hampson. 1 vol. 4t  5423 BRITISH MUSEUM. Systematic List of the Frederick E. E of British Oligocene and Eocene Mollusca in the Brit Richard Bullen Newton. 1 vol. 8v.  5424 BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the Fossil Birds in the By. R. Lydekker. 1 vol. 8v.  5425 BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the Birds in the Britis XIX: Picariæ, Scansores, and Coccyges, contain Rhamphastidæ, Galbulidæ, and Bucconidæ, by P. L. families Indicatoridæ, Capitonidæ, Cuculidæ, and Muso Shelley. 1 vol. 8v.  5426 Melbourne University. Calendar, 1892. 1 vol., 8vo.  5427-8 Sclater (P. L.) and Hudson (W. H.) Argentine Ornithol Catalogue of the Birds of the Argentine Republic. With Notes on their Habits. By W. H. Hudson.  2 vols. 8vo.  POLLEN (Francois P. L.), and Van Dam (C. C.) Recherch Madagascar et de ses Dépendances. 1re. Partie	Assoctions. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. 1890–91.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. Leeds, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Nov. London, 1891.  Melbourne, 1891.  Nov. A descriptive
5421 LEEDS GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION. Transactions. Part l vol., 8 5422 BRITISH MUSEUM. Illustrations of Typical Specimens Heterocera in the Collection of the British Museum. Lepidoptera Heterocera of the Nilgiri District. B Hampson. l vol. 4t 5423 BRITISH MUSEUM. Systematic List of the Frederick E. E of British Oligocene and Eocene Mollusca in the British Richard Bullen Newton. l vol. 8v. 5424 BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the Fossil Birds in the By. R. Lydekker. l vol. 8v. 5425 BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the Birds in the British XIX: Picariæ, Scansores, and Coccyges, contain Rhamphastidæ, Galbulidæ, and Bucconidæ, by P. L. families Indicatoridæ, Capitonidæ, Cuculidæ, and Muson Shelley. l vol. 8v. 5426 Melbourne University. Calendar, 1892. l vol., 8vo. 5427-8 Sclater (P. L.) and Hudson (W. H.) Argentine Ornithol Catalogue of the Birds of the Argentine Republic. With Notes on their Habits. By W. H. Hudson.  2 vols. 8vo. 5429-32 Pollen (Francois P. L.), and Van Dam (C. C.) Recherch Madagascar et de ses Dépendances. lre. Partie	VI. 1890-91. Svo. Leeds, 1891. Svo. Leeds, 1891. Svo. Leeds, 1891. Svo. Lepidoptera Part VIII: The y George Francis o. London, 1891. dwards' Collection bish Museum. By o. London, 1891. c. London, 1891. dh Museum. Vol. hing the families Sclater; and the phagidæ, by G. E. o. London, 1891. Melbourne, 1891. ogy. A descriptive
British Museum. Illustrations of Typical Specimens Heterocera in the Collection of the British Museum. Lepidoptera Heterocera of the Nilgiri District. B Hampson. 1 vol. 4t  5423 British Museum. Systematic List of the Frederick E. E of British Oligocene and Eocene Mollusca in the British Richard Bullen Newton. 1 vol. 8v.  5424 British Museum. Catalogue of the Fossil Birds in the By. R. Lydekker. 1 vol. 8v.  5425 British Museum. Catalogue of the Birds in the Britis XIX: Picariæ, Scansores, and Coccyges, contain Rhamphastidæ, Galbulidæ, and Bucconidæ, by P. L. families Indicatoridæ, Capitonidæ, Cuculidæ, and Muso Shelley. 1 vol. 8v.  5426 Melbourne University. Calendar, 1892. 1 vol., 8vo.  5427-8 Sclater (P. L.) and Hudson (W. H.) Argentine Ornithol Catalogue of the Birds of the Argentine Republic. With Notes on their Habits. By W. H. Hudson.  2 vols. 8vo.  5429-32 Pollen (Francois P. L.), and Van Dam (C. C.) Recherch Madagascar et de ses Dépendances. 1re. Partie	s of Lepidoptera Part VIII: The y George Francis o. London, 1891. dwards' Collection tish Museum. By o. London, 1891. e British Museum. o. London, 1891. th Museum. Vol. ning the families Sclater; and the ophagidæ, by G. E. o. London, 1891. Melbourne, 1891. ogy. A descriptive
of British Oligocene and Eocene Mollusca in the Brit Richard Bullen Newton. 1 vol. 8v.  5424 British Museum. Catalogue of the Fossil Birds in the By. R. Lydekker. 1 vol. 8v.  5425 British Museum. Catalogue of the Birds in the Britis XIX: Picariæ, Scansores, and Coccyges, contain Rhamphastidæ, Galbulidæ, and Bucconidæ, by P. L. families Indicatoridæ, Capitonidæ, Cuculidæ, and Muso Shelley. 1 vol. 8v.  5426 Melbourne University. Calendar, 1892. 1 vol., 8vo.  5427-8 Sclater (P. L.) and Hudson (W. H.) Argentine Ornithol Catalogue of the Birds of the Argentine Republic. With Notes on their Habits. By W. H. Hudson.  2 vols. 8vo.  5429-32 Pollen (Francois P. L.), and Van Dam (C. C.) Recherch Madagascar et de ses Dépendances. 1re. Partie	tish Museum. By o. London, 1891. e British Museum. o. London, 1891. ch Museum. Vol. ning the families Sclater; and the ophagidæ, by G. E. o. London, 1891. Melbourne, 1891. ogy. A descriptive
By. R. Lydekker. 1 vol. 8vo.  5425 British Museum. Catalogue of the Birds in the Britis XIX: Picariæ, Scansores, and Coccyges, contain Rhamphastidæ, Galbulidæ, and Bucconidæ, by P. L. families Indicatoridæ, Capitonidæ, Cuculidæ, and Muso Shelley. 1 vol. 8vo.  5426 Melbourne University. Calendar, 1892. 1 vol., 8vo.  5427-8 Sclater (P. L.) and Hudson (W. H.) Argentine Ornithol Catalogue of the Birds of the Argentine Republic. With Notes on their Habits. By W. H. Hudson.  2 vols. 8vo.  5429-32 Pollen (Francois P. L.), and Van Dam (C. C.) Recherch Madagascar et de ses Dépendances. 1re. Partie	o. London, 1891.  In Museum. Vol.  Ing the families  Sclater; and the  sphagidæ, by G. E.  Jo. London, 1891.  Melbourne, 1891.  Mely A descriptive
5425 British Museum. Catalogue of the Birds in the Britis XIX: Picariæ, Scansores, and Coccyges, contain Rhamphastidæ, Galbulidæ, and Bucconidæ, by P. L. families Indicatoridæ, Capitonidæ, Cuculidæ, and Muso Shelley.  1 vol. 8vo. 5426 Melbourne University. Calendar, 1892. 1 vol., 8vo. 5427-8 Sclater (P. L.) and Hudson (W. H.) Argentine Ornithol Catalogue of the Birds of the Argentine Republic.  With Notes on their Habits. By W. H. Hudson.  2 vols. 8vo.  5429-32 Pollen (Francois P. L.), and Van Dam (C. C.) Recherch Madagascar et de ses Dépendances. 1re. Partie	th Museum. Vol. ning the families Sclater; and the phagidæ, by G. E. o. London, 1891. Melbourne, 1891. ogy. A descriptive
5426 Melbourne University. Calendar, 1892. 1 vol., 8vo. 5427-8 Sclater (P. L.) and Hudson (W. H.) Argentine Ornithol Catalogue of the Birds of the Argentine Republic. With Notes on their Habits. By W. H. Hudson. 2 vols. 8vo. 5429-32 Pollen (Francois P. L.), and Van Dam (C. C.) Recherch Madagascar et de ses Dépendances. 1re. Partie	Melbourne, 1891. ogy. A descriptive
5429-32 POLLEN (FRANCOIS P. L.), and VAN DAM (C. C.) Recherch Madagascar et de ses Dépendances. 1re. Partie	Tondon 1988 80
L. Pollen (1868). 3me. Partie. Poissons et Pêches; pa P. L. Pollen (1878). 4me. Partie. Insectes; par S Vollenhoven et E. de Sélys Longchamps. Crustacés par C. K. Hoffmann. Mollusques; par J. G. de Man	es sur la Faune de e. Relations des f. Schlegel et F. P. ur P. Bleeker et F. S. C. Snellen van et Echinodermes; (1877).
5433 MIVART (St. George). Dogs, Jackals, Wolves, and Fox	Leide, 1868–78. es; a Monograph o. London, 1890.
5434 HAGERUP (ANDREAS T.) The Birds of Greenland. Tra	anslated from the o. Boston, 1891.
5435 Jan (Prof. G.) Iconographie génerale des Ophidiens. 1864, &c.] Elenco Sistematico degli Ofidi descritti l'Iconographie génerale. (Milan, 1863.) 1 vol. 8v	[Milan and Paris, e disegnati per
5436-44 Wiener Entomologische Zeitung. Jahrgang, I to IX.	Wien, 1882-1890.
5445 Brandt (Johanne Frederico). Prodromus descriptionis Mertensio in Orbis Terrarum circumnavigatione observat	Animalum ab H.
5446 Loven (Sven). On the Species of Echinoidea described work, Museum Ludovicæ Ulricæ. [Bidrag till K. Sv. Handlingbar Bd. 13 Ald. IV No. 5.] 1 vol. 8vo.	by Linnæus in his venska Vet-Akad.
5447 LUTKEN (CHR. Fr.) Additamenta ad historiam Ophiurida 1 vol. 4to. Kjoben	arum.
5448 Lendenfeld (R. von). Die Gattung Stelletta unter Mi	twirkung von F. Berlin, 1890.
5449 Filhol et Milne Edwards. Crustacés de Nouvelle Campbell. [Institut de France, passage de Vénus sur le 1874. Mission de l'Ile Campbell. T. III. 2e. partie.	Zélande et l'Île soleil du 9 Dec.
5450 Memorias de la Comisión Del Mapa geologico de Espa fisica, geológica y agrológica de la Provincia de Sor	NA. Descripción
5451 QUEENSLAND MUSEUM. Annals of the, No. 1. Synonym the Lepidoptera Rhopalocera (Butterflies) of Aus Bibliographical reference, including descriptions of some W. H. Miskin. 1 vol. 8vo.	ical Catalogue of tralia, with full
5452 Indian Museum. Annual Report. April, 1890, to March 1 vol. 8vo.	Calcutta, 1891.
5453 New South Wales Post Office. Directory for 1892– Co. 1 vol. 8vo	93. H. Wise & Sydney, 1891.
5454-5548 PENNSYLVANIA SECOND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. 95 vols. 8vo. Har	risburg, 1875–85.
1886, 1887. 7 vols. 8vo. Hari 5558 Boston Society of Natural History. Memoirs. Vo	Reports for 1885, risburg, 1886–89. l. 2. Boston, 1871–78.

Reg. No.	Book.
	Dook.
5559	MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. 29th Annual Report, 1889-90.  1 vol. 8vo. Lansing.
5560	Do. Index of Michigan Agricultural Reports, Transactions of State Agricultural Society, 1849–59, and Annual Reports of State Board of Agriculture, 1862–88.  1 vol. 8vo. Lansing, 1889.
5561	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Annual Report to July, 1889.  1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1890.
5562	Sanger, N. Peripatus capensis, Gr, and Peripatus leuckarti, n. sp (Trans. Moscow Society, 1869,)  1 vol. 4 to. Moscow, 1870.
5563	ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Journal and Proceedings for 1890.  Vol. XXIV. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891.  ROYAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Transactions and Proceedings and
5565	Report. Vol. XIII, for 1889-90. 1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide, 1890.
5566	ROYAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (FIELD NATURALISTS' SECTION). Trans actions, 1883-90.  1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide.
	ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA. Queensland Branch. Vols. V and VI; 1889-90, 1890-91. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1889-91.
5567	AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Vol. II. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891.
5568	SYDNEY QUARTERLY MAGAZINE. Vol. VIII (1891). 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891.
5569	Brabourne Papers (Relating to the Settlement and Early History of the Colony: Purchased from Lord Brabourne by Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General). A Pamphlet containing a Summary of the Contents of these
5570	Important Papers.  New South Wales: Its history and resources; special edition of the Year Book of New South Wales, prepared for the New South Wales Government.  1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1892.
5571	Annual Report of British New Guinea from 1st July, 1890 to 30th June, 1891.
5572	QUEENSLAND. Food Fishes of Queensland; preliminary report, by W. Saville Kent, 1889.
	Report relating to the Brisbane fish supply, &c., by W. Saville Kent, 1889. Progress report on Pearl Shell Fisheries, by W. Saville Kent, 1889. Pearl and Pearl Shell Fisheries of North Queensland, by W. Saville Kent, 1889.
	Fisheries. Wide Bay district, do do 1890. Bêche-de-mer and Pearl Shell Fisheries of North Queensland, by W. Saville Kent, 1890.  Oysters and Oyster Fisheries of Queensland by W. Saville Kent, 1891.
5573-74	l vol. fol. Brisbane.
5575	Geological Magazine. New series. Decade III, Vol. VIII.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891.
5576 5577	THE ENTOMOLOGIST. Vol. XXIV.  ENTOMOLOGIST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.  Second series. Vol. II (vol. 27.)  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891.
5578	THE IBIS. Vol. III, 1891. Sixth Series. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891.
5579	FOWLER (REV. CANON). The Coleoptera of the British Islands. Vol. V. Heteromera—Rhynchophora. Abnormal Coleoptera.  1 vol. 8vo. London, 1891.
5580 5581	Comptes Rendus. Vol. CXII. 1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1891. Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift. Band 53, 1890.
5582	Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift. Schach dem Darwinismus Studien eines Lepidopterologen von Johannes Schilde. Herausgegeben von dem
5583	Entomologischen Verein in Berlin. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1890. Societe Française de Mineralogie. Bulletin. Tome, XIII.
5584	ZEITSCHRIFT FUR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZOOLOGIE.  1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1890.  Band, 52.
5585	Archiv fur Naturgeschichte. 54 Jahrgang, II Band. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1888.
5586	Archiv fur Naturgeschichte. 56 Jahrgang, I Band. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1880. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1880.
5587 5588 5589 5590	ZOOLOGISCHER ANZEIGER, XIV Jahrgang, 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1891. COMPTES RENDUS. Tome, CXIII. 1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1891. NATURE. Vol. XLIV. May to October, 1891. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1891. ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Proceedings. Vol. X, 1888–90.
5591 5592	MIDLAND NATURALIST. Vol. XIII, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Birmingham, 1890.

Reg. No.	Book.
5593	Science and Art Museum, Dublin. General Guide to, by V. Ball; Part I, Natural History Department; Part II, Art and Industrial Department, 2nd ed. Guide to Natural History Department; 1, Verte- brate Animals, by R. F. Scharff. 1 vol. 8vo. Dublin, 1890.
5594	LIVERPOOL GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Journal. Vol. IX. Session, 1888-9.
5595	1 vol. 8vo. Liverpool, 1890.  CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MACLURIAN LYCEUM to the Arts and Sciences.
5596	Vol. I; Nos. 1, 2, 3.  MERIDEN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.  1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1827–29.  Proceedings and Transactions. Vol.
5597	II, 1885-86. 1 vol. 8vo. Meriden, 1887. BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON. Proceedings. Vol. IV, 1886-88.
5598	1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1888. MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Catalogue, 1888–89.
5599	1 vol. 8vo. Lansing, 1889. Wagner Free Institute of Science. Transactions. Vol. II.
5600	1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1889. CINCINNATI MUSEUM ASSOCIATION. Ninth Annual Report, 1889. Tenth
5601	Annual Report, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1889–90.  NATURALISTS' LEISURE HOUR AND MONTHLY BULLETIN, 1884 to 1890; (incom-
5602	plete.)  United States Geological Survey.  1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1884-90.  Bulletin, Nos. 55 to 61.
5603	1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1889–90.  New York State Library. 72nd Annual Report, for the Year ending
5604	September, 1889. 1 vol. 8vo. Albany, 1890.  New York State Library. Bulletin. Legislation No. 1; Additions No. 1 vol. 8vo. Albany, 1890.
5605	1; Library School No. 1. 1 vol. 8vo. Albany, 1890.  Hamilton Association. Journal and Proceedings for Session 1890–91.  Part VII. 1 vol. 8vo. Hamilton, Canada, 1891.
5606	Part VII. I vol. 8vo. Hamilton, Canada, 1891.  HALL (Rev. Alfred J.) A Grammar of the Kwagiutl Language. (Trans. Roy. Soc. of Canada.) Vol. VI. 1 vol. 4to. Montreal, 1889.
5607	Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. List of Canadian Hepatecæ, by Wm. Hy. Pearson. 1 vol. 8vo. Montreal, 1890.
5608	Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. Contributions to the Micropalæontology of the Cambro-silurian Rocks of Canada. Part 1, 1883, by A. H. Foord; part 2, 1889, by E. O. Ulrich.
<b>5</b> 609	In I vol. 8vo. Ottawa, 1883, and Montreal, 1889. IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, JAPAN. Journal of the College of Science. Vol. IV.
5610	1 vol. 4to. Tokyo, 1891. FEUILLE DES JEUNES NATURALISTES. Revue Mensuelle. An. XXI. 1890-91.
5611	Societe Royale Malacologique de Belgique. Procés-Verbaux des Séances. Tome XVI, 1887; tome, XVIII, 1889; tome, XIX, 1890.  3 vols. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1887-9-90.
5614	Societe Zoologique de France. Bulletin pour l'Année, 1890. Vol. XV.
5615-16	1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1890.  Societe Geologique de France. Bulletin. 2me. Ser. Tome XXIX,  Nos. 6, 8, 9 (1871–72). 3me. Ser. Tome III, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (1874–75). 3me. Ser. Tome II, Nos. 6, 7, 8 (1874). IV, Nos. 1 and 2 (1875–76). In 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1871–76.
<b>561</b> 8	SOCIETE IMPERIALE DES NATURALISTES DE MOSCOU. Bulletin. An. 1886; tome LXII. 1 vol. 8vo. Moscow, 1887.
5619	SOCIETATIS ENTOMOLOGICAÆ ROSSICÆ. Horae, Tome XXV, 1890-91. 1 vol. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1891.
5620	SOCIETE DES NATURALISTES DE KIEW. Memoires, Tome X.  1 vol. 8vo. Kiew, 1889.
5621-22	K. K. NATURHISTORISCHES HOFMUSEUM. Annalen. Band IV, 1889; V, 1890. 2 vols. 8vo. Wien, 1889–90.
5623-24	ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES DE CRACOVIE.  Rendus des Séances de l'annèe, 1889.  l'annèe, 1890.  Bulletin International. Comptes Comptes Rendus des Séances de 2 vols. 8vo. Cracovie, 1890–91.
5625	Naturhistorischer Verein der preussischen Rheinlande, &c. Jahrgang, 47; folge, V, jahrgang 7. 1 vol. 8vo Bonn, 1890.
5626-7	Kön. Böhmische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Sitzungsberichte. mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Classe. Jahrgang 1889. Band II Jahrgang, 1890, band I, II. 2 vols. 8vo. Prag, 1890-91.
5628	NEW SOUTH WALES: Surveyor-General's Department. Regulations for the Employment of Licensed Surveyors. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1886.
5629	MEMOIRS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of Great Britain and of the Museum of Practical Geology. The Iron Ores of Great Britain. Parts II (1858) and III (1861).
5630	MINING AND MINERAL STATISTICS of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1887. 1 vol. fol. London, 1888.

Reg.	No.	Book.
	5631	OFFICIAL CATALOGUE of the Natural and Industrial Products of New South Wales, forwarded to the Universal Exhibition of 1878, at Paris.  1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1878.
	5632	Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880. Catalogue of Exhibits in the New South Wales Court. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1880.
	5633	Australian Museum. Catalogue of Minerals and Rocks; by G. Krefft.  1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1873.
	5634	Ussher (W. A. E.) Post Tertiary Geology of Cornwall. 1 vol. 8vo. Hertford, 1879.
	5635	NEW SOUTH WALES MINING REGULATIONS. (Mining Board.) 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1875.
	5636	NEW ZEALAND. Reports on the Mining Industry of New Zealand.  1 vol. fol. Sydney, 1887.
•	5637	QUEENSLAND. Department of Mines. Reports for the year 1880—1887.  1 vol. fol. Brisbane.
	5638	VICTORIA. The Gold-fields of Victoria. Reports of the Mining Registrars for the Quarters ending 30th September, 1887; 30th June, 1888; 30th June, 1889.  In 1 vol. fol. Melbourne.
	5639	VICTORIA. Reports of Mining Surveyors and Registrars for Quarters ended 31st March, 1875; 30th June, 1877; 30th September, 1877; 30th June, 1878; 31st December, 1878; 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, 31st December, 1879; 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, 31st December, 1880; 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, 31st December, 1881; 31st March, 1882. In 1 vol. fol. Melbourne.
	5640	VICTORIA. Annual Reports of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply, 1886—1887.  In 1, vol. fol. Melbourne, 1887–8.
	5641	VICTORIA. Mineral Statistics of Victoria for 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881.
	5642	VICTORIA Mineral Statistics of Victoria for 1886. 1 vol. fol. Melbourne.
	5643	1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882. 1 vol. fol. Melbourne.
•	5644	United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories. Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 4; vol. V, Nos. 1 and 3. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1878-79.
	5645	Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Band L. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1890.
5646	5-5652	In 6 vols. 8vo. and 1 vol. 4to. Bonn, 1890.
	3496	GALLERY OF VICTORIA for 1890. Melbourne, 1891.
	3496	Rules and Regulations of Public Library, 1891.
	3498	1889-90, 1890-91.
	3499	Neighbourhood of Alice Springs, by H. Y. L. Brown, 1890.
	3499	Leigh's Creek, by H. Y. L. Brown, 1891.
	3494	Sydney Free Public Library. Report for 1890.
	3486	
	3602	
•	3508	
	3603	
	$\frac{3604}{3510}$	TO : 1000
	3509	
	3503	

#### APPENDIX IX.

### PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, DECEMBER, 1891.

#### 1. CATALOGUES.

1. Catalogue of the Specimens of Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities in the Australian Museum, by G. Bennett. 1837. 8vo. pp. 71. (Out of print.)

2. Catalogue of Mammalia in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft.

pp. 133. (Out of print.)
3. Catalogue of the Minerals and Rocks in the Collection of the Australiam Museum, by G. Krefft.

1873. 8vo. pp. xvii-115. (Out of print.)

4. Catalogue of the Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I. bres. 1876. 8vo. pp. viii-64, and supplement, 1890. Part II, Striges. 1890. 8vo. pp. 35. res. 1876. 8vo. pp. viii-64, and supplement, 1890. Part III, Psittaci. 1891. 8vo. pp. viii-110. Accipitres.

5. Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, by W. A. Haswell. 1882. 8vo. pp. xxiv-324, with 4 plates.

6. Catalogue of the Library of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. 1878. Wrapper, with two supplements. (Out of print.) 7. Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum, with Introductory Notes, by F.

1883. Švo. pp. xxviii–160.

8. Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes, by W. M. Bale. 1884. 8vo. pp. 198, with 19 plates. 9. Descriptive Catalogue of the General Collection of Minerals in the Australian Museum, by F. Ratte.

1885. 8vo. pp. 221, with a plate.
10. Catalogue of Echinodermata in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part 1, Echini.

1885. 2nd edition, 1891. 8vo. pp. viii-59, with 6 plates.
11. Descriptive Catalogue of the Medusæ of the Australian Seas. Part I, Scyphomedusæ. Part II, Hydromedusæ, by R. von. Lendenfeld. 1887. 8vo. pp. 32 and 49.

12. Descriptive Catalogue of the Nest and Eggs of the Australian Birds, by A. J. North. 1889.

8vo. pp. iv, v-407, with 21 plates.

13. Descriptive Catalogue of the Sponges in the Australian Museum, by R. von. Lendenfeld, 1888. 8vo. pp. xiv-260, with 12 plates.

14. Catalogue of the Fishes in the Australian Museum. Part I, Paleichthyan Fishes, by J. Douglas Ogilby. 1888. Švo. pp. 34.

II.—Monographs.

1. Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott, with Illustrations by his daughters, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Forde. Edited and revised by A. S. Olliff and Mrs. Forde. Vol. II Parts 1 and 2.

#### III.—MEMOIRS.

1. History and Description of the Skeleton of a new Sperm Whale in the Australian Museum, by

W. S. Wall. 1851. 8vo. pp. 66 with plates. Reprint 1891.
2. Lord Howe Island, its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters. 1889. 8vo. pp. viii-132 with 10 plates.

### IV.—Guides.

- 1. Guide to the Australian Fossil Remains in the Australian Museum. 1870. 8vo. (Out of print).
- 2. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. iv-56. (Out of print.)
- 3. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1890. 8vo. pp. 156.

### V.—Miscellaneous Publications.

1. List of Old Documents and Relics in the Australian Museum. 1884. Reprinted with additions, 8vo. pp. 4.

2. Descriptive List of Aboriginal Weapons, Implements, &c., from the Darling and Lachlan Rivers,

by K. H. Bennett, F.L.S. 1887. 8vo. pp. 8. (Out of print.)

3. Notes for Collectors. 1887. 8vo. pp. 43.

4. Hints for Collectors of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, by F. Ratte, pp. 26, with a plate.

5. Hints for the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History, by E. P. Ramsay, 1891. 4th Edition. pp. 32.

### VI.—RECORDS.

Records of the Australian Museum, Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 202. 30 plates.

### IN PREPARATION.

Catalogue of the Library. Revised and corrected.

Catalogue of Shells. Hargraves' and General Collections, by J. Brazier.

Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania, by J. Brazier. Part I, Cephalopoda; Part II, Pteropoda; Part III, Muricidae.

Catalogue of Lizards, Batrachia, Fishes, &c., by J. D. Ogilby.

Catalogue of Australian Mammals, by J. D. Ogilby. Catalogue of Birds. Parts IV and V, by E. P. Ramsay.

Catalogue of Tunicata, by Prof. Herdman, Liverpool, England.

Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations. Vol. II, Parts 3 and 4.

Records, periodically.

May be obtained from the Attendants at the Museum, or from Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; Mr. W. Dymock, George-street, Sydney; Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Hunter-street, Sydney; Messrs. E. A. Petherick & Co., George-street, Sydney; Messrs. Melville, Mullen, and Slade, Melbourne; Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.

[Exchanges of Serials, Works, Reports, and other publications are earnestly solicited on behalf of the Museum Library.]

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NATIONAL ART GALLEI

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1891.)

### Presented to Parliament by Command.

Trustees of the National Art Gallery of New South Wales:

E. L. Montefiore, Esq., J.P., R.A.A.S., President.

E. Du FAUR, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S. J. R. FAIRFAX, Esq. Hon. E. Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.C. JoSIAH MULLENS, Esq., F.R.G.S.

Hon. W. J. TRICKETT, M.L.C. J. R. ASHTON, Esq., P.A.S. B. R. WISE, Esq.

Hon. Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

Secretary and Treasurer: W. P. WARTON.

### Report to The Minister for Public Instruction.

In presenting their Report for the past year the Trustees have much pleasure in recording the continued satisfactory progress of the National Art Gallery. Considerable additions have been made by purchase, and some valuable presentations have been added to the collection, amongst which may be specially mentioned a very interesting collection of relics connected with the early history of the Colony, presented to the Gallery by Mrs. F. Johnston.

The purchases made by the Trustees comprise fourteen oil paintings, fifteen water-colour drawings, four drawings in black and white, one piece of statuary, and two suits of Japanese armour, at a total cost of £4,834 10s. A detailed list of purchases and presentations is appended herewith.

In response to the invitation of the Trustees, forty-nine competitive drawings by Australian artists, illustrating the scenery of New South Wales in its remoter districts, were sent in and exhibited during the month of December, out of which the Trustees selected eight to be permanently placed in the Gallery, forming the nucleus of a collection which they trust will, in course of time, fairly illustrate the picturesque features of the Colony. A list of the pictures purchased appears in the Appendix herewith.

During the month of January, 1892, the third competitive exhibition of works by art students and amateurs was held in the Gallery. The total number of works sent in amounted to 239.

The Trustees have to express their disappointment at the quality of the said works, which did not exhibit the progress which they were entitled to expect, the average being decidedly inferior to those sent

exhibit the progress which they were entitled to expect, the average being decidedly inferior to those sent in on the previous year.

Under the circumstances the Trustees have decided on discontinuing these exhibitions for the

Under the circumstances the Trustees have decided on discontinuing these exhibitions for the present, with a view of giving competitors the opportunity of attaining greater proficiency.

As testifying to the growing popularity of the Gallery it is to be noted that the attendance of visitors during the year numbered 238,131, the average on Sundays being 1889, and on week days 450, showing a total increase of nearly 27,000 over the attendance of the previous year.

There was a fair attendance of students in the Gallery throughout the year, and twenty fresh applicants have been added to the roll of those permitted to copy.

Since the commencement of the present year a very important addition has been made to the collection of sculpture, under a bequest by the late ex-Judge Josephson, consisting of original works by Gibson, Spence, Harriet Hosmer, &c., full particulars of which will appear in the next annual report. The Trustees also avail themselves of the opportunity of reporting a very valuable presentation recently made to the Gallery by Sir Henry Doulton of a collection of pottery from his well-known Burslem and Lambeth factories.

The Trustees desire to express their regret that nothing has been done towards carrying out the extension of the Gallery, as approved by the late Government, and respectfully urge upon the Government the desirability not only of enlarging the Gallery but also of commencing such external improvement as will render the building worthy of a collection acknowledged to be unrivalled in the Southern Hemisphere.

> E. L. MONTEFIORE, President.

#### APPENDIX.

Oil Paintings British.

The Pool, London: By Ernest Dade.
The Prison of the Bass: By Sam Bough.
Summer: By Leslie Thompson.
Flotsam and Jetsam: By J. C. Hook, R.A.
My duty towards my Neighbour: By G. D. Leslie, R.A.
Bayswater, 40 years ago: By John Linnell, R.A.
Before the Dawn: By R. Corbett.

Foreign.

Lofoten Islands, Norway: By A. Normann. At Flushing: By Hans Hermann. A Pompeian Bath: By Niccolo Cecconi.

Australian.

An Australian Lobster: By J. W. Stone. Roses: By Lilla Creed. The Acolyte: By G. Walton. The Station Boundary: By A. N. Fulwood.

Water-color Drawings.

British.

Panorama of Sydney: By Sir Oswald Brierly. The Trellis: By G. S. Elwood.
The New Garden: By G. S. Elwood.
From the Terrace: By G. S. Elwood.
The last of the Flowers: By G. S. Elwood.
Cheddar: By Albert Goodwin.
Bury St. Edmunds: By Albert Goodwin.
Heron: By H. Stacy Marks, R.A.
Queen's Rocket: By Kate Greenaway.
Song of a Doll: By Kate Greenaway.
The Title Page: By Kate Greenaway.
For a Naughty Girl: By Kate Greenaway.
The Chatterbox: By Kate Greenaway.
On the Pembroke Coast: By Reginald Smith.

Australian.

Season of Mists: By B. E. Minns.

Black and White.

Lion (Photograph): By Gambier Bolton, F.Z.S.
The Armada in Sight (Engraving): By Paul Gerardet, after Seymour Lucas.
Bath of Psyche (Photograph): After Sir Fredk. Leighton.
View of Gallery (Photograph): By Farquhar & Co.

Statuary.

Bronze Blood Mare and Foal, with four bas reliefs: By A. J. Le Duc. Two suits of Japanese Armour.

The following works have been presented to the Gallery during the year :-

Oil Paintings.

Mount Etna: By J. McWhirter. Presented by P. D. McEuen, Esq.
Governor Bourke's Statue: By Conrad Martens. Presented by Thos. L. Devitt, Esq.
Portraits of Robert Johnston, R.N., Colonel Geo. Johnston, and Commander Robert Johnston. Presented by Mrs. F. Johnston.

Water-colors.

St. Wolfran's Cathedral, Abbeville: } By Skinner Pront. Presented by C. H. Woolcott, Esq. Town Hall Oudenarde:

Etchings.

The Old Temeraire: By N. R. Robertson. Presented by Thos. Robertson, Esq. Gleaning Information: after Meissonier. Presented by Josiah Mullens, Esq., F.R.G.S.

Relics of the Johnston Family, consisting of silver gilt tankard, swords, pistols, telescope, &c. Presented by Mrs. F. Johnston.

Models.

Models of the Tower, Cathedral, and Baptistry, Pisa. Presented by A. Stanger Leathes, Esq.

### 1892-3.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

### NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Trustees of the National Art Gallery of New South Wales:

E. Du Faur, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S., President.

J. R. FAIRFAX, Esq. Hon. E. Combes, C.M.G., M.L.C., P.A.S. JOSIAH MULLENS, Esq., F.R.G.S. Hon. W. J. TRICKETT, M.L.C. J. R. Ashton, Esq. B. R. Wise, Esq., M.L.A. Hon. Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. His Honor Sir J. G. L. Innes, Knt.

Director:

E. L. Montefiore, J.P., R.A.A.S.

### Report to The Minister of Public Instruction.

The Trustees are gratified in being again able to report the continued satisfactory progress of the Institution. Important additions were made during the past year, amongst which may be specially noticed Mr. Poynter's work, "The Meeting of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba," which has proved a very great source of attraction, as evidenced by the large number of visitors which have attended the Gallery since its arrival, amounting to no less than 30,196 during the closing month of the year.

The total number of purchases in 1892 comprised eight oil paintings, twelve water-color drawings, three drawings in black and white, thirteen pieces of sculpture, and one bronze medal, at a total cost of £5,083 10s. 6d. The Gallery has received several additional presentations. A detailed list is appended.

At the close of the year, in response to the invitation of the Trustees, eighty competitive drawings, illustrating the Colony, were submitted; of these the Trustees selected forty-three for exhibition, and purchased five.

Looking at the growing importance of the Gallery, and the large and constantly increasing value of the collection, the Trustees urged upon the Minister of Public Instruction the desirability of the appointment of an official head, recommending that the said appointment should be conferred on Mr. E. L. Montefiore, the President, who had taken a very active part in the initiation and progress of the Institution. He was accordingly appointed by the Government to fill the position, and assumed office on the 1st September last. Mr. Montefiore having in consequence resigned his position as President and Trustee, Mr. Du Faur was unanimously elected by his colleagues to fill the Presidential chair, and his Honor Sir J. G. L. Innes was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board of Trustees.

With the view to the artists of New South Wales being adequately represented at the Chicago World's Fair, the Trustees, in response to a request from the Commissioners, consented to lend, under proper guarantees as to their safe custody and return, a selection of the works from the Australian Court; these comprised thirteen oil paintings and twelve water color drawings, the whole of which were carefully packed under the immediate superintendence of the Director.

There was a fair attendance of students throughout the year, and twenty-three new applicants were added to those already on the roll.

The attendance of visitors for the year numbered 250,109, viz., on week days 148,426, on Sundays 101,683, being a total increase over the attendance of the previous year of 11,978.

The Trustees look forward to a time when the Government may see its way to the extension of the Gallery so much required, and the improvement of its external appearance.

E. Du FAUR, President. List of Works of Art purchased by the Trustees during the year 1892.

#### OIL PAINTINGS.

British.—"Train up a child in the way he should go," by E. Douglas. "Mignon," by E. Stanhope Forbes. "The meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba," by E. J. Poynter, R.A. "A Farm-yard," by Rolfe and Herring.

Australian.—"The ever restless Sea," by W. Lister Lister. "As in the Days of Old," by F. B. Mahony. "Eileen," by Tom Roberts. "An aboriginal's head," by Tom Roberts.

### WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

British.—Classic Landscape, by George Barrett.

Foreign.—Birches (pastel), by N. Marechal.

Australian.—"Jervis Bay," by A. N. Fullwood. "Kangaroo Valley," by A. N. Fullwood. "The Cathedral Rocks," by A. N. Fullwood. "The Season of Mists," by B. E. Minns. "Bathurst Plains," by Madame Roth. "Shoalhaven River," by J. R. Ashton. "Stonehenge," by W. Lister Lister. "Graham's Valley," by W. Lister Lister. "Silvery Seas," by A. J. Hanson. "A preliminary puff," by E. Bevan.

### BLACK AND WHITE.

"The French Revolution in 1789" (engraving), by Lamotte. "The meeting of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" (photogravure), after E. J. Poynter. "Vale of Tears" (engraving), by Saddler, after G. Doré.

#### STATUARY.

British.—Eleven pieces of marble statuary, purchased from the late ex-Judge Josephson. "The meeting of Jacob and Joseph," by Geo. Tinworth. Bronzed portrait bust, by Ann Dobson.

#### MEDAL.

Sydney Exhibition Mcdal, date	d 1854	4.						æ.	s.	d.
								•	~•	
8 oil paintings cost		<b>.</b>					•	 3.405	0	0
	• •	• • •		• • •	• • • •			1 (000)	5	()
12 water colors cost			•					 1,033	Ð	O
3 works in black and white	anat							31	5	-6
3 Works in black and wiffle	COSt	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	 .,,	Ĩ	
19 minage etatuerer								 6.10	- 5	U

3 15 0 ... £5,083 10 Total expenditure

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893.

1 medal

1892.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

### NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 APRIL, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon," to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you the twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the "Vernon," for the year which ended the 30th April last.

- 2. The work of the Institution showed a large increase upon that of the preceding year. The admissions and discharges were much more numerous; the daily average number of boys for the twelve months rose to 230; the greatest number ever on board at one time—251—was attained; and there was an almost daily change in the composition of the ship's company.
- 3. The health of the lads has been good, and no deaths have occurred. During the severe epidemic of influenza, this ship had not a single case. The Institution has always been remarkably healthy, and during the last sixteen years only three deaths have taken place on board, amongst over 2,100 boys. In other cases, chronic disease existed before coming on board.
- 4. I am able to report most favourably concerning the boys' behaviour. Their conduct has been better, than in any former year. As usual, new-comers have composed the bulk of the offenders, as was only to be expected. We have had some awkward cases sent to the ship, of boys, who have been given up as failures by other charitable organisations. One hundred of such lads were on board during the year, but, with a few exceptions, these soon made good progress, and some have since been placed out as apprentices with good results. Of the new-comers, 65 per cent. had been at least once before the Police Courts prior to coming here, and 30 per cent. had appeared three times before the magistrates before their committal to the "Vernon." A few others had even more prior convictions to show. Despite this evidence of unfavourable antecedents, the conduct of the lads has been very good. No abscondings have taken place.
- 5. It is plain from the foregoing paragraph, that the "Vernon" performs reformative, as well as preventive work. Since the establishment of the State Children Relief Department, the ship has become more of a reformatory; the younger and innocent boys being now largely dealt with by the boarding-out system, which is a far better plan, when intelligently carried out, than committing them to Industrial Schools. But there will always be a certain number of youths, who, from various causes, fall into criminal ways, or hover on the verge of criminality. There is not much harm done provided that they are dealt with in time. I have had boys sent to me with seven previous convictions, and with terrible characters. I have seen the same boys rise to positions of trust on board, and ultimately go out as apprentices, and obtain good reports from their employers thereafter. But they require firm handling and constant supervision, without any semblance of prison treatment; and these things are obtained on the "Vernon." The new ship, the "Sobraon," can deal with 600 inmates; and a slight addition to the Industrial Schools Act, would enable boys to be sent to the ship, instead of going to gaol; and would also enable the police to clear the streets of the unruly gangs of youths, who now are such dangerous nuisances.
- 6. Good work has been done in school, and about three hours daily has been spent by every boy under the schoolmasters. Mr. Dakin, assistant master, was appointed early in the year to be chief schoolmaster, and the vacant position was filled by Mr. Leer. The school has considerably improved in every way by the changes. Drill has been systematically carried out. The Inspector of Schools makes the following remarks respecting his examination:—" Drill excellent. The boys were remarkably clean, well behaved, and respectful. The teaching and general management evince attention to duty and arnestness."

7. In addition to the work of drill and school, the following shows the industrial training accomplished:—

isitoa.					£	s.	d.
Carpentry-Working at boats, ship repairs,	dormito	ry woi	k, gla	zing,	7.40	^	•
caulking, and general repairs		•••	• • •	• • •	140	0	0
Sail-making—Making 50 hammocks, @ 3s. 6d.				•••	_	15	0
Making hatch-covers—6 @ £1	•••		•••	٠	6	0	0
$\dots$ smoke-sails—2 @ £1 $\dots$ $\dots$	•••	•••	•••		<b>2</b>	0	0
,, hoses—3 @ 15s	•••	•••	• • •	•••	2	5	0
" mast-coats and fitting	•••		•••	•••	<b>2</b>	0	0
$\frac{1}{1}$ , clothes-bags—20 @ 5s		• • •		•••	. 5	0	0
., canvas suits—3 (a) 10s	•••		•••	•••	1	10	0
" galley-bags—56					3	0	0
Repairing hammocks, awnings, sails, hose, tent	s, screens	s		•••	100	0	0
Tailoring—Making and repairing clothes	•••				60	0	0
Painting—Painting ship three times					60	0	0
,, boats	•••	•••			15	0	0
" masts, yards, booms					15	0	0
works on island					15	0	O
Gardening—Forming back garden, cutting gra				•••	40	0	0
Seamanship—Tarring; scraping; setting up rig	ging: rep	airing	boats' g				
and flags; mooring operations, and generations	al riggers	' work		, ,	200	0	0
Cooking—Preparation of meals for all on bo	ard and	genera	al stewa	rds'			
work, performed by various boys under o	ne instru	etor			150	0	0
Musicians' Department—Keeping instrument	s &c in	orde	r: valu	e of			
services rendered by band out of ship					100	0	0
Laundry—A daily average of 230 has been	maintain	ed and	i each	hov	200	•	•
washes his own clothes, about 3 pieces, weel	kl <del>y</del> o bom	moek	fortnial	atly			
wasnes his own crothes, about 5 preces, week	a songo ol	othing	Sa (e	277			
besides bed-ticks, collars, towels, blankets					1,000	Δ	Ω
120,000 pieces @ 2d	:.	dannit	oner he	 .+ha	1,000	V	U
General work—Cleaning decks, rifles, ship's	s sides, c	ite we	ory, oz	uus,	200	0	Λ
play-ground, aviaries, sheds, boats' landin	g, and wi	me-wa	gmus	•••	200	U	U
	_	<i>′</i>	_				
Total value of industrial labour, apart from	n school,	drill,	and o	tner	20 - 0 -	<b>.</b>	_
training	•••		•••	≢	£2,125	10	0

- 8. The systematic teaching of swimming continues to produce good results, and the whole school is divided into five classes according to proficiency. Only a few of the latest arrivals compose the class of non-swimmers. The swimming-bath is a spacious well-fitted department, forming part of our land establishment.
- 9. Rational recreation has always been an important feature of the system, and during the year much more has been done in this direction than in former years. Undoubtedly the boys have gained morally and physically by the facilities afforded them for recreation. The Vernon Athletic and Swimming Club is a flourishing institution, and is closely pressed in popularity by the Vernon Cricket Club. Both of these, as is also the Liedertafel, are managed by committees of the boys, who show considerable intelligence in this respect. The shore gymnasium has been added to during the year, and is now a spacious, very complete affair. Rewards for, and inducements to, good conduct, have consisted of eligibility for membership to the above clubs, participation in the harbour excursions on alternate Saturdays, admission to library and various entertainments, and occasional visits to Sydney and the suburbs under my personal guidance. The Hon. George Coppin, M.P., Victoria, entertained 230 boys at Her Majesty's Theatre, and on two occasions, they visited the Theatre Royal, and the American Circus through the kindness of Messrs. Musgrove, Goodman, and Sells.
- 10. On the 16th June his Excellency the Governor and the Countess of Jersey entertained the boys at Government House. On the Queen's Birthday Sir Henry and Lady Parkes entertained them at their residence, Balmain. On both occasions happy days were spent, which the boys will long remember.
- 11. Respecting the lads who have left the ship as apprentices, and who are in the second stage of the system—practically free while all goes well, but liable to be brought back at any time if matters do not progress satisfactorily—I am glad to say that more than 92 per cent. have received favourable reports. Some of these lads have been away five years from the "Vernon," and have comfortable sums of £30 and upwards to their credit in the bank. Seven of these boys, on recently completing their apprenticeship, drew nearly £50 each. The police have, as hitherto, rendered most valuable assistance in supervising these youths, and they have done this in a quiet, tactful way of the most valuable kind. With few exceptions, I have corresponded with every one of these apprentices—one lad wrote to me twenty-seven times—and, although the letters replied to, amounted to a great number, I am sure that much benefit was the result and that it more than repaid the work.
- 12. Frequent visits have been paid to their old ship by young men, at one time or other boys on board since establishment in 1867. Since the 1st January last until the time of writing this—a period of six months—211 visits have been made, or letters written to me, by these men, who are, of course, in no way under my legal control, although they still keep up communication with us here. One left the ship as long ago as 1868, when he was 16 years old. He is now a man of 40, who has for a very long time occupied a responsible situation in the Public Service. Another man, who left here in 1873, wrote to me in the friendliest way two days ago, and was quite pleased to tell me respecting a well-deserved promotion he had received. Numbers of such cases are on record, and they are interesting, not only as showing practical evidence of the ship's work, but also as showing the good feeling, which undoubtedly exists between old boys and officers.

- 13. On Sundays the boys landed and marched to their respective places of worship, when the weather was fine; and when this could not be done, service took place aboard. In addition to the ordinary religious exercises on the ship, instruction has been conducted by Mrs. Ford, Miss Fitzhardinge, and the Rev. W. Charlton in the case of the Protestants; and by the Rev. E. Corcoran, the Rev. J. Hagarty, and the Sisters of St. Joseph on behalf of the Roman Catholics. All of these ladies and gentlemen act in an honorary capacity, and are entitled to our sincere thanks for their earnest and valuable labours.
- 14. Lectures have been given, illustrated by the institution's oxy-hydrogen lantern, by Messrs. Haviland, C. Smith, Ritchie, and Dakin. Periodicals and books have been presented by Miss Levey; the Committee of the Band of Mercy; the proprietors of the Illustrated Sydney News; and the proprietors of the Town and Country Journal; and gifts of various kinds have been given by the Hon. W. J. Lyne; his Honor Judge Fitzhardinge; and others.
- 15. The experiment of allowing and encouraging the keeping of various birds, dogs, and other pets on board, proved so successful last year, that a considerable extension has taken place in this direction. It is satisfactory to report, that not one case of cruelty took place towards these creatures in the year. In December last seventeen boys gained prizes for essays written by them on "The Habits and Instincts of Animals," "Kindness to Dumb Animals," and kindred subjects, the prizes being awarded by the N.S.W. Band of Mercy, and presented at the annual meeting of the society, held at the Town Hall under the presidency of the Hon. F. B. Suttor, Minister of Public Instruction.
- 16. I desire once more to invite attention to the continued support which has been afforded me by the officers. They have performed their duties cheerfully, and well under circumstances of some discouragement, owing to the discomfort experienced through the dilapidated state of the institution.
- 17. As this will be the last report concerning the present vessel, I have dwelt at greater length than usual concerning its operations. During its career of a quarter of a century it has dealt with 2,656 boys, more than half of which number came under its control during the last eight years. During the whole twenty-five years, only eleven deaths occurred on the ship, or in hospital; and, with the exceptions of two epidemics of measles and scarlet fever, experienced in the early period of the "Vernon's" existence, when most of the deaths took place, the general health has been remarkably good. Little misconduct of a serious kind has occurred, and riots, mutinies, and incendiary attempts, which are so frequent in kindred establishments, have been absent from our history. Some of the ex inmates have gone to the bad, as could only have been expected, but these have been few in number. For instance, the Comptroller-General of Prisons reports that twenty ex "Vernon" boys were convicted during the year out of 2,395 who have left the ship during the twenty-five years of its establishment. This is only 1.2 per cent. In the Home Institutions the percentage of ex Reformatory boys who had been convicted during the last year reported upon was 1.8. And 1.8 is about the proportion of the total convictions in this Colony to the entire male population.
- 18. The usual statistics are appended. Table C will show that want of parental control is the principal cause of juvenile vagrancy and crime.

I have, &c., FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN, Commander and Superintendent.

E.

### APPENDICES.

A.	
Table showing admissions and discharges for year.  Admissions	168
Discharges	142
Deaths	0
Total changes in ship's company	310
В.	
Antecedents of the boys admitted during year.	
Under other charitable organizations	
Previously before the Police Court	"
One boy had been 7 times before the Court; 1 had been 6 times; 2 had been 5 times; and 2 had	been 4 times.
C.	
BIRTH-PLACES of the boys admitted.	•
England	9)
New Zealand Victoria	9
Queensland	4
Ireland	1 or 19 per cent.
Scotland	1
United States	1
At sea	î )
New South Wales	36 or 81 ,,
D.	
Religions of the boys admitted during year.	
Protestants	cent.
Roman Catholics	,,
Jews	,,

4

E.

Police Cou	rts committing	<b>3.</b>			
Sydney and Suburbs		106,	or 63 per		
			or 37	,,	
	F.				
AGES of be	oys admitted.	pa	44		
Under 12			or 44 per or 29		
Over 14			or 27	27 29	
	G.				
PARTICULAR	s of parentage	э.			
Mother deserted; father dead       4         Mother prostitute; father deserted       7         Mother prostitute; father dead       6         Mother prostitute; father in gaol       3         Mother drunkard; father does not control       3         Mother in gaol; father deserted       3         Mother drunkard; father dead       3         Mother prostitute; boy illegitimate       2         Father in gaol; mother does not control       1         Father deserted; mother dead       2         Father deserted; mother does not control       2	Father dead Mother dead Father dead Mother dead Parents in g Parents unfi Parents livii Parents dese Parents neg	ol for murder of; mother married; father married; father unable 1; father cannot aolt to have charge ag apartted or deadlect or unable to	d againd again to control control of children	n	
	Н.				
Provisions Band instruments, additions, repairs, music Crockery, knives, forks, spoons, mess utensils Clothing, boots Stores, rope, paint, oars, sculls, timber School appliances, library, reading-room, good Salaries (including teachers' pay) Fuel and light. Medicines and visiting surgeon's salary Bedding, hammocks, bags, blankets Repairs generally to ship, boats, shore dorm aviaries, gymnasium, swimming baths Petty charges  Deduct contributions of	conduct awards	recreation grour	83 50 838 184 133 2,187 156 169 169 146 7,013	9 7 2 10 11 11 10 11 9 9 1 0 3 12 3 2 1 4 9	
Expenses connected with the boys still under good conduct admits of their being appren		_	ose	19 7	
Proportion of salaries		300 0	11	9 11	
Net cost of all "Vernon" boys under	State control	*****************	7,112	9 6	
The daily average number maintained The cost per head per annum was £10 The cost per head per diem was 7d.	during the year 15s. 6d.	was 660.	-		
	I.		-		
Sir,  I have the honor to submit the appended return for the year ending 30th April, 1892.	of the Education	N.S.s al Status of the	S. "Verno lads admir	on," 5 Ju tted and	ıly, 1892. l discharged
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Clas	ss.	
					Total.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	m-t-1
	Junior Division.	Middle Division.	Senior Division.	Total.
On board 30th April, 1891	27	97	100	224
	51	71	46	168
Discharged to 30th April, 1892	18	46	78	142
	28	102	120	250

The Commander and Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon."

I have, &c.,
A. H. DAKIN,
Chief Schoolmaster.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

### ${f MUNICIPALITIES}.$

(ASHFIELD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Tic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Department of Public Instruction Sydney, 14th April, 1893.

THE following By-laws, for the regulation of the Free Public Library at Ashfield, which have been made by the Municipal Council of Ashfield, and confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

F. B. SUTTOR.

## BY-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT ASHFIELD.

BY-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT ASHFIELD.

1. The Library and Reading-room shall be open to the public every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, except public holidays.

2. Any person who, being intoxicated, shall enter such Library or Reading-room shall be at once removed from the premises. Any person who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall, by unnecessarily loud talking, or by any noise or otherwise disturb or annoy the persons using or resorting to such Library or Reading-room, or who shall, without lawful excuse, remove any property from such Library or Reading-room, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds; and any such person may forthwith be removed by any officer of the Council in charge of such Library or Reading-room.

3. Any ratepayer, or any member of his or her family over sixteen years of age, may obtain from the Librarian, on a written order from any Alderman, and depositing with the Librarian the sum of 2s. 6d., not more than one volume at a time of any work in the Library, and retain the same for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided he or she makes known to the Librarian the title of the work he or she may desire to take away; but works labelled "New" shall not be retained for a longer period than seven days.

4. Any person desiring to retain a book for a longer period may renew the loan on making such desire known to the Librarian at the expiration of fourteen days, provided no other person shall have expressed a wish to have the book in the meantime. Every person who shall retain a book longer than the specified time shall be fined 3d. for the first seven days, and

meantime. Every person who shall retain a book longer than the specified time shall be fined 3d. for the first seven days, and

6d. for each and every additional seven days.

5. Every person desiring to renew a book must produce his or her ticket, as no book will be issued except upon the production of a duly authorised ticket.

6. Any person losing his or her ticket will be held responsible

by the use of such ticket by any other person.

7. Folding down the leaves, writing in, marking, tearing, or making dirty any book or books will render the borrower liable to have his or her ticket cancelled, and also liable to a fine not exceeding 40s., or proceeded against as the law directs.

8. All publications received from the Government Printing

Office and books purchased with the Government grant, also certain books marked "R," shall not be considered within the

class of books persons may borrow. No periodical shall be considered within the class "L" until it shall be on the Library table for one month.

- 9. In all cases where books or other subject matters of reference shall be in use by any person or persons and shall have been applied for by others, it shall be the duty of the Librarian to make an entry of such applications as they occur, and to supply the applicants in accordance with the order of such entry. such entry.
- 10. Every person who may have received from the Librarian or his Assistant any book or other subject of reference soever shall, immediately on the completion of his or her study, examination, or perusal thereof, return the same to the officer from whom it was received, and shall not under any circumstances hand it for further use to another. stances hand it for further use to another.
- 11. Any donation of books, documents, or money made to or for the use of the Library may be handed to the Librarian, to members of the Committee, or to the Council, and shall, in case of a money donation, be forthwith paid to the credit of the Free Library Account at the Ashfield branch of the Australian Joint Stock Rank Joint Stock Bank.
- 12. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report at every meeting of the Library Committee any infraction of the Rules, or any injury to the books.
- 13. Any ratepayer may propose books for addition to the Library on entering the titles, price, and other particulars in a book to be kept for that purpose.
- 14. The Library shall be closed annually from the 15th to the 30th November inclusive, and all books must be returned to the Library on or before the first-mentioned date, or be subject to the fine as being overdue.
- 15. The foregoing Rules shall be printed, framed, and suspended in the Library room for the information of visitors.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Ash-field, on the eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. (Signed) ALBERT BROWN,

Mayor.

(Signed) THOS. GLASSOP, Council Clerk.

(L.S.)